

ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
IN
1871-72.

ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
IN THE YEAR 1871-72.

FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1872-73.

EDITED BY

GEORGE SMITH, LL.D. (EDIN.)

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THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER I.

AREA, POPULATION AND LANGUAGES.

ALTHOUGH the Empire of British India really began with the establishment of the East-India Company in 1599, the territorial acquisitions were practically confined to mere trading factories or settlements defended by forts till Clive's victory at Plassy in 1757. Surat became the first English Settlement under the imperial *firman* granted by Jehangire on the 11th of January 1613. Two of the Company's factors visited Patna in 1620, and in 1634 Shah Jehan granted it a *firman* for the establishment of a factory in Bengal. But it was in 1636 that Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the effective privilege of planting settlements there, from the gratitude of the Emperor to the physician who had saved his daughter's life. Mr. Boughton first visited the fort of Pipley, but ultimately factories were opened at Balasore and Hooghly. The Presidency of Madras was not constituted at Fort St. George till 1639, three years after, but there had been factories previously on that coast first at Masulipatam and then at Armegam. The Island of Bombay was acquired by the English Crown in 1662, but the Western

Presidency was not constituted there till 1668, the year in which the Company sent out their first order for the purchase of 100lbs. weight of the best tea. In the more than two centuries which have passed since that time the consumption of tea in England has risen to 123 millions of lbs. annually, and in the last ten years the new export of Indian tea has grown to upwards of eighteen millions.

Thus legally constituted on or before 1668, it was not really aggressive territorially till 1757, the three presidencies have developed into eight great Provinces which pay revenue to the Viceroy and Governor General, and into ten Provinces, including Mysore and Berar, which submit annually Administration Reports to Parliament. Besides these there are a hundred and fifty-three Feudatory States administered by Chiefs who hold patents from the Viceroy and pay tribute. From 1757 the British Empire has been steadily pushed on by the force of circumstances, and in spite of all declarations and frequent attempts in a contrary direction, till under Lord Dalhousie, who annexed Pegu in 1852, it reached and has since rested at its natural boundaries on every side except Burma. Excluding the military outposts of Aden and Perim which command the Red Sea, these boundaries have ever since been the Suleiman range, the Karakorum and the watershed of the Himalayas on the north except at Nepaul and Bhootan; the sea with its islands except Ceylon, a Crown Colony fed with labour from India, on the west and south; and a jungle line marked by no natural features stretching from the Yoma range irregularly in a south-east direction through Burma to the tenth parallel of latitude. Roughly, British India may be said to be included within latitude 8° and 37° N. and longitude $66^{\circ} 44'$ and $99^{\circ} 30'$ E. involving 11,260 miles of external boundary. From Tenasserim by the Himalayas to Cape Monze in Sindh the *inland* frontier is 4,680 miles, while the *coast* line from the Straits Settlements to Kurrachee is 6,580. The length of India from the Indus to Cape Comorin, on the meridian of 75° , is 1,900 miles. The extreme breadth is 1,800 miles, on the parallel of 28° .

The whole Peninsula contains an area of about 1,582,000 square miles and a population of 240,000,000 or 152 to the mile. In the first two months of 1872 a census of the Empire was taken except in those Provinces in which the people had been carefully numbered a few years before. All the Reports have not yet appeared but the following may be accepted as the general result, assuming that the figures given for the 153 Feudatory States in the Parliamentary returns are approximately correct:—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1. Bengal ...	251,768	67,000,000
2. Madras ...	140,726	31,312,150
3. North-Western Provinces	82,565	30,778,000
4. Punjab ...	102,001	17,596,752
5. Bombay and Sindh	131,298	14,000,000
6. Sindh ...	23,042	11,220,232
7. Central Provinces	111,121	9,250,000
8. British Burma	93,879	2,500,000
Ajmeer ...	1,122	333,000
Coorg ...	2,400	176,000
<i>Paying Revenue to the Viceroy.</i>	<i>939,922</i>	<i>184,166,134</i>
Mysore ...	28,449	5,000,000
Berar ...	16,960	2,250,000
The 153 Feudatories	596,790	48,000,000
<i>Paying Revenue to Chiefs.</i>	<i>642,199</i>	<i>55,250,000</i>
Grand Total ...	1,582,121	239,416,134

Contrasted with other empires of great territorial extent and population, if we except China, India still maintains its pre-eminence in both combined :—

	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
India ...	1,582,000	240,000,000
China (without E. Toorkistan)	1,297,999	300,000,000
Russia with Toorkistan	7,731,881	95,000,000
Netherlands India	445,411	18,000,000
Turkey ...	1,812,048	35,000,000
United States	1,486,917	31,445,089
Mexico ...	1,030,442	8,000,000
Brazil ...	7,677,800	3,100,000
Persia ...	6,48,000	4,000,000

British India, non-feudatory and feudatory, is slightly less in area alone than the extent of all Europe without Russia, which is 1,686,117 square miles, but the population of Europe is only 189,475,968.

The whole Peninsula of India and a large portion of Burma is governed by Great Britain, with the exception of the small territories held by Portugal and France. By the census of 1868 the whole population of the French possessions

was 229,000 souls and their superficial extent is 200 square miles :—

Name.	Locality.	Area.	Population.
<i>French—</i>			
Chandernagore ...	On the Hooghly ..	940 <i>hectares</i>	32,670
Karikal ...	Coromandel Coast ...	13 515 ..	
Pondichery ...	Ditto ...	29,122 ..	171,217
Yanaon ...	Orissa Coast ...	1,448 ..	
Mahé ...	Malabar Coast ...	5,900 ..	
Eight small plots	In various Provinces ...	- 25 ..	
<i>Portuguese—</i>			
Goa ...	Western Coast ...	} 1,066 <i>Square miles</i>	363 788
Damaun ...	Concan Coast ...		6,000
Diu ...	South Coast of Kattywar		

The French and Portuguese territories are administered by a Governor General, the former from Pondichery and the latter from Goa. The Budget of the French settlements for 1873 estimates the following revenue of 1,677,046 francs which is officially declared to be equal to the expenditure—Pondichery, 1,026,432 francs; Chandernagore, 199,802; Karikal, 351,589; Mahé, 43,104; Yanaon, 56,119; reserve, 71,000 francs.

The languages and dialects of India are even more varied than the races. Apart from the learned languages, Sanskrit, Palee and Arabic, which underlie all the tongues of Southern Asia, and with at least one of which it is desirable that those who wish to influence the natives should be familiar, the following are the vernaculars in which the schools are taught and a literature is being improved or created :—

Burmese.	Persian.
Arakanese.	Punjabee.
Malayan.	Pushtoo.
Karen (two dialects.)	Beloochee.
Tibetan.	Sindhee.
Nepalese or Newaree.	Arabic-Sindhee.
Kashmiree.	Goojeratee.
Bengalee.	Mahratee.
Oriya.	Canarese.
Assamsee.	Malayalum.
Southalee.	Tamul.
Kole (two dialects).	Teloogoo.
Gondee (several dialects).	Armenian.
Hindoe.	Portuguese.
Hindostanee.	Hebrew.

All these may be classified under the Mongolian, Non-Aryan or Aborigindal, Dravidian and Sanskritic classes.

Bengal.

The Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal was constituted on 12th October 1853 and the Hon'ble F. J. Halliday was appointed the first Lieutenant Governor on 28th April 1854. Up to that time the Governor General had directly ruled Bengal proper through one of the members of his Council as Deputy Governor. The successive Lieutenant Governors since Mr. Halliday's five years' term of office expired have been, like him, members of the Covenanted Civil Service—Mr. J. P. Grant, now Sir John Grant and Governor of Jamaica; Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir William Grey and the Hon'ble George Campbell, D. C. L., who took his seat on 1st March 1871.

The territory under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa including the Tributary Mehals, Assam, Chota Nagpore, and the native states of Hill Tipperah and Cooch Behar. It extends from the meridian 82° to 97° east of Greenwich, and lies within the parallels of $19^{\circ} 40'$ and $28^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude. This country consists of, first, and mainly, the lower portion of the plains of the Ganges (below Benares) and the whole of the great delta; next, the valley of the Brahmapootra from the gorge where it passes through the Himalayas till it mixes its waters with the multitudinous channels of the Gangetic delta. On the south side of this large valley is the smaller, though totally separate, valley of the Soorua, separated from the Brahmapootra by the Garo-Khasi-Jyntea Hills and comprising the districts of Sylhet and Cachar; further south is the sea-board district of Chittagong, isolated from all the larger water systems of India, and drained by rivers, the chief of which is the Kurnafulee, which are mainly supplied from the water-shed of its own hills. Beyond the western limit of the Ganges plains are the provinces of Chota Nagpore and Orissa. The former is an upland country, a great portion of which is sparsely peopled, not very fertile, but rich in mineral products; the latter consists of the littoral country formed by the delta of the Mahanuddée and several other rivers, and includes also a large area of wild highland in the rear. To these must be added large tracts of hilly and jungly country all round the frontiers of Bengal, inhabited by an enormous variety of aboriginal tribes, and roamed over by great herds of wild elephants and other animals.

Geographical area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in Square Miles.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED—	
Bengal	90,737
Behar	42,417
Orissa	7,749
Chota Nagpore	28,350
Assam	29,314
Adjacent hills, viz. Naga Hills, Khasi and Jyntea Hills, and Garo Hills so far as under control	14,940
Total directly administered ...	213,507
TRIBUTARY ESTATES—	
Cooch Behar Tributary Estate ...	1,292
Orissa Tributary Estates ...	16,184
Chota Nagpore Tributary Estates ...	15,362
Hill Tipperah so far as surveyed ...	2,879
NATIVE STATES AND TERRITORIES—	
Sikkim	2,544
Total surveyed ...	251,768
Lushai and Kookee country,—survey still incomplete	Say 9,000
Unsubdued Garo country and Naga and other tribes south of Assam, of which boundary survey is now being made	
Bhutan—-independent and cannot be sur- veyed	9,000
Country of Himalayan tribes south of Assam,—quite independent and can- not be surveyed	10,000
	20,000
GRAND TOTAL INDIAN TERRITORY BELONGING TO OR CONNECTED WITH BENGAL, ABOUT	300,000

The Census.—The work of enumeration was done in the months of January and February 1872, but to a great extent on the night of 25th January. Perfect simultaneousness was impossible in such a country and over so vast an area, yet the tests show the accuracy of the result for all administrative purposes. Take the floating population who live on the water of the great delta and its thousand rivers and creeks. No fewer than 60,000 boats containing 300,000 souls were counted not only at every ghaut, but by giving a red ticket to those afloat and by patrolling the streams. Night passengers on the East Indian Railway were reckoned on arrival. In jungly places where wild beasts were feared the people were counted during the day. The convicts of Alipore Jail and elsewhere printed upwards of six and a half millions of Census forms and *sunnuds* in Bengalee, Kaithee and Persian, Nagrec, English, English and Bengalee, Oorya, and other dialects, and we form some idea of what it is to number the sixty-seven millions of Bengal. In Bengal, including printing, the total cost of reckoning 67 millions of human beings scattered over an area of land and water amounting to 250,000 square miles, was only £21,600.

Under careful supervision the people numbered themselves. The happy idea was hit on of issuing honorary letters of appointment to the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants, after they had satisfied the authorities of their ability for the task. So coveted was the honorary office of enumerator that many who were rejected as unfit, or had been passed over as not required, petitioned Government to remove the insult. These *Sunnuds* will in many cases be handed down as heirlooms. Under a brief penal Act these enumerators counted the country, while in towns the Municipal Commissioners and their friends divided the wards among them. In Hooghly the District officer would not send out his special head constables to select enumerators until the first one had been at work for some weeks in the interior without any complaint from the people. When the other eleven went forth in a Bengal September their work was most labourious, wading in the mud from village to village under the heat of the sun or in the drenching rain. One of them died after completing his work and five others have been invalided. The enumerators in Burdwan were heads of villages and landholders' agents; in Bancoorah, village *punchayets* besides these; in the wilder tracts of Midnapore, the police. In the 24-Pergunnahs around Calcutta and its suburbs no fewer than 1,173 of the 4,732 enumerators were substantial ryots, 587 were small and 317 large landholders, 117 were students and teachers and many were priests, pleaders and doctors. In hilly dis-

tracts each chief took the census of his own clan or dependants. In Behar the still existing *putwarees* were employed. In Southalistan the village head men knotted strings of four colours, black for male adults, red for female adults, white for boys and yellow for girls. In some villages three people were told off to keep the reckoning, which was done by so many seeds or small pieces of gravel, one person keeping count of the men, another of the women and the third of the children. Here it was pleasing to see the pride of the simple village elders in their work. In one instance, in which one male adult had slept away from home and had not been entered in any return, the enumerator walked nine miles to the station to report the missing man. In Orissa the Commissioner preached the census from village to village for months before, so that even the rude hill chiefs were prepared for it. In Darjeeling the Garden Moonshees filled up the returns, the planters supervising them. In Assam the wild frontier tribes alone were omitted. Except in Behar and the non-regulation districts the people thus counted themselves, their self-respect and honour having been wisely appealed to. The cases of extortion discovered were singularly few, and there was only one serious riot, in a Ferazee village, thanks to the fact that the intelligence of the people was awakened and enlisted against the practices of our underlings.

The following abstract of the population according to race, class or nationality is vitiated to some extent by the imperfect returns of Europeans and Native Christians from the three Municipalities of Calcutta, the Suburbs and Howrah:—

Statement showing the Population of each of the Provinces of Bengal, arranged according to Race, Class, or Nationality.

RACE OR NATIONALITY.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Europeans, Americans, and other Non-Asiatics	17,135	3,205	239	1,517	412	22,608
Eurasians ...	18,419	1,477	571	53	59	20,279
Non-Indian Asiatics ...	99,590	2,363	6	3	2,029	103,991
Aborigines, pure	387,147	692,648	367,308	1,200,700	651,765	3,390,578
Semi-Hindooised Aborigines ...	5,110,989	2,993,483	572,595	797,176	614,248	10,088,491
Hindooes ...	12,425,760	12,299,808	3,231,799	1,524,277	672,622	31,154,266
Mahomedans ...	17,608,730	2,636,053	74,464	169,006	176,195	20,664,450
Native Christians ...	27,705	3,245	3,213	14,226	1,034	49,443
Others ...	415,753	102,610	68,102	28,613	9,189	624,276
Grand Total ...	36,111,228	19,736,101	4,317,999	3,825,571	2,127,453	66,118,352

Note.—The details required for this statement were not obtained in the Bhootan Dooms or in the hill districts of the Eastern Frontier, hence the total falls short of the grand total of the entire population of Bengal. Under the denomination "Others" are included persons of Hindoo origin not recognising caste, such as the "Batenabs," Banyasis, Nanukshahs. The great majority of the "Others" are Baisnabs of Bengal Proper.

The following table is in the main correct:—

Statement showing occupations of the adult males included in the Census of each of the Provinces of Bengal.

OCCUPATIONS.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Agriculture ...	7,259,018	3,613,231	819,251	836,134	526,084	13,054,518
Public Service ...	135,368	55,362	28,022	8,632	3,990	231,374
Professions ...	272,455	341,302	47,466	7,885	4,152	291,760
Private service ...	631,139	344,553	63,318	2,592	26,541	1,068,143
Commerce and trade ...	861,236	253,279	59,986	32,037	20,012	1,216,750
Manufactures, including Artizans	1,421,585	590,025	205,349	88,415	16,694	2,321,968
Labourers not classed as agricultural ...	679,841	1,014,351	71,695	88,120	20,616	1,874,023
Miscellaneous ...	423,025	170,913	41,108	13,679	29,862	678,587
Total non-agriculturists	4,424,649	2,489,885	507,044	180,860	119,967	7,822,405
Grand Total ...	11,684,267	6,103,116	1,326,295	1,116,994	646,051	20,875,723

The total number of human beings counted in the districts which constitute the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, in the months of January and February 1872, was 66,856,859. While these figures include the peasantry of the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, they leave out the tribes on the north-eastern border lately the scene of punitive expeditions, as well as the denizens of the swamps of the Darjeeling Terai and the lands which we took from Bhootan. These will supply at least the fraction of a million required to give the round number of sixty-seven millions. Looked at politically the population stand thus:—

Under direct British administration	...	65,600,000
Paying revenue to tributary chiefs.		
In Orissa	...	1,300,000
In Chota Nagpore...	...	400,000
On the N. E. Frontier	...	300,000
		2,000,000

The sixty-five millions who pay taxes to the Lieutenant-Governor are thus geographically distributed:—

Bengal Proper	37,000,000
Behar and Sonthalistan	19,500,000
Orissa	3,000,000
Chota Nagpore	3,500,000
Assam and Gowalpara	2,000,000

The race and language of the 67 millions follow very closely this distribution. Nearly all the inhabitants of Bengal proper

speaking Bengalee, while their intelligence and keen pursuit of money lead them beyond its limits among the simple aborigines of the hills and into the rich lands of Purneah. In Behar we find almost exclusively a Hindee-speaking people numbered at 20 millions identical with the fifty millions of Hindostan, embracing in that work the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and portions of the Punjab and Central Provinces. In Orissa, including plains and hills, we have 4 millions who speak Ooria like their brethren of Northern Madras and of Sumbulpore. In Assam we have semi-Bengalees, or Assamese, to the number of 2 millions. The aborigines who retain their own dialects may be put down as 2 millions in the Western hills and 1 million in the Eastern and Northern tracts :—

Bengalee-speaking	...	...	38,000,000
Hindee-speaking	...	...	20,000,000
Ooriya-speaking	...	...	4,000,000
Assamese or Semi-Bengalees	...	...	2,000,000
Western Aborigines	...	...	2,000,000
Eastern and Northern Aborigines	...	...	1,000,000

The aborigines, who are fast being transformed into Hindoos, are many more than 3 millions. So long as people do not interfere with established castes, they may form a new caste and call themselves Hindoos if they like; and the Brahmins are always ready to receive all who will submit to them and pay them. The process of manufacturing Rajpoots from ambitious aborigines goes on before our eyes, and both in the west and the east many new Hindoos exist who are in no degree Hindoo in blood. The proportion of Mahomedans is nearly one-third of the whole population :—

Hindoos and aborigines	...	...	45,000,000
Mahomedans	...	...	21,000,000
All others, say	...	...	1,000,000

There are perhaps more Mahomedans in the province of Bengal than in any other country, the dominions of the Grand Turk not excepted, for of the 35 millions under the Porte a very large proportion is Christian. Nor are the Mussulmans of Bengal to be found in great number in Behar as has been always believed. In Patna city they form hardly a fourth of the inhabitants; in Patna district they fall to twelve per cent. of the whole. In all Behar, excluding Purneah, they average between ten and eleven per cent. It is in Bengal proper, east and north of the river Hooghly, that they bulk so largely as to form more than half of the whole population. In the densely peopled districts where the mighty volumes of the Ganges and Brahmapootra

unite they rise to seventy and even eighty per cent. There, too, they are the peasantry and are dominated by Hindoo landholders, officials and traders who to high caste unite a good education. All this tells of centuries of forcible conversion under Mussulman rule.

The proportions of the sexes, on the whole, would seem to be satisfactory. If the returns show more boys than girls and yet more women than men, that simply means that with the usual Asiatic vagueness as to age boys are reckoned to be men much later than the unfortunate girls are treated as women. The numbers of the two sexes are, in the last result, nearly equal, unlike the North-West Provinces where an excess of males has been returned. This bears out all that has been hitherto known of Bengal. Taking the arable plains of Bengal and Behar proper as covering 100,000 square miles there are 530 to the square mile, while flat Belgium has only 432 and overpeopled England only 347. The splendid district of Tirhoot, for which European capital and skill have long done so much, has no fewer than 4,384,760 inhabitants, or 691 to the square mile.

When we turn from the country to the towns we get for Calcutta in round numbers a population of 900,000. It may be estimated roundly at a million, for the three Municipalities have never yet taken the census in a creditable way:—

Calcutta	...	...	447,601
The Suburban Municipality	...	...	257,149
The further suburbs known as the North and South Suburban Towns	...	...	89,895
Howrah, the Southwark of Calcutta; on the opposite side of the river	...	...	97,784
Total population			892,429

During the day thousands besides, of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions who sleep in the surrounding districts of Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs, flock to Calcutta on foot, by boat and by railway, to their daily toil. But while Calcutta is thus becoming gorged there are only three other towns above 31,000 and scarcely a dozen of 20,000 each:—

Calcutta	...	...	892,429
Patna	...	...	159,000
Dacca	...	...	69,000
Moorshedabad	...	...	46,000

The rural towns of the rich districts of Rungpore and Jessore contain only 6,100 and 6,152 respectively.

General Statement of the Result of the Census of

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.	Popu-			
			Men.	Women.	Total adults.	Child- Male
BENGAL.						
WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
<i>Burdwan Division.</i>						
Burdwan ...	3,523	435,416	661,104	774,895	1,435,999	331,714
Bancoorah ...	1,346	104,687	166,124	183,722	349,846	95,566
Beerbhoom ...	1,344	159,910	218,730	268,815	487,545	115,820
Midnapore ...	5,082	448,045	790,461	919,157	1,718,618	497,723
Hooghly with Howrah ...	1,424	322,703	478,159	575,715	1,053,874	244,697
Total ...	12,719	1,468,791	2,323,578	2,712,304	5,035,882	1,248,530
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
<i>Presidency Division.</i>						
24 Pergunnahs... ..	2,788	393,737	777,679	718,582	1,526,261	378,086
Calcutta ...	8	83,864	262,077	116,974	381,051	37,780
Nuddea ...	2,421	352,017	546,119	670,213	1,216,332	331,016
Jessore ...	3,658	313,660	675,397	731,318	1,406,655	379,819
Total ...	9,875	1,098,278	2,261,172	2,269,117	4,530,289	1,122,695
<i>Rajshahye Division.</i>						
Moorshedabad ...	2,578	393,561	408,615	510,149	918,764	236,740
Dinapore ...	4,126	264,526	482,736	492,367	975,103	293,695
Maidah ...	1,813	129,579	205,749	238,480	442,229	127,358
Rajshahye ...	2,234	246,371	388,571	449,533	838,104	262,615
Rangpore ...	3,476	391,079	703,602	750,440	1,454,042	391,424
Bogra ...	1,501	127,099	216,700	235,822	452,522	131,161
Pubna ...	1,966	198,220	369,918	413,454	785,372	232,593
Total ...	17,694	1,600,435	2,773,891	3,192,245	5,866,136	1,674,952
<i>Cooch Behar Division.</i>						
Darjeeling ...	1,234	18,864	26,585	27,873	64,458	16,472
Jalpigoree ...	2,900	69,618	133,584	134,457	268,041	83,309
Cooch Behar ...	1,307	81,820	176,396	178,613	355,009	102,189
Total ..	5,447	170,332	316,565	310,943	627,508	201,970
EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
<i>Dacca Division.</i>						
Dacca ...	2,897	290,693	549,443	644,070	1,193,512	356,333
Furreedpore ...	1,496	157,518	318,318	371,784	690,102	179,536
Backergunge ...	4,935	321,657	738,019	789,134	1,527,153	466,218
Mymensing ...	6,293	308,008	727,616	790,087	1,517,703	460,346
Sylhet ...	3,353	286,594	526,706	552,768	1,079,472	353,624
Cachar ...	1,285	37,311	69,538	61,781	131,317	40,837
Total ...	22,289	1,401,681	2,929,637	3,209,622	6,139,259	1,856,894

NOTE.—The areas in column 2 do not correspond with the areas given in the Administration Report; over 17,000 square miles of waste and forest or uncensused tracts are excluded from district areas. The area figures in this statement, moreover, do not include the areas of the great rivers. It is hoped that when the rectification of boundaries shall have been

Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.

Population.						Prevailing Languages.
Children under 12 years.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.	
Female.	Total.					
264,032	598,746	995,818	1,038,927	2,134,745	578	Bengalee.
8,380	176,926	261,690	265,082	526,772	391	ditto.
102,550	217,376	331,550	361,371	695,921	518	ditto.
361,612	822,345	1,257,194	1,283,769	2,540,963	600	ditto.
183,985	434,682	722,856	765,700	1,488,556	1,045	ditto.
1,002,545	2,251,075	3,672,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	573	
315,706	683,786	1,165,750	1,054,288	2,220,047	793	Bengalee.
28,770	68,550	299,857	147,744	447,601	55,950	ditto.
265,457	596,473	877,125	935,070	1,812,795	530	ditto.
292,547	665,366	1,051,126	1,028,895	2,079,021	567	ditto.
892,480	2,015,175	3,383,867	3,161,597	6,545,464	663	
198,142	431,862	645,335	708,291	1,353,626	524	Bengalee.
233,126	520,831	776,431	725,493	1,501,924	364	ditto.
106,859	231,197	331,087	345,339	676,426	373	ditto.
2,0610	472,625	651,586	660,143	1,310,729	587	ditto.
304,506	695,933	1,095,026	1,054,946	2,149,972	619	ditto.
105,781	236,945	347,864	341,603	689,467	459	ditto.
193,626	426,222	602,514	609,086	1,211,594	616	ditto.
1,352,650	3,027,002	4,448,543	4,444,895	8,893,738	503	
13,782	30,254	53,057	41,655	94,712	77	Tibetan dialects.
67,815	150,624	210,893	201,772	418,665	144	Bengalee.
75,567	177,556	278,585	253,990	532,565	407	ditto.
156,464	358,434	548,535	497,407	1,045,942	192	
303,148	659,481	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	640	Bengalee.
142,951	322,487	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	677	ditto.
381,062	850,280	1,204,287	1,173,196	2,377,483	482	ditto.
371,868	832,214	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	373	ditto.
286,443	640,667	880,330	839,202	1,719,539	319	ditto.
32,873	73,710	110,373	94,654	205,027	160	ditto.
1,521,345	3,378,209	4,786,531	4,730,967	9,517,498	427	

completed, the correct area of each district may be known, and one figure adopted for all future administrative returns. For this statement the areas given in the Census Report are taken, because the rest of the figures embody the census results.

General Statement of the Result of the Census of

Popu-						
DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Total adults.	Chil-
						Male.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)						
EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>						
Chittagong	2,498	197,104	287,648	390,701	678,349	248,411
Noakhally	1,657	142,155	209,942	230,880	440,822	152,125
Tipperah	2,655	307,011	482,644	492,865	975,507	299,747
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,882	13,354	27,994	17,788	45,782	12,889
Hill Tipperah	3,867	6,329	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,459	665,953	1,008,228	1,132,032	2,140,260	713,172
Total for Bengal	85,483	6,405,470	11,643,071	12,756,263	24,399,334	6,818,213
BEHAR.						
<i>Patna Division.</i>						
Patna ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	2,101	269,814	491,394	557,558	1,048,752	270,483
Shahabad	4,718	327,845	609,553	678,861	1,288,414	341,576
Tirhoot	4,385	275,041	522,657	615,324	1,137,981	312,717
Saran	6,943	642,087	1,377,765	1,495,326	2,873,091	815,939
Chumparan	2,654	293,524	606,897	713,653	1,320,550	389,786
...	3,531	242,228	466,174	467,028	933,902	270,655
Total	23,732	2,050,539	4,075,149	4,527,650	8,602,699	2,402,216
<i>Bhagulpore Division.</i>						
Monghyr	3,913	328,174	553,983	614,778	1,168,761	343,091
Bhagulpore	4,327	229,372	565,131	606,256	1,171,387	352,052
Purneah	4,955	313,117	648,569	583,320	1,231,889	327,751
Sonthal Pergunnahs	5,488	284,504	359,965	386,735	746,700	209,755
Total	18,685	1,201,497	2,027,648	2,191,089	4,218,737	1,292,645
Total for Behar	42,417	3,252,036	6,102,788	6,718,639	12,891,427	3,694,861
ORISSA.						
<i>Orissa Division.</i>						
Cuttack	3,178	281,430	453,557	525,376	978,733	27,973
Pooree	2,473	143,920	253,820	256,482	510,302	138,629
Balasore	2,096	138,913	232,935	269,707	502,642	146,144
Tributary Estates	16,184	253,284	389,185	409,291	798,476	257,020
Total for Orissa	23,931	817,647	1,326,295	1,400,854	2,727,149	813,766

Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.—(Continued.)

Children under 12 years.		Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.	Prevailing Languages.
Female.	Total.					
200,842	449,263	536,059	591,443	1,127,402	451	Bengales. ditto. ditto. Burmese Dialects, Kookie Dialects.
120,987	271,112	362,067	351,867	713,934	459	
558,677	558,444	782,391	761,640	1,543,931	578	
10,930	23,826	40,858	28,744	69,607	10	
				38,262	9	
591,442	1,304,614	1,721,490	1,723,474	3,480,136	199	Hindustanee. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.
5,516,926	12,335,139	18,461,284	18,273,189	36,769,735	430	
240,403	510,880	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	742	Hindustanee. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.
316,760	661,336	954,129	995,621	1,949,750	413	
273,276	535,994	806,274	888,600	1,723,974	393	
697,616	1,511,615	2,191,764	2,192,942	4,384,706	691	
353,524	743,310	996,638	1,067,177	2,063,860	778	
236,268	516,913	737,629	703,286	1,440,815	408	Hindustanee. ditto. Ditto and Bengales. Sonthaloe, and do. do.
2,117,837	4,527,053	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	553	
301,184	644,228	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	463	Hindustanee. ditto. Ditto and Bengales. Sonthaloe, and do. do.
302,861	654,963	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	422	
255,155	582,006	876,820	838,475	1,714,795	346	
242,896	512,587	629,746	629,671	1,259,287	229	
1,101,976	2,394,621	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	354	
3,219,813	6,944,674	9,797,649	9,938,402	19,736,101	405	Ooriya. ditto. ditto. Do. and aboriginal tongues.
244,078	516,051	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	470	Ooriya. ditto. ditto. Do. and aboriginal tongues.
123,743	262,372	389,449	380,225	769,674	311	
121,448	267,592	379,077	391,155	770,232	373	
227,810	484,830	646,205	637,104	1,283,309	79	
717,079	1,530,845	2,140,061	2,177,938	4,317,999	180	

General Statement of the Result of the Census of

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses	Popu-			
			Men.	Women.	Total adults.	Child.
						Male.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>Chota Nagpore Division.</i>						
Hazareebaugh... ..	7,021	150,493	233,750	257,539	491,289	163,295
Lohardugga	12,044	240,843	317,612	390,211	737,823	273,936
Singbhoon	4,503	84,416	119,300	129,840	249,140	88,617
Maunbhoon	4,914	105,665	295,133	330,264	625,397	205,563
Tributary Estates	15,419	80,780	120,742	121,284	242,026	85,183
<i>Total for Chota Nagpore.</i>	43,901	752,287	1,116,816	1,220,138	2,345,954	816,534
ASSAM.						
<i>Assam Division.</i>						
Goalpara	4,433	72,652	145,919	145,850	291,778	83,465
Kamroop	3,631	103,908	185,461	173,091	358,552	107,227
Durrung	3,413	43,558	82,770	75,260	158,030	40,067
Nowgong	3,618	44,050	83,460	78,418	161,878	49,647
Seebsaugor	2,413	55,604	99,718	90,245	189,963	65,222
Luckimpore	3,145	26,393	42,023	36,199	78,222	22,669
Naga Hills	4,900	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	.....
Khasia & Jynteah Hills	6,157	... ..	39,882	44,298	84,180	28,611
Garó Hills	3,390	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	... ..
<i>Total for Assam.</i>	35,130	346,173	679,333	643,470	1,322,803	346,898
Total country included in Census	230,832	11,573,513	20,868,333	22,808,369	43,676,702	12,530,272
Waste and country not censused	17,399					
<i>Grand Total.</i>	248,231	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..

Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex. — (Continued.)

Population under 12 years.		Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.	Prevailing Languages.
Female.	Total.					
117,291	280,586	307,045	374,830	771,875	110	Hindee.
225,364	490,500	621,548	615,575	1,237,123	103	Do. and aboriginal tongues.
77,257	185,874	207,926	207,097	415,023	92	Ooriya and ditto ditto.
194,370	369,876	500,936	491,634	992,570	203	Bengalee and aboriginal.
78,771	163,954	205,925	200,055	405,980	26	Aboriginal tongues.
663,053	1,479,587	1,933,380	1,892,191	3,825,571	87	
69,528	152,983	228,374	215,387	444,761	100	Bengalee and Indo-Chinese tongues.
98,000	203,129	292,688	268,993	561,681	155	Assamese and ditto.
37,912	77,979	122,825	113,172	236,009	69	Ditto ditto ditto.
41,865	91,512	133,107	123,283	256,390	70	Ditto ditto ditto.
51,404	106,626	154,940	141,649	296,589	123	Ditto ditto ditto.
2,276	42,945	64,692	56,575	121,267	39	Ditto ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	68,918	...	Naga language.
28,947	57,558	68,593	78,245	141,838	...	Khasee ditto.
...	...	...	...	80,000	...	Garo ditto.
818,894	735,732	1,066,291	992,304	2,207,453	63	
10,465,705	22,995,977	33,398,605	33,274,074	66,856,859	290	
...	...	...	...	...	269	

Civil Divisions of

Province.	Commissioner-ships.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Bengal	Burdwan ..	Burdwan	6	3 588	2,084,745
		Bancoorah	1	1 345	526,772
		Beerbhoom	1	1 344	695,921
		Midnapore	4	5,082	2,540,963
		Hooghly with Howrah ...	3	1,470	1,438,556
	Presidency ...	Calcutta	1	8	447,601
		24 Pergunnahs	8	6,259	2,210,047
		Nuddea	6	3,421	1,812,795
		Jessore	6	5,583	2,075,021
	Rajshahye ...	Moorehedabad	4	2,755	1,353,626
		Dinagepore	1	4,125	1,501,924
		Maldah	1	1,813	676,426
		Rajshahye	2	2,234	1,310,729
		Rungpore	2	3,599	2,149,972
		Bogra	1	1 501	689,467
		Pubna*	2	1,966	1,211,594
	Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	2	1,234	94,712
		Julpigoree	2	2,906	418,665
		Cooch Behar	1	1,292	532,565
	Dacca ...	Dacca	3	2 897	1,852,993
		Furreedpore†	2	1 524	1,012,589
		Backergunge	5	5,264	2 377,433
		Mymensing†	4	6,293	2 349,917
		Sylhet	1	5,415	1 719 539
		Cachar	2	5,000	205,027
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	2	2,717	1,127,402
		Noakhally	1	1,557	713 934
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2	6,862	69 607
		Tipperah	2	2,655	1,533,931
		Hill Tipperah	1	2,879	35 262
	Total, Bengal ...		81	94,520	36,769,735

* This does not include 133 square miles of river area.

† This does not include 163 square miles of river area.

‡ This does not include 93 square miles of river area.

British Territory.

Chief towns with population.*		Number of villages	How many Civil Judges.	How many Magistrates	Number of police.†	Revenue.	
Head quarters town.	Population.					Land.	Gross
Burdwan ...	32,321	5,191	15	12	782	32,08,021	36,09,723
Bancoorah ...	16,984	2,028	8	6	388	4,03,160	5,45,791
Soory ...	9,001	2,471	8	6	320	7,27,681	9,18,288
Midnapore ...	31,491	12,962	8	9	944	22,19,953	26,12,852
Hooghly ...	34,761	3,190	15	16	1,723	12,56,380	17,66,972
.....	...	...	7	2	3,316	16,77,048	24,41,688
Calcutta and the Suburbs ...	706,511	4,981	15	18	1,564	26,544	80,96,079
Krishnaghur ...	26,750	3,691	10	10	873	10,19,701	12,95,557
Jessore ...	8,152	4,247	12	11	708	10,46,135	14,31,581
Berhampore ...	27,110	3,753	7	9	995	13,51,548	17,08,471
Dinapore ...	13,042	7,108	10	4	451	16,70,489	18,80,698
English Bazar ...	12,859	2,100	1	4	312	3,95,055	5,61,460
Rampore Beaula ...	22,291	4,228	6	8	471	6,90,487	8,74,303
Rungpore ...	6,279	4,206	8	6	489	9,74,647	13,67,793
Bograh ...	5,872	2,666	1	4	342	4,43,907	5,64,129
Pubna ...	15,730	2,792	3	6	385	6,68,923	8,10,924
Darjeeling ...	3,157	...	3	7	224	71,903	1,05,111
Julpigoree ...	...	...	4	4	269	2,77,928	3,47,875
.....	...	...	1	2	...	.....	530
Dacca ...	69,212	5,016	13	15	693	4,78,341	9,29,573
Furreedpore ...	8,593	2,307	6	7	334	2,72,881	4,40,596
Burrisal ...	7,684	4,269	9	11	654	15,00,907	18,76,589
Mymensing ...	10,063	7,601	14	9	582	8,50,654	13,98,528
Sylhet ...	16,346	5,589	8	9	688	4,75,496	7,90,544
Silchar ...	...	389	4	5	594	1,64,709	2,92,691
Chittagong ...	20,604	1,062	17	9	510	7,55,275	11,85,069
Sudharam ...	4,752	2,034	1	4	302	5,52,310	6,90,364
.....	...	...	...	4	657	.....	...
Comillah ...	12,948	6,150	13	7	428	10,04,433	12,93,463
.....	...	...	...	1	...	.....	...
.....	1,123,017	100,071	219	225	19,788	2,41,84,510	3,43,27,242

* Towns with a population of less than 5 000 cannot ordinarily be given.

† The Railway police are not included in these figures.

Civil Divisions of

Province.	Commissioner-ships.	Names of Executive Dis- tricts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Behar	Patna ...	Patna ...	4	2,101	1,559,638
		Gya ...	4	4,718	1,949,750
		Shahabad ...	4	4,385	1,723,974
		Tirhoot ...	6	6,343	4,384,706
		Sarun ...	2	2,654	2,063,860
	Bhaugulpore	Caumparun ...	2	3,531	1,440,815
		Monghyr ...	3	3,913	1,812,986
		Bhaugulpore ...	4	4,327	1,826,290
		Purneah ...	3	4,957	1,714,795
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	4	5,488	1,259,287
Total, Behar ...		37	42,417	19,736,101	
Orissa	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	4	3,178	1,494,784
		Pooree ...	2	2,505	769,674
		Balasore ...	2	2,066	770,232
		Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	1	16,184	1,283,309
	Total, Orissa ...		9	23,933	4,317,999
Chota Nag- pore	Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh ...	3	7,021	771,875
		Lohardugga ...	2	11,905	1,237,123
		Singbhoom ...	1	4,503	415,023
		Maunbhoom ...	2	4,921	995,570
	Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals ...		...	15,362	405,980
Total, Chota Nagpore...		8	43,712	3,825,571	
Assam and Adjacent Hills.	Cooch Behar ...	Goalparah ...	2	4,433	444,761
		Kamroop ...	2	3,631	561,681
		Durrung ...	2	3,112	236,009
		Nowgong ...	1	3,421	256,390
	Assam ...	Seebsaugur ...	3	2,811	296,589
		Luckimpore ...	2	11,906	121,267
		Naga Hills ...	1	4,900	68,918
		Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	2	6,650	141,838
	Cooch Behar ...	Garro Hills ...	1	3,390	80,000
		Total, Assam ...		16	44,254	2,207,453
	Grand Total ...		151	248,836	66,856,859

British Territory—(Continued.)

Chief towns with population.*		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Magistrates.	Number of police.	Revenue.	
Head-quarters town.	Population.					Land.	Gross.
Patna ...	158,900	3,412	5	7	1,488	14,53,830	20,66,623
Gya ...	66,843	6,530	5	7	922	13,84,888	18,57,530
Arrah ...	39,386	5,110	6	9	772	17,39,960	21,36,126
Mozufferpore ...	38,223	7,337	7	15	949	17,70,506	23,73,253
Chuprah ...	46,287	4,350	5	7	584	12,29,649	15,99,253
Motihari ...	8,266	2,299	1	7	399	5,15,206	6,81,529
Monghyr ...	59,698	2,457	4	8	511	9,85,447	13,54,011
Bhagulpore ...	69,678	2,739	5	8	595	4,66,421	8,76,301
Purneah ...	16,057	4,179	6	9	636	12,30,354	15,91,524
...	...	9,872	...	...	310	2,04,304	3,73,548
...	503,338	48,285	54	88	7,166	1,09,84,565	1,49,09,998
Cuttack ...	50,878	5,500	4	11	692	8,48,123	10,70,234
Poorce ...	22,695	3,175	1	6	512	4,86,220	5,70,851
Balasore ...	18,263	3,266	1	7	579	4,04,557	5,46,444
.....	...	10,178	...	3	211	...	...
.....	91,836	22,119	6	27	1,994	17,38,900	21,87,529
Hazareebaugh ..	11,050	6,703	8	11	586	1,10,637	2,50,036
Rauche ...	12,086	6,486	6	6	566	94,505	2,66,060
Chyebassa ...	...	3,208	2	2	185	57,117	81,978
Purulia ...	5,696	6,368	8	9	380	92,334	2,17,431
.....	...	3,001	...	...	...	...	...
.....	28,832	25,766	24	28	1,717	8,54,593	8,15,505
Goalpara ...	...	...	3	7	321	1,31,837	2,45,796
Gowhatty ...	11,492	1,619	6	7	322	8,33,020	11,55,466
Tezpor ...	3,032	137	6	5	255	3,81,698	5,96,293
Nowgong ...	2,859	1,293	4	6	160	3,70,659	6,40,240
Seehsaugor ...	5,278	203	6	6	259	4,69,460	9,14,098
Debrooghur ...	...	125	4	10	353	1,93,839	4,86,538
.....	...	...	2	2	164	6,113	6,495
.....	...	...	2	3	134	1,04,095	1,07,801
.....	...	...	...	1	163	...	...
.....	22,661	3,407	33	47	2,131	24,90,716	41,52,727
.....	1,769,684	199,648	336	415	32,796	3,97,53,290	5,68,97,100

* Towns with a population of less than 5,000 cannot ordinarily be given.

† The Railway police are not included in these figures.

Census of the Metropolis.—The jurisdiction of the old Supreme Court and now of the original side of the High Court, covering about 7 square miles, forms the portion of Calcutta which is under a special Municipality. But the city has long since, as in London, outgrown this nucleus so that, including the Suburban municipality and Howrah on the other side of the Hooghly, the nightly population is 900,000. The day population is not under a million and a quarter. The census of this nucleus of 7 square miles was taken on the night of 25th January 1872. It is believed to under-estimate all classes, and especially the Christian community, foreign and native. In 1800 the Police Committee returned the inhabitants of Calcutta at half a million. In 1814, Sir E. Hyde East enumerated them at 700,000. In 1821 the town assessors of property returned them at 179,917 while the magistrates fixed them at 230,552. In 1831 the Police Superintendent gave them in as 187,081 and in 1837 as 229,714. In 1850 Mr. Sims, the Surveyor of Calcutta, returned the inhabitants at 361,369. In 1866 the Municipal Commissioners took an imperfect census which showed 377,924. In 1872 the returns give 447,601 in this restricted portion of the capital of India. The details of 1872 are these:—

Fort ...	...	...	...	2,483
Shipping ...	...	...	...	3,122
Boats ...	...	...	...	13,501
Town ...	...	...	...	428,495
Total souls				447,601

The inhabitants of the Town, 428,495, are distributed in 38,864 tenements thus:—

Brick-built houses	...	...	...	20,443
Huts	...	...	...	18,421

The number of brick-built houses and huts in Calcutta at five different periods, stood thus:—

		<i>Houses.</i>		<i>Huts.</i>
1834	...	15,303	...	54,773
1837	...	14,623	...	50,871
1850	...	13,078	...	48,314
1866	...	15,975	...	42,917
1872	...	20,443	...	18,421

This shows, that within the last twenty-two years, while brick houses have steadily increased in Calcutta, huts have been rapidly disappearing. The total number of tenements was less by 20,028 at the last Census than according to that of 1866. But the difference between the two occasions as regards population was in favour of the last Census by 69,677. Each tenement shows the large proportion of 11.026 souls. The population according to religion shows:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindoos	...	189,422	101,772	291,194
Mahomedans	...	96,260	36,871	133,131
Buddhists	...	622	247	869
Christians	...	12,917	8,439	21,356
Others	...	636	415	1,051
Total	...	299,857	147,744	447,601

The table of "Infirmities" gives the following results:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Insanes	...	115	73	188
Idiots	...	82	41	123
Deaf and Dumb	...	264	185	449
Blind	...	398	395	793
Lepers	...	223	101	324

According to age we have the following:—

		Male.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 year	...	4,464	3,445	7,909
" " 6 "	...	14,012	12,543	26,555
" " 12 "	...	19,304	12,782	32,086
" " 20 "	...	53,942	23,949	77,891
" " 30 "	...	92,710	36,601	1,29,311
" " 40 "	...	66,530	26,816	93,346
" " 50 "	...	30,137	15,200	45,337
" " 60 "	...	11,994	9,245	21,239
Above " 60 "	...	5,044	5,628	10,672
Not stated...	...	1,713	1,542	3,255

The geographical classification of the population is:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Asia	...	294,015	145,218	439,233
Europe	...	5,206	2,059	7,265
America	...	558	461	1,019
Australia	...	13	1	14
Africa	...	65	5	70

The population is thus classified according to occupations:—

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
I.—Persons employed under Government and Municipalities	6,377	6,377	.....
II.—Professional persons	6,318	5,530	778
III.—Persons in service or performing personal offices	54,665	29,006	25,659
IV.—Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	7,241	6,026	615
V.—Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade	86,860	87,427	1,433
VI.—Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, &c.,	101,633	90,830	10,753
VII.—Not classed	182,507	74,011	108,496
	447,601	299,857	147,744

In a city like Calcutta, including sailors, soldiers, Europeans whose families are at home and native *employés* whose wives are in up-country villages, or in the towns easily reached by

railway every Saturday and holiday, the disproportion of the sexes must be considerable, but it may be doubted if it is so excessive as 33 females to 67 males in every hundred. The detailed proportions are said to be 35 females to 65 males among the Hindoos, 28 females per cent. among Mahomedans and Boodhists, and 40 females per cent. among Christians.

Census of the Suburban Municipality. The suburbs, covering an area of 23·7 square miles, are intersected by 3 canals and traversed by 550 streets and roads. They contain 5,264 brick houses, but the tenements are thus more correctly divided :—

4,980 Houses of better sort,
28,131 Houses of inferior sort.

The results of the enumeration show a population, including the inmates of the Alipore Central Jail, the Cantonments of Alipore and Ballygunge and the several emigration Depôts, as also the floating population on the River Hooghly and Canals, of 257,149 persons, of whom 122,706 are male adults, 28,305 boys under 12 years, 81,768 female adults and 24,370 girls under 12 years, or 1 boy to every 4·33 adult men and 1 girl to every 3·35 adult women. Comparing the area with the number of houses and their inhabitants we find that there are in the Suburbs 1842·57 houses and 11,003·38 persons to every square mile, and the average of persons per house to be 5·97. The following is the classification of the population according to religion :—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
Hindoos	73,678	16,086	49,708	13,329
Mahomedans	47,522	11,741	30,884	10,463
Christians	1,393	504	1,084	553
Jindhists	75	11	44	10
Others	38	13	48	15
Total	122,706	28,305	81,768	24,370

Madras.

The province of Madras was administered by Lord Napier and Ettrick till 19th February 1872, when his Excellency, as Senior Governor in India, assumed the office of Governor General of India rendered vacant by the lamented removal of the Earl of Mayo. On the 15th of May 1872 Lord Hobart took the oaths and his seat as Governor of Madras. On 30th May 1871 Lieutenant General Sir F. P. Haines, K. C. B., had been sworn in as Commander-in-Chief. The Province was governed from Ootacamund during the three months ending October 1872.

The Madras Presidency extends from Cape Comorin in Lat. 8° 4' north, to Ganjam District on the Orissa frontier, in Lat. 20° 18', and from Long. 74° 9' to 85° 15'. Its greatest length is about 950 miles and the greatest breadth about 450 miles.

The districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna are on the north-east coast, to the east of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. The other east coast districts are Nellore, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely, the last named being situated in the extreme south of the peninsula. To the west of Madura and Tinnevely, and on the west coast of the peninsula, are the Travancore and Cochin territories, governed by Feudatory Rajahs. North of these States, on the same coast, are the districts of Malabar and South Canara. The central districts are those of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Salem, between Malabar and Madras, and those of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot between the Mysore country, which intervenes between Canara and Bellary and Nellore.

The water supply is somewhat varied. The average annual rain-fall ranges from 20 inches in Bellary to 120 in South Canara. The following shows the rain-fall in each District in the three years ending 1871-72:—

Season.

Districts.				1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1.	Ganjam	...	...	38 46	46 27	29 79
2.	Vizagapatam	...	...	34 69	52 63	25 52
3.	Godavery	...	...	37 79	47 24	30 45
4.	Kistna	...	...	32 99	33 87	25 71
5.	Nellore	...	...	30 49	35 38	35 80
6.	Cuddapah	...	...	24 43	34 39	24 37
7.	Bellary	...	...	21 61	24 14	20 69
8.	Kurnool	...	...	24 54	29 38	23 64
9.	Chingleput	...	...	32 27	36 01	47 69
10.	Madras	...	...	...	38 90	53 23
11.	North Arcot	...	...	25 88	37 56	39 43
12.	South Arcot	...	...	35 71	44 93	44 11
13.	Tanjore	...	...	45 16	43 58	41 38
14.	Trichinopoly	...	...	39 73	38 43	32 98
15.	Madura	...	...	44 26	30 69	25 94
16.	Tinnevely	...	...	38 54	29 88	21 02
17.	Coimbatore	...	...	25 48	21 64	26 29
18.	Neilgherries	...	...	56 53	57 21	55 65
19.	Salem	...	...	34 93	35 16	28 46
20.	South Canara	...	...	119 59	111 03	114 62
21.	Malabar	...	...	108 70	98 51	125 12

The Census was taken with signal success. The houses were numbered and the statistics of area were collected before

July 1871. A deliberate house-to-house enumeration began on the 15th July, and was completed by the end of the month. After the results had been carefully tested, they were corrected by a rapid enumeration on the 15th November. A single establishment under a special officer is now employed in tabulating the results at Madras. The expenditure, including all preliminary operations and the preparation and publication of the report, will be about £20,000. The direct tabulation of numbers was not finished at the end of February 1873, but the population of the Province is known to be very nearly 31,312,150, distributed thus :—

Districts.				Population	Square miles
1.	Ganjam ...	...	...	1,487,227	4,457
2.	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	2,284,254	18,485
3.	Godavery ...	...	...	1,584,179	7,535
4.	Kistna ...	...	...	1,439,252	7,227
5.	Neilore ...	...	...	1,375,849	4,546
6.	Cuddapah ...	...	...	1,343,762	9,177
7.	Bollary ...	...	...	1,653,154	11,496
8.	Kurnool ...	...	...	955,457	7,470
9.	Chingleput ...	...	...	946,744	2,183
10.	North Arcot ...	...	...	2,007,667	15,146
11.	South Arcot ...	...	...	1,762,525	4,779
12.	Tanjore ...	...	...	1,975,042	3,735
13.	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	1,197,936	3,565
14.	Madura ...	...	...	2,259,263	8,790
15.	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	1,689,421	5,146
16.	Coimbatore ...	...	...	1,754,705	8,470
17.	Salem ...	...	...	1,963,243	7,604
18.	South Canara ...	...	...	918,870	4,206
19.	Malabar ...	...	...	2,274,466	6,259
20.	Neilgherries ...	...	...	50,194	.....
21.	Madras ...	...	...	395,440	.....
Total ...				31,312,150	140,726

The Census on four previous occasions gave these results :—

			Increment.	Per Cent.
1851	...	...	22,301,697	
1856	...	...	23,127,855	3.7
1861	...	...	24,656,509	6.6
1866	...	...	26,539,052	7.6

The increment on this occasion for the period from April 1866 to November 1871, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, is 18 per cent. About half of this must be due to the correctness and completeness of the last

census, when travellers, the crews of ships in port, and many wild and wandering tribes were counted for the first time.

In 1870-71 the number of human lives destroyed by beasts of prey and poisonous snakes was 2,225, and the number of cattle 5,314. The value of crops lost by the ravages of wild animals was rupees 49,347. The rewards paid by Government for killing quadrupeds amounted to rupees 25,114. Only rupees 27 was spent in rewarding the destruction of snakes. Madras does not publish its annual Administration Report according to the tables of the Calcutta Statistical Committee, like most of the other Provinces, nor had its Census Report appeared at the end of February 1873.

The Punjab.

The Punjab and its dependencies have been administered since 20th January 1871, after the lamented death of Sir Henry Durand, by the Hon'ble R. H. Davies, C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor. On the annexation of the Punjab in March 1849, a Board of Administration for its affairs was constituted, to which the Commissioners of the Trans-Sutlej and Cis-Sutlej States were also made subordinate. The Board was abolished in February 1853, and its powers were vested in a Chief Commissioner, subordinate to whom a Judicial Commissioner and a Financial Commissioner were appointed. After the transfer of the Delhi territory from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and its dependencies were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship from the 1st January 1859, Sir John Lawrence, who had hitherto been the Chief Commissioner, being appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor.

Area.—The territories under the Government of the Punjab include all British India north of Sind and Rajpootana lying between the River Jumna on the east and the Sulciman hills on the west. The extreme length is about 800 miles, and the extreme width about 650 miles. The total area included within these limits is over 200,000 square miles, more than half of which is the territory of feudatories. The British possessions in the Province are returned as 102,001 square miles; of which 31,513 square miles, or less than one-third, are cultivated; 25,333 square miles, or about one-fourth, are cultivable; and the remainder is unculturable waste. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government is returned at 8,331,000 acres; but a very small portion of this area is really available for cultivation. The water communication is entered as 2,902 miles, and the length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, as 19,852 miles. The length of railway communication open within the Province at the end of 1871-72 was 412 miles.

Area, Cultivated, and Uncultivated, and Communications, in 1871-72.

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste, in Acres.	Communications. Mileage of—			
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.		Water (navigable Rivers.)	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.						
Delhi	821	189	263	1,373	1,280	73	71	370	2
Goorgaon	1,513	175	233	1,981	.....	15	31	678	...
Karnal	1,003	993	437	2,333	3,093	73	69	154	...
Hissar	2,105	1,167	268	3,540	.....	...	29	471	...
Rohtak	1,115	231	195	1,511	.....	...	4	516	...
Sirsa	366	2,490	254	3,110	.....	20	6	445	...
Budhala	1,477	444	707	2,628	2,124	60	121	425	42
Lodiana	1,141	128	90	1,359	.....	63	38	164	31
Simla	15	3	...	18	1,715	...	20	43	...
Jalandhar	1,027	125	180	1,332	1,142	118	7	215	49
Hudharpore	1,174	102	810	2,086	.....	110	7	689	...
Kangra	909	432	7,649	8,990	.....	74	...	512	...
Una	1,100	220	236	1,556	5,347	104	41	201	44
Sealkot	1,290	239	276	1,805	1,236	75	9	693	...
Goindaspore	1,310	153	390	1,852	309	33	43	833	...
Lahore	1,540	1,548	539	3,617	277,107	120	21	530	79
Ferozpur	1,767	704	225	2,696	...	112	23	474	...
Gujranwala	651	1,401	510	3,563	1,49,046	84	53	1,265	...
Rawalpindes	1,496	325	4,391	6,212	521,609	93	128	1,132	...
Jhelum	1,193	407	2,310	3,900	221,897	85	6	1,983	...
Goofrat	7,622	399	624	1,911	64,652	115	8	650	...
Shahpore	602	3,249	767	4,698	385,031	112	...	914	...
Mooltan	976	1,115	8,788	10,899	1,890,439	130	59	1,430	81
Jhang	377	3,891	1,436	5,704	2,803,490	205	9	863	...
Montgomery	841	944	3,792	5,577	2,793,654	260	7	941	84
Muzaffurgurb	646	581	1,922	3,052	51,862	120	3	696	...
Derah Ismail Khan	648	2,078	4,172	7,096	378,811	200	5	1,217	...
Derah Ghazi Khan	367	1,290	772	3,419	13,082	68	...	415	...
Fauza	703	21	2,385	3,169	.....	117	2	141	...
Peshawur	1,173	272	464	1,909	1,878	...	...	249	...
Kohat	251	49	2,947	3,247	.....	...	...	280	...
Hazara	330	11	2,639	3,000	.....	46	...	...	...
Total	31,513	25,333	43,135	102,001	8,331,075	2,902	859	19,036	412

Mountains.—The mountains and elevated tracts within and bordering the Punjab consist of (1) the Western Himalaya, including the secondary formations of Spiti and the Kuenlun range; (2) the Siwaliks and other subordinate groups, running parallel to the Himalayas; (3) the Salt Range, and the geologically-related hills of Kalabagh, Shekh Budin, and Bahut; (4) the Sulaiman range, and the hills of Safed Koh in Peshawar; and (5) the low ranges of hills in the Delhi and Goorgaon districts. The great mountain barrier to the north of our Indian Empire known as the Himalaya, or Himaleh, consists not of one but of a vast series of ranges; those towards Tibet and Central Asia form the Kuenlun chain; those towards India between the Indus and the Brahmaputra rivers form the Himalayan range, the western portion of which is immediately connected with the Punjab. Starting from the great peaks above the Mansarowara lake is a range containing the Karakorum mountains, running north-east, and forming the northern boundary of the provinces of Balti, Nubra, Pangong, and Narikhorsani. Another range below this forms the boundary of the Provinces of Guge, Ladak and Dras. Below this runs the Indus, and then, inclosing the valley of that river, is another chain which forms the boundary of the provinces of Dras, Zaskar, and Parang; below these is the central range of the real or Indian Himalaya. Between these several ranges there is a vast system of subordinate chains varying in height. The main range of the Western Himalaya, commencing about Mansarowara and running north-east, terminates at the great peak of Nanga Parbat, 26,000 feet high; here the range rapidly sinks towards the Indus. At this point also the two ranges which inclose the Kaghil valley, traversed down the centre by the Nainsukh river, strike off in a southeasterly direction, and separate the Himalaya from the Hindoo Koosh and Safed Koh, beyond and below it.

The central range of the Western Himalaya runs nearly parallel to the Indus, and at some distance south of it. The provinces which it bounds are Kanawar, Spiti, Lahoul, Kishtwar, Kashmir, and near the Indus the tract of hill country represented by Hazara and Murree. A remarkable pendant to this central range is the vast chain of mountains inclosing the valley of Kashmir. The ranges inclosing this amphitheatre, which form, as it were, a loop depending from the main line, separate Kashmir from Kishtwar on the east, and from Hazara on the west. The eastern portion of the central range has another range parallel to it on the south, enclosing the Chandra-Bhaga, or Chenab, and forming the valley of that river between Kishtwar and

the Taree pass. The remaining subordinate ranges are more easily considered with reference to the rivers which run among them. First, there is the Cis-Sutlej Himalaya, which runs down towards the plains separating the Ganges basin from the valley of the Sutlej; Simla is situated in this chain. Next comes a series of hills bounding the valley of the Sutlej and separating it from the valley of the Beas, including the Suket and Mandee territory. Beyond this comes the Dhauladhar range in Chumba, in which are Dhurmsala and other well-known places, separating the valley of the Beas from Chumba and the valley of the Ravee; and then a system rather than a definite chain of hills, separating the Ravee from the Chenab. Beyond the Chenab and to the south of the great Kashmeer valley is a varied series of hills running off from the Panjal mountains and forming the elevated country between the Chenab and Jhelum, including Rajauree. Beyond the Jhelum is a southward continuation of that long mountain series which forms the Himalayan wall of the Kaghan valley; on this is situated the hill station of Murree. This range may be taken as almost the limit of the Himalaya. Beyond it extends the hilly country of Hazara up to the Indus. The hills beyond the Indus form a series almost like a continuation of the Himalaya; they include the provinces of Gilgheet, Kuner, and the hilly countries north of Peshawur; below is the Safed Koh, from which numerous spurs descend, connecting the Suleiman range and hills of Beloochistan.

Of the lower formations the principal is the Siwalik range, which extends in a north-westerly direction from the right bank of the Ganges, and runs parallel to the Himalaya, forming the boundary of the Doab between the Ganges and the Jumna, and, continuing beyond the latter river, skirts the Umbala and Loodiana districts, and comes to its termination in the Hooshiarpore district. The breadth of this range is, at its widest part, about 10 miles when it approaches the Sutlej river; and towards its termination beyond that river the range assumes the form of little more than sand hills. The Salt Range, so-called on account of its productiveness of rock salt, is of inconsiderable elevation, varying from 2,000 to 5,000 feet, and is remarkably barren and scanty in its vegetation. It runs across the Sind Sagur Doab, between the Jhelum and the Indus, from east to west; it starts with three spurs or prongs, —one on the left, and two on the right bank of the Jhelum, which, uniting near Rasul, continue in one range up to Kalabagh on the Indus. From thence onwards there is a continuation of the range to the north in the hill series of the Bannu and

nohat districts; and to the south the range is continued under the name of the Chichali hills, which run nearly parallel, in a southerly direction, to the west bank of the Indus, joining the Kafar Kot and Shekh Budin hills, and terminating in a junction with the offshoots of the Suleiman range. The Suleiman range, which is named after its principal peak, *Takht-i-Suleiman*, or Solomon's throne, 11,000 feet high, forms the western boundary of the province for between 300 and 400 miles, and is said to be very productive of vegetation and trees. Owing, however, to the wild and lawless habits of the tribes inhabiting the range, our knowledge of it is limited. The hills at the lower extremity of the Province appear to be spurs or offshoots of the end of the Aravalee range; the principal are the Delhi hills in the south-west of the district of that name, and the Shekhawatee hills in Goorgaon.

Rivers.—A remarkable feature in the topography of the Province is the number of large rivers which, after pursuing their course for hundreds of miles in the valleys and glens of the great mountain ranges to the north, debouch on to the plain country, dividing it into several *doabs*, and flow on in a direction, generally southerly, to the ocean. These rivers usually overflow their banks, sometimes to the extent of miles round, during the seasons of heavy rain, and contract in the dry seasons till the slender stream is spanned by a bridge of a few boats, leaving dry beds of sand or mud on either side, which are then brought under cultivation. Such being the character of the Punjab rivers, changes in their course of greater or less extent are not unfrequent. The principal river is the Indus, which issues from the extreme west of the Himalayan range, dividing the Peshawur valley from Hazara; it then preserves a southerly course parallel to the Suleiman range, and, collecting the entire drainage of the Punjab proper at Mithankot, flows on through Sind into the Arabian Sea. On the other side of the province, and forming its eastern boundary, is the Jumna river, which, at the point it leaves the Siwaliks, separates the Umbala and Saharanpore districts, and, after passing the large cities of Delhi and Agra, joins the Ganges at Allahabad. Between the Indus and the Jumna run the five rivers from which the Punjab ("five waters") takes its name; these are (commencing with the more southerly) the Sutlej, the Beas, the Ravee, the Chenab and the Jhelum. The Sutlej leaves the lower hills near Rupar, in the Umbala district, and has a westerly course until it receives the waters of the Beas above Ferozpour; it then turns to the south-west, separating Bahawalpore from British territory, and, after receiving the

combined waters of the Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum, joins the Indus at Mithankot. The Beas, though large in volume, has a comparatively short course in the plains; it leaves the lower hills near Haripore, and, separating the Baree and Julundhur Doabs, unites with the Sutlej at Hareekée above Ferozpoore. The Ravee issues from the hilly country of Chumha, and, proceeding in a south-westerly direction, passes the city of Lahore, and ultimately joins the Chenab about 50 miles above Mooltan. The Chenab enters the Sealkot district from Jamoo territory, passes the towns of Wazeerabad and Ramnagar, and receives the waters of the Jhelum river at Trimoo Ghat below Jhung; thence its course is southerly, past Mooltan, about midway between which city and Trimoo Ghat it receives the waters of the Ravee, and ultimately falls into the Sutlej about 60 miles above Mithankot. The Jhelum enters British territory near the town of the same name, having previously passed through the Kashmeer valley; its course is first south-westerly, past the towns of Pind Dadun Khan and Khushab; it then turns to the south, and flows into the Chenab at Trimoo Ghat. Amongst the minor rivers of the province may be mentioned the Cabul and Swat rivers in the Peshawur valley, the Kuram in Upper Derajat, the Markanda and Ghagor in the Umbala district, and the Sohan near Rawulpindee.

Plains.—The plains of the Punjab are vast expanses of alluvial clay and loam, whose elementary constituents must once have been the same as now form the rocks of the huge ranges of mountains to the north. The principal constituent that produces a variety in the nature of soils, and one which is very important in the Punjab, is sand; in fact, the main distinction of soils, apart from that of their containing or being free from the efflorescent salt locally known as *reh*, is that the soil is sandy, as in many portions of districts it is, or that it is rich loam and clay. The sand is either washed down by rivers which flood their banks, or else the streams change their course, leaving beds of sand behind; in some cases sand is blown by winds from adjacent sandy or desert regions, or from these deserted river-courses to districts where otherwise it would not be found. The alluvial plains thus constituted are intersected by the great rivers of the province already described, thus forming the natural divisions of the country. The long and narrow strip between the Suleiman range and the Indus is known as the Derajat; the country lying between the Indus and the Jhelum rivers is the Sind Sagur Doab; that between the Jhelum and Chenab, the Jach or Chaj Doab; that between the Chenab and Ravee, the Rechna Doab; that between the Ravee and Beas, the Baree Doab;

and that between the Beas and Sutlej, the Julundhur Doab. The country between the Sutlej and the Jumna is not properly part of the Punjab; it includes, in the upper part, the Cis-Sutlej States, and in the lower, the Delhi territory. Of all these tracts the Julundhur Doab, though the smallest, is the most fertile. These *doabs* have some features in common. In the sub-montane portions vegetation is most luxuriant; lower down the rivers exercise great influence over the soil,—in the immediate vicinity of the stream are tracts enriched by its alluvial soil, and fertilized by its inundations; beyond its immediate vicinity are lands of varying quality; while, as the high central tract is approached, we meet either with *bar* (*i. e.*, uncultivated land covered with brushwood and trees of stunted growth, mostly used as fuel preserves, or for grazing cattle), as in the Baree, Rechna and Jach Doabs, or with *thal* (*i. e.*, an undulating desert of sand), as in the Sind Sagur Doab. Towards the lower extremities, as the rivers approach each other, the country becomes nearly level, and is entirely alluvial; in these portions, owing to the extremely scanty rain-fall, cultivation is maintained by means of numerous small canals, or irrigation cuts, which intersect the country in every direction.

Forests.—The hill sides and valleys in the interior of the Himalaya are frequently clothed with magnificent forests, though often in situations which render them valueless as sources of timber supply. Forests also occur of smaller extent clothing the sides and bases of the sub-Himalayan hills which front the plains; but in the alluvial lower tracts there is a general scarcity of large trees and hardly anything deserving to be called a forest exists. But the jungle growth of the *barr* is preserved as a source of fuel supply.

Climate.—During 1871 registers of rain-fall were maintained at the head-quarters and sub-collectorates of each district; and observations of barometric pressure, temperature, hygrometry, direction of wind, &c., were recorded at the stations of Lahore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Rawulpindee, Murree, Sealkot, Dalhousie, Goordaspore, Dhurmsala, Loodiana and Umritsur.

Climate of the Punjab, 1871.

[illegible]

Administrative Divisions.—There are ten divisions, each under the control of a Commissioner, with an average area of 10,200 square miles; these ten divisions comprise thirty-two districts, each under the control of a Deputy Commissioner, with an average area of 3,188 square miles; these are again sub-divided into 132 *tahsils*, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions of districts, with an average area of 772 square miles. There are 451 magistrates of all grades, most of whom exercise civil and revenue in addition to their criminal powers, and 20,122 police, to a population of upwards of 17½ millions. The Punjab contains 34,462 villages, at an average distance of 14 miles from the nearest Law Court. The principal towns of the province are—

<i>Population.</i>					
Delhi	...	...	...	...	154,417
Umritsur	...	...	...	...	135,813
Lahore	...	...	...	...	98,924
Peshawur	...	...	...	...	68,555
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	56,826

The revenue derived from the land tax in 1871-72 was Rs. 1,99,96,219, and the gross revenue was Rs. 3,59,42,432.

Population.—The last census of the Punjab was taken in January 1868. It returned 17,596,752 souls, giving an average of 173 per square mile. The districts of Umbala, Sealkot, Hooshiarpore, Goordaspore, and Umritsur contain the largest population,—that of Umbala and Sealkot being each a little over a million. Omitting Simla, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the most thickly populated districts are—

Julundhur	...	...	...	586	per square mile.
Umritsur	...	...	...	535	" "
Sealkot	...	...	...	514	" "
Goordaspore	...	...	...	497	" "
Delhi	...	...	...	490	" "
Hooshiarpore	...	...	...	450	" "
Loodiana	...	...	...	429	" "

Of the total population 9,581,292 were males, and 8,015,460 females; 10,210,805 were adults, 1,137,505 youths and young women, and 6,248,442 children under 12 years of age; 17,411 were Europeans, 2,045 Eurasians, 2,513 Native Christians, 1,141,848 Sikhs, 6,094,759 Hindoos, 9,331,367 Mahomedans, and 1,006,810 of other classes;—9,430,868 were agriculturists, and 8,165,884 non-agriculturists.

Civil Divisions of British

Names of Com- missioner- ships.	Names of Exe- cutive Dis- tricts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Div- isions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.
Delhi	Delhi	3	1,273	621,675	Delhi, 154,417; Sonapat, 12,176; Faridabad, 7,990.
	Goorgaon	5	1,931	690,295	Riwari, 24,603; Palwal, 12,829; Furraknuggur, 10,731.
	Kurnal	5	2,363	608,042	Kurnal, 29,000; Panipat, 25,276; Kalthal, 14,440.
Hissar	Hissar	5	2,540	484,681	Hissar, 14,133; Hansi, 13,563; Bhiwani, 32,354.
	Rohtak	4	1,812	531,227	Rohtak, 14,153; Beri, 9,723; Jhajjar, 10,545.
	Sirsa	3	1,310	210,785	Sirsa, 11,000.
	Umbala	0	2,628	1,035,488	Umbala city, 24,040; Onantonments, 16,622; Jagadhri, 11,678.
Umbala	Loodiana	3	1,359	582,245	Ludhiana, 39,983; Goorgaon, 7,096; Bolkot, 9,165.
	Simla	2	18	33,995	Simla, 7,037.
Jullundhur	Jullundhur	4	1,332	780,165	Jullundhur, 45,607; Rahun, 14,394; Kartarpore, 16,953; Nurnahal, 8,866; Nakodar, 8,800; Philor, 7,685.
	Hoosliarpore	4	2,086	939,972	Hoosliarpore, 12,564; Umrur, 2,632; Hariana, 7,745; Miani, 7,706; Anandpore, 6,850.
	Kangra	5	8,990	743,892	Nurpore, 9,928; Kangra, 4,338.
Umritsur	Umritsur	4	1,556	832,750	Umritsur, 165,813.
	Sialkot	5	1,955	1,005,004	Sialkot, 25,327; Pasrur, 8,527; Zaffarwal, 5,641.
	Gurdaspore	4	1,822	906,126	Diannuggur, 7,622; Kalanaur, 6,121; Batala, 28,725.
Lahore	Lahore	4	8,647	789,662	Lahore, 98,924; Muzang, 8,321.
	Gujranwala	3	2,662	550,576	Mean Meer, 13,767; Kasur, 15,209.
	Firozpur	4	2,696	549,253	Gujranwala, 19,381.
Rawalpindes	Firozpur	4	2,696	549,253	Firozpur, 20,592.
	Rawalpindes	7	6,212	711,256	Rawalpindi, 19,222; Pindigheb, 8,223.
	Jhelum	4	3,910	500,988	Jhelum, 5,140; Pind Dadan Khan, 13,340; Chakowal, 5,467; Talla-gang, 5,647.
	Goojrat	3	1,944	616,361	Gujrat, 15,007; Jalalpore, 15,623.
Mooltan	Shahpore	3	4,898	368,796	Bhora, 14,514; Miani, 6,857; Khu-shah, 8,509; Saniwal, 8,900.
	Mooltan	6	5,882	471,583	Mooltan, 56,826.
	Jhung	3	5,704	348,027	Maghiana, 10,854; Chisasti, 41,477; Jhang, 9,224.
	Montgomery	4	5,577	350,437	Kamalia, 5,695; Pak Pattan, 6,030.
Derajat	Muzaffurgurh	3	3,022	295,547	Kot Adu, 5,152; Jatohi, 4,912; Muzaffurgurh, 4,719.
	D. I. Khan	5	7,098	394,864	Dera Ismail Khan, 21,906; Lela, 17,033; Kulachi, 9,921.
	D. G. Khan	4	2,319	308,840	Dera Ghazi Khan, 17,164; Jampore, 7,796.
	Bannu	4	3,150	287,547	Isa Khel, 17,746; Kalahagh, 8,419; Edwardesabad, 3,185.
Peshawur	Peshawur	8	1,929	523,152	Peshawur, 59,555.
	Kohat	3	2,838	145,419	Kohat, 11,274.
	Hazara	2	2,900	367,218	Harripore, 4,646; Abbottabad, 4,483.
		132	102,001	17,596,752	Total ...

Territory 1871-72.

No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	No. of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
794	10	18	24	12	1,061	8,90,371	38,70,406
1,264	9	9	52	8	595	10,88,915	12,17,553
913	14	16	70	15	543	6,80,081	7,97,800
658	12	19	86	26	563	4,03,849	26,34,447
436	11	11	18	6	540	9,06,889	10,05,851
654	8	11	40	20	382	1,05,813	1,32,829
1,324	20	24	28	10	1,182	7,44,460	10,12,628
880	21	12	54	13	549	7,74,209	9,41,317
370	6	5	12	2	216	1,58,528	2,27,440
1,267	18	11	20	5	544	13,27,563	16,05,354
2,183	15	16	48	12	490	12,88,164	15,72,117
731	16	17	34	10	412	6,23,661	7,65,320
1,674	16	28	27	12	897	8,57,279	11,37,840
2,314	18	17	25	13	611	10,85,659	13,27,095
1,880	11	12	21	8	567	10,80,918	13,18,924
1,455	13	23	30	10	1,527	5,90,348	9,89,805
1,202	12	19	32	12	526	4,48,312	5,66,802
312	15	15	44	16	554	4,79,946	6,20,332
1,053	16	16	36	8	1,026	6,85,931	8,91,176
966	11	11	35	16	535	6,06,292	7,10,766
1,428	9	9	28	5	399	5,66,916	6,80,772
667	8	8	54	10	474	4,45,376	44,07,611
1,211	12	18	50	15	859	0,43,071	9,10,513
786	9	7	46	39	504	4,20,170	4,84,508
2,155	14	14	40	15	519	4,23,554	5,00,361
552	9	9	45	19	876	6,01,019	6,83,619
716	14	14	50	15	591	4,07,031	5,15,892
354	17	18	30	8	500	3,26,821	4,12,925
625	10	10	32	29	453	4,27,408	5,02,187
654	17	17	38	9	1,007	0,44,606	8,14,238
343	7	6	65	16	458	93,499	1,94,796
1,251	15	11	87	20	564	1,69,210	2,12,642
34,462	404	451	87	14	20,122	1,99,96,219	3,36,62,978

Population of the Punjab, 1871-72.

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.							Population.		Classification of Population.	
	No. of manns.	No. of kind.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Youths.	Young Women.	Children under 13 Years.		Total.	No. per Square Mile.			
								Males.	Females.					
Delhi	58,686	711,678	171,344	193,266	175,743	27,545	17,698	112,945	98,008	621,675	490	648	233	1,362
Gurgaon	22,776	33,645	166,424	208,198	168,607	26,706	17,062	183,298	111,043	860,285	348	17	1	1
Karnal	43,839	81,483	125,321	198,953	165,967	26,776	18,941	113,137	78,734	608,942	259	58	32	9
Hissar	16,900	90,091	107,091	153,757	139,529	20,007	13,581	93,063	84,694	434,691	137	61	62	3
Rohtak	25,913	111,635	137,458	160,897	141,477	26,056	18,770	98,410	84,694	531,227	693	31	16	88
Meerut	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,945	62,064	8,398	5,417	41,129	38,822	210,795	68	12	38	80
Unnao	70,890	218,072	265,362	327,046	281,163	45,212	26,044	191,672	160,351	1,085,488	394	1,195	111	137
Mathura	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,696	164,766	26,935	17,820	108,709	91,927	583,245	429	81	31	87
Simla	7,800	7,880	7,880	24,724	208,682	33,295	20,701	140,449	141,417	780,165	1,895	231	14	101
Jalandhar	25,894	216,043	249,822	312,023	283,296	38,778	24,629	183,470	168,911	920,972	450	39	23	26
Hoshiarpore	17,080	146,592	174,674	225,067	214,661	37,440	21,296	130,664	114,424	743,892	83	248	37	129
Amritsar	43,305	154,741	198,046	312,689	220,649	31,035	15,416	161,156	131,607	831,750	535	358	62	214
Sialkot	11,240	186,945	197,485	277,142	233,508	18,784	17,791	201,014	172,919	1,005,054	612	1,555	37	214
Lyallpore	15,604	192,652	208,256	290,741	238,757	32,214	16,115	179,288	150,688	806,126	497	109	...	598
Ferozepore	66,787	144,739	200,588	260,893	226,405	32,412	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	217	2,292	...	598
Gujranwala	7,335	112,583	119,718	170,785	136,432	23,750	15,251	108,954	94,081	586,273	204	90	25	24
Rawalpindie	26,634	131,446	198,270	181,572	154,639	24,982	15,465	99,743	84,186	520,556	207	18	25	24
Jhelum	4,000	71,579	213,423	184,189	154,639	24,982	15,465	99,743	84,186	520,556	207	18	25	24
Goofiat	2,647	110,393	113,010	141,511	123,162	19,391	17,785	103,288	88,575	711,256	115	2,072	62	61
Shahpore	141,697	186,195	187,191	163,162	133,028	14,823	9,429	124,370	108,488	618,361	348	25	21	5
Yoolian	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,675	14,925	7,708	71,466	63,203	368,756	78	14	...	73
Junag	2,838	72,153	74,956	110,045	90,209	19,838	6,592	70,980	57,663	349,097	61	43	...	3
Montgomery	7,263	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,360	11,310	6,770	72,931	61,345	369,457	44	48	...	3
Muzaffargarh	5,673	59,537	65,135	93,458	81,566	10,879	5,159	58,923	44,718	296,547	95	24	...	33
Derah Ismail Khan	2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272	1	...	75,120	69,071	395,840	183	54	10	2
Bannu	4,255	60,697	62,139	99,554	85,554	12,832	7,869	61,086	47,984	287,547	91	27	11	4
Peshawur	4,814	118,608	121,456	166,080	143,779	8,103	3,659	100,354	83,840	523,193	271	3,375	87	...
Kohat	96	28,543	28,639	39,012	33,411	18,862	10,327	180,580	160,354	828,343	145,419	51	53	...
Bazara	30	75,000	75,360	98,162	92,567	17,355	20,498	77,906	63,780	367,318	122	49	...	...
Total	365,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,192,953	4,717,830	698,327	498,678	3,389,480	2,658,962	17,696,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,513

Population Classified.

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Population of the Punjab, 1871-72.

District.	Classification of Population.				Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
	Sikhs.	Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.
Delhi ...	582	447,079	133,912	37,839	651,675	277,491	344,184
Georgian ...	128	477,214	71,294	20	548,856	399,856	290,469
Kurnal ...	9,236	355,816	151,213	92,546	608,812	395,974	262,868
Hissar ...	1,812	376,583	102,928	2,936	484,681	331,395	133,286
Rohuk ...	253	422,302	71,395	27,329	531,227	312,432	218,795
Sirsa ...	21,555	77,950	210,735	29,135	210,735	149,489	61,246
Umhalia ...	56,440	689,333	258,874	1,456	1,055,493	501,066	554,427
Leodiana ...	95,413	219,371	205,693	61,619	581,245	370,638	262,612
Stuba ...	410	21,794	5,173	984	23,959	13,489	20,329
Jalandhar ...	114,993	312,171	351,332	23	796,165	402,041	356,124
Moocharpore ...	79,400	43,735	318,686	126,065	938,972	518,291	421,771
Kangra ...	1,314	693,043	48,613	33	743,892	540,084	203,848
Umrutur ...	223,219	193,927	377,135	93,335	892,750	272,672	660,078
Seelkot ...	50,239	218,771	601,939	132,174	1,055,004	433,817	571,287
Goordaspore ...	79,337	303,107	392,296	101,227	906,156	516,656	359,470
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,215	89,907	789,665	324,075	455,591
Ferozpoore ...	63,406	104,156	245,659	73,767	592,983	320,842	208,411
Gujranwale ...	38,911	60,720	357,550	49,536	516,314	212,314	307,423
Rawalpindsee ...	24,355	60,720	624,169	2,815	711,258	473,976	235,280
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	2,794	500,938	302,874	188,114
Goordat ...	20,623	53,174	437,701	2,794	500,938	302,874	188,114
Mooltan ...	3,122	6,290	393,907	4,784	616,361	393,664	222,697
Shikhar ...	907	87,009	360,190	6,361	454,563	177,781	191,015
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,907	277,291	18,899	359,497	119,619	239,808
Muzaffurgurh ...	2,871	36,748	243,863	6,333	295,547	153,401	89,748
Derah Ismail Khan ...	1,587	45,766	333,387	5,901	391,864	215,933	178,931
Derah Ghazi Khan ...	1,124	38,467	261,327	4,656	308,840	173,430	135,410
Rannu ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,947	267,796	83,136
Peshawar ...	2,014	27,403	481,447	8,821	522,162	247,411	265,416
Kohat ...	1,397	6,544	138,665	413	145,419	100,267	45,162
Hazara ...	873	16,563	346,112	1,616	367,218	267,484	99,714
Total	1,141,848	6,094,739	9,331,367	1,006,810	17,596,752	9,430,863	8,165,884

Oudh.

The Province of Oudh, annexed to British India in 1856, is administered by a Chief Commissioner under the Government of India. Sir George E. W. Couper, Bart., C. B., has officiated for Major General L. Barrow, C. B., as Chief Commissioner since 19th May, 1871.

Area.—Oudh lies between Nepal and the North-Western Provinces. It contains no mountains. In the Gondah district the boundary is on the ridge of the first range of low but abrupt hills; elsewhere it is in the plains. The area is 23,042 square miles; 12,673 square miles are under cultivation; there is culturable waste to the extent of 5,588 square miles; the unculturable area is 4,781 square miles. The unappropriated culturable waste is given at 446,251 acres.

The province is a part of the alluvial valley of the Ganges and some of its tributaries. The rivers descend from the hills first in a southerly direction and then turn eastwards. The belts of forest come down between them, and are situated on the higher land between the streams. The *turrai* stretches all along the frontier of the province immediately below the forest, and is low and moist. It is more or less settled and cultivated, but the crops are poor and the country is unhealthy on first settlement; there are great difficulties in the way of bringing the soil under cultivation. Throughout this district there are large grassy plains where numerous herds of cattle are kept, and it is interspersed with old water-courses, the former beds of the river, now forming jheels and swarming with alligators. In the Baraich and Gondah districts the rivers run in a less easterly direction to meet the Gogra, and the *turrai* gradually fades into the drier land; the beds of the streams become deeper and more marked, the jheels disappear or assume a totally different character, being mere collections of rain water instead of spring-fed reservoirs as before; and the country assumes the ordinary appearance of the plain of the Ganges. The land is now better cultivated, villages are more numerous, groves of fine trees abound, and everything has a comparatively civilized and settled appearance. Henceforward the country lies in belts or zones following the course of the rivers. In the Baraich and Kheree districts, where the *turrai* fades into the drier land, are two tracts, known as Dhowrera and Nanpara, which have an excellent breed of draught cattle. South of the Chauka and Gogra the province is divided by the Goomtee, which runs through it in an east-south-east direction, into two nearly equal portions,

The general character of the country south of that river is superior to that on the north. The upper part of the tract between the Goomtee and the Gogra, consisting of the main part of the district of Kheree, the whole of Seetapore, a part of Lucknow, and the upper part of Barabunkee, is generally sandy; the crops are mainly unirrigated. In the centre of this tract there are a few jheels, especially in the lower part of Seetapore, in Lucknow, and Barabunkee, where the soil is more clayey and the crops more irrigated and finer, but its general character is as described. The lower part of the Barabunkee district and Fyzabad are better; there are more jheels and more irrigation, and all the finer crops are produced. The finest part of this tract is in the district of Barabunkee between the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and the river Goomtee. Here the population is dense, the soil excellent, and rude well irrigation general.

The tract of country between the Goomtee and Ganges is the finest part of the province. The river Sai runs through the centre of it, and perhaps the part south of that river is, on the whole, the finer. Outside the central tract, and on either side of it, lies a beautiful stretch of country. The soil here is *domat* (two earths), it is all watered from rude wells, and is wooded in a style not often to be seen. The wood indeed goes on to the banks of the rivers, though, as they are approached, the water is not found so near the surface, the soil is more sandy and less productive. The products of this tract embrace all the crops found in this part of India, and the country looks like a garden. It is healthy, the climate is agreeable to the native idea and constitution, and it produces the men who have filled the ranks of our own army as well as those of every Native State. In this tract the crops are large and heavy and the trees attain a great size. It is nearly all cultivated and very little waste is to be seen. The population is dense and the holdings small; the people are remarkable for attachment to their birth-place. The cultivation is not equal over the whole areas of the villages. On the contrary, the lands lying near the villages are all watered and manured, but the out-lying lands on the borders of the villages are for the most part unirrigated, and are held by cultivators resident in other villages.

No minerals have been discovered in Oudh.

Area.—Cultivated and Uncul-

Principal geographical divisions of territory.		Total area in square miles.			
Divisions.	Districts.	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.
			Culturable.	Unculturable.	
Lucknow,	British Possessions, Lucknow ...	533	307	268	899
	Unao ...	901	394	452	1,747
	Bara Bankee ...	621	172	251	1,214
	Total ...	2,255	753	971	3,979
Seetapore,	Seetapore ...	1,313	430	315	2,127
	Hurdul ...	1,320	558	322	2,299
	Kheres ...	1,200	833	588	2,636
	Total ...	3,953	1,822	1,300	7,105
Faizabad	Faizabad ...	917	291	407	1,615
	Bharatich ...	1,313	1,061	267	2,636
	Gouda ...	1,624	746	320	2,690
	Total ...	3,854	2,098	994	6,971
Roy Bareilly,	Roy Bareilly ...	986	339	466	1,841
	Saltanpore ...	890	315	497	1,702
	Pratabgurh ...	700	221	523	1,444
	Total ...	2,576	925	1,486	4,987
Native States.—Nil		...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		12,673	5,538	4,791	23,042

tivated, and Communications.

Unappropriated cultivable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of			
Remaining last year.	Sold or granted.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads—first, second and third class.	Railroads.	Remarks.
.....	(a) 140	1st 158	21	(a).—73 Miles of Goomtee navigable, 67 miles of Sai navigable during the rains only.
.....	(b) 59	2nd 343	26	(b).—The Goomtee, navigable.
.....	(c) 160	3rd 837	(k)	(c).—48 Miles of Ganges and 84 of Guntur navigable, 2 of Chanka navigable during the rains only.
.....	359	838	57	(d).—78 Miles Gogra, 97 of Goomtee navigable, 48 of Chanka navigable, during the rains only.
.....	(d) 174	1st 55 2nd 221 3rd 46	(l)	(e).—33 Miles Ganges, 64 Gogra, 42 Kangunga, 75 Sai, 47 Sakota, the last two navigable during the rains only.
2,337	...	2,337	(e) 261	1st 5 2nd 327 3rd 51	15	(f).—61 Gogra, 132 Surda, 36 Goomtee, all navigable.
4,43,699-95	...	4,43,699-95	(f) 229	1st 15 2nd 106 3rd 233	...	(g).—95 Gogra, 141 Goomtee, navigable, 74 Tons navigable during the rains.
4,46,436-95	...	4,46,436-95	664	1,059	15	(h).—Raptree navigable in the rains only.
1,031	...	1,031	(g) 310	1st 44 2nd 167 3rd 259	(m)	(i).—54 Ganges navigable; 56 Sai navigable in the rains only.
.....	41	1st 0 2nd 178 3rd 153	...	(j).—44 ditto, 114 ditto.
.....	(h) 37	1st 26 2nd 193 3rd 176	...	(k).—78 Miles under construction.
1,031	...	1,031	338	1,196	...	(l).—62 Miles under construction.
.....	(i) 109	1st 42 2nd 392 3rd 24	...	(m).—60 Miles under construction.
.....	1st 29 2nd 263 3rd 73	...	GENERAL REMARKS
.....	(j) 158	1st 42 2nd 226 3rd 42	...	Portions of the Gogra, Surda Goomtee and Sahibund twodistricts, and are therefore available for both. Thus, the Gogra skirts Bharsaich for 114 miles, Gonda for 65 miles, the Surda skirts Seotapore for 43 miles, the Goomtee skirts Hindi for 115 miles, Roy Bareilly for 15 miles, Sultanpore for 198 miles Pratalgaurh for 4 miles, and the Sai skirts Unao for 114 miles. Their lengths are already included.
.....	267	1,132	...	
.....	
4,46,261-95	...	4,46,261-95	1,678	4,225	72	

Forests.—The Oudh forests are in three divisions. The 1st, or Khairigurh Division, lies between the rivers Soheli and Mohana. The trees here are not large enough to produce logs of timber. The area is 263 square miles, of which 149 square miles produce sal. In the 2nd, or Baraich Division, the country between the rivers Kauriali and Girwa is partly covered with sissoo forest and partly with a dense jungle of a variety of trees. The area is 269 square miles, of which 176 square miles produce sal. The forest area is 170 square miles, of which 100 produce sal. The trees which are reserved in the Oudh forests are (1.) Sal (*Shorea robusta*.) (2.) Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) (3.) Tun (*Cedrela toona*.) (4.) Ebony. (*Diospyros melanoxylon*.) (5.) Dhau (*Conocarpus latifolia*.) (6.) Arseni (*Terminalia tomentosa*.) (7.) Kher (*Acacia catechu*.) (8.) Tikoi or Haldū (*Naucllea cardifolia*.) Of these sal, toon, ebony, dhau, and arseni are found in the higher forest, called Bhabar or, locally, Damar. The other trees are found on the lower ground or *turrai*. There is a very small tract under sissoo reserved for the use of the gun carriage agency at Futtehgurh. The bulk of the Oudh forests, and by far the more valuable ones, were given to Nepal by Lord Canning in reward for the services of the Durbar during the Mutiny.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Oudh are the Raptée, the Babai, the Girwa, the Kauriali, the Mohana, the Soheli, the Surda, the Ul, the Katna, the Goomtee, the Sai and the Ganges. Of these all, except the Ul, Katna, Goomtee and Sai, are hill streams descending from the Himalayas, and subject to the sudden freshes which characterize the hill streams. The *Raptée* is a rapid river navigable for boats up to Bhiuga. It is used for rafting timber in the rains. It is a second class river, and swarms with alligators. The *Babai* is rapid and shallow in its upper course, and useless for navigation and for rafting. The *Girwa*, where it enters British territory, is a mountain stream with a great fall, rushing in rapids and pools over a stony and sandy bed. It is useless for navigation. It is a branch of the Kauriali, from which it issues by percolation, and to which it is united lower down. The *Kauriali* is the largest of the affluents of the Ganges. Its discharge is 13,082 cubic feet per second. It is more than twice the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills, and is navigable for boats throughout the year within British territory. This is the river which is called Karnali in the hills; Kauriali, after it enters the plains to its confluence with the Sarju, a little below Bhartapur; Gogra thence to Fyzabad; Sarju, about Adjudia; and Dewa or Gogra again below this down to its confluence with the Ganges at Revelgunj near Chupra. The *Mohana* is the boundary of the British territory from Gwaree Ghat to its confluence with the Kauriali, rather more than half its course in the plains. It is a shallow and rapid stream, not navigable, but

timber is floated down it in the rains to the Kauriali. This river swarms with alligators, both the magar or broad-nosed, and the guriel or long-nosed species. The *Soheli* is a small stream, but has sufficient water to float timber in the rains to the Kauriali. The *Sarda* is a river about the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills; nine miles below, its discharge is 6,416 cubic feet per second. It is the boundary between British territory and Nepal out of Oudh. It has lost the character of a hill stream and flows in a sandy bed. It is more or less navigable throughout British territory, but being large, rapid, and full of shallows and snags, it is not a good river for rafting, and the route by the *Soheli* and the *Kauriali* to Bairam Ghat, is considered a better one for timber. This river is called *Kalee* in the hills and *Surda* in the plains after emerging from the hills. The *Ul*, which receives the *Barauncha*, rises in the swamps of the *Kherree* district bordering on *Shahjehanpore*. It is not navigable, except for small boats in the lower part of its course. It flows under the station of *Lukhimpore* and falls into the *Chauka* at the eastern extremity of the *Kherree* district. The *Katna* rises in *Shahjehanpore* and is not navigable. It falls into the *Goomtee* about where the *Seetapore* and *Hurdui* road crosses that river. The *Goomtee* is a river rising in some rice fields, from which its head waters appear to trickle. Its water is sweet and its banks are cultivated throughout the province. It is navigable throughout the greater part of its course in Oudh; but it is extremely tortuous, and the navigation is impeded at *Sultanpore* by rocks. The *Sai* rises in some fields in the *Hurdui* district on the borders of *Kherree*. It has hardly any bed for some miles, and is dry in the dry weather, but shortly below *Paihani* the water appears. It is not navigable, but is used for irrigation.

Jheels and Marshes.—There are no lakes, though some of the *Jheels* are very extensive sheets of water. The country between the *Goomtee* and the *Ganges* is well supplied with them. They lie in two parallel elevated hollows, on either side of the *Sadee*, and about midway between that river and the *Goomtee* and *Ganges* respectively. They are drained by lateral *nullas*, which fall mainly into the *Sai*, and which cause the occasional floods in that river after heavy rain. They are a striking feature of the country, stretching in a continuous series, on both sides of the *Sai*, from the *Shahjehanpore* boundary to that of *Jounpore* and *Allahabad*, and often connected when the rain has been heavy. The *Oudh jheels* are covered with all kinds of wild fowl and some of them are fairly stocked with snipe. In the *turrai* marshes are numerous. They are covered with long grasses and are the favourite lair of tigers in the hot weather.

Climate:

[illegible]

Climate.—(Continued.)

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Prevailing wind.																						
	Jan. to May.						June to September.						October to December.										
	N. W.	N. N. W.	Variable.	Out of gear.	North.	N. N. E.	N. E.	N. N. E.	N. E.	East.	E. S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	South.	S. S. W.	S. W.	W. S. W.	West.	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	Variable.	Out of gear.
Lucknow	741	117	34	44	16	23	94	166	127	18	17	12	24	27	18	20	11	23	19	60	...	71	...
Unao Dispensary	26	1	...	...	...	...	36	88	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Bunklee
Faizabad
Gonda
Bharatich
Seetapore
Hardni
Khersee
Roy Bareilly
Sultanpore
Pratapgarh
General average

* The direction of wind for Lucknow is given in hours.

+ The direction of wind for dispensaries is given in days

Civil Divisions.
Shewing Area and Boundary of Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, Sub-divisions, &c., in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1871-72.

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Omshis and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
Lucknow.	Lucknow, "	3	998	7,89,460	Lucknow, 2,94,779 Amethae, 7,128 Kikoree, 3,343 Mailbad, 7,333	979	19	19	25	10	1,708	Rs. 2,71,732	7,20,361	7,63,339
	Unao	4	1,764	9,85,955	Unao, 7,277 Furwa, 10,880 Morawan, 7,997 Bangarman, 7,621	1,754	12	12	20	5	Dist. 808 City, 389 Cant., 82	1,07,540 7,136 94,750	13,46,310	18,32,308
	Bare Bankee	4	1,735	11,01,954	Nawabgunj, 10,496 Rudanlee, 12,517 Zaidpore, 10,680 Fatehpore, 7,494 Datisabad, 5,999 Ramnagar, 5,714	2,065	12	12	28	13	Dist. 446 Town, 18	Local funds and rates 57,984 686	15,75,056	16,56,636

Civil Divisions.—(Continued.)

Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	Number of Villages.		Judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of District.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials, and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
					Number of Villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.							Land.	Gross.
Roy Bareilly	4	1,741	938,686	Roy Bareilly, 11,544	1,763	17	10	16	16	16	459	Rs. 1,57,103	12,98,373	14,92,911
Sutanpore	4	1,704	995,816	Dalmow, 5,654 Jaea, 11,689 Parkingtonj 4,950	2,923	9	9	25	9	9	564	1,52,865	11,97,246	13,16,139
Pratabgurdh	3	1,423	784,154	Pratabgurdh, 3,768 Manikpore, 4,048	2,309	13	13	21	9	9	273	54,086	9,08,205	11,36,436
Grand total	43	28,973	11,177,508		24,760	169	145	50	13		8,502	17,62,292		

Roy Bareilly.

Administrative Divisions.—There are four Divisions, administered by Commissioners, and each Commissionership comprises three Districts, which are administered by Deputy Commissioners, and these again are sub-divided into Tahsils, of which there are 43 in Oudh, averaging 534 square miles in area. Each Division has on an average an area of 5,993 square miles and 2,794,377 inhabitants. The average area of each District is 1,998 square miles, and the average population 931,459 souls. The area ranges from 3,046 square miles in Kheree to 988 square miles in Lucknow, and the population from 1,172,055 in Gonda to 737,732 in Kheree.

The number of Civil and Revenue judges of all classes was 169, and of Magistrates 145; with very rare exceptions, the offices of Judge and Magistrate are held by one and the same person. The total number of police was 8,502. The total cost of officials of all classes was Rs. 22,96,083 in 1870-71. The land revenue was Rs. 1,32,46,039 and the gross revenue Rs. 1,59,83,044 as against Rs. 1,29,12,789 and Rs. 1,55,58,856 the year before.

Population.—The last census was taken on 1st February 1869. It showed 11,220,232 souls, or 474 to the square mile. If three tahsils be excepted, its population on 84 per cent. of its area is 514 to the square mile:—

Inhabited houses,	...	...	...	...	1,774,355
Men,	...	...	...	...	3,636,333
Women,	...	...	...	...	3,554,476
Boys,	under 12	...	...	...	2,186,330
Girls,		...	...	...	1,843,538

The classifications of the population shows:—

Europeans,	...	...	...	...	5,446
East Indians and other	}	...	...	...	985
mixed classes.		...	...	...
Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	10,002,731
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	1,195,879

6,543,296 are entered as agriculturists, and 4,677,451 as non-agriculturists.

Popu-

District.	Inhabited houses.			Popu-			
	Number of masonry buildings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.	
						Male.	Female.
Lucknow ...	4,090	180,602	184,692	347,667	319,176	170,462	144,974
Unao ...	4,972	119,767	124,739	234,511	234,199	136,207	118,237
Bara Bunkce ...	925	147,271	148,196	263,854	289,512	166,857	141,854
Total ...	9,987	397,640	407,629	867,542	680,886	473,526	405,065
Seetapore ...	1,458	161,169	162,625	317,113	332,676	180,372	153,264
Hurdul ...	3,495	175,024	178,519	316,210	278,859	184,744	151,564
Khrees ...	129	110,042	110,171	263,803	222,954	136,079	115,770
Total ...	5,080	455,235	460,315	897,126	784,487	501,195	420,618
Faizabad ...	3,283	276,507	279,850	456,382	465,659	233,661	235,108
Bharsich ...	52	121,853	121,905	258,146	237,337	150,779	130,378
Gonda ...	...	...	...	354,414	354,627	250,210	209,211
Total ...	3,335	398,420	401,755	1,066,942	1,057,823	684,670	574,695
Roy Bareilly ...	1,544	160,865	162,409	236,132	260,892	153,567	132,655
Sultanpore ...	1,221	155,568	156,789	281,647	312,794	184,895	151,327
Pratabgurb ...	735	184,725	185,460	286,944	301,664	189,477	159,178
Total ...	3,500	501,158	504,659	804,723	875,350	528,939	443,160
Grand total ...	21,902	1,752,453	1,774,355	3,038,333	2,554,546	2,186,330	1,843,538

lation, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

lation.		Classification of population.				Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Total.	No per square mile.	Christians.		Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.			
		European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.							
989,278	706	4,222	780	783,086	137,589	398,342	583,936	Urdu and Purbia dialects of Hindoo.	1,003	The totals of the figures given in columns 5 to 9, do not correspond with the totals given in columns 11 to 13. The former include and the latter do not include the prison and military population, of which no detail in cases was given.
725,154	538	10	2	672,019	51,930	408,076	317,078		600	
875,587	650	67	9	748,061	127,315	741,089	403,508		...	
2,583,019	681	4,222	771	2,204,116	366,834	1,278,407	1,304,612	1,693		
933,445	419	430	85	812,770	117,418	53,377	399,608	...		
931,377	406	50	9	945,293	85,684	599,696	331,031	...		
738,604	343	78	18	664,610	73,637	474,810	263,794	...		
2,603,426	350	547	62	2,322,679	276,769	16,08,253	995,173	...		
1,411,028	613	420	41	1,301,756	135,253	946,140	494,988	23		
774,640	280	34	6	676,313	98,124	405,751	278,889	...		
1,108,462	425	82	7	1,050,433	117,383	758,720	414,742	...		
3,084,120	443	402	54	3,028,502	350,760	2,195,611	1,188,610	23		
783,246	530	47	35	743,148	33,726	399,634	383,612	...		
930,663	593	43	40	828,467	91,656	521,357	409,308	...		
930,263	543	18	23	859,819	76,284	540,094	396,328	...		
2,650,172	572	108	98	2,447,434	201,515	1,401,025	1,180,147	...		
11,220,747	465	5,446	985	100,02,731	1,105,879	6,548,2	4,677,451	1,716		

The Central Provinces.

The Central Provinces were formed into a Chief Commissionership by Lord Canning on 2nd November 1861. Sir R. Temple, the first Chief Commissioner, was succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. George Campbell. The present Chief Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Morris, was appointed on 27th May 1870.

Area.—The Central Provinces extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North Latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East Longitude. The area is 112,680 square miles, of which 84,643 are British territory and 28,037 are under Native Feudatories. The extreme length of the Province from north to south is 500 miles, and the extreme breadth from east to west 600 miles. To the east the Province extends to within 100 miles of the Bay of Bengal, to the west it touches the Khairdeish district of Bombay and Berar. On the north the feudatory States of Bundelkund and Bhopal, and more to the west Kolkar's territory, form its boundary; the southern border reaches the dominions of the Nizam and the district of Rajamundry in Madras. Of the area described as ordinary British territory, little more than one-fourth is cultivated, and of the remainder less than one-half is culturable. It will be long before the population comes to press on the land, or before any considerable portion of the large reserve of culturable land is broken up. Two thousand and ninety miles of made roads traverse the Province in various directions, and 466 miles of railroad are open for traffic.

Climate.—The normal monsoon rain-fall is generally light at the stations nearest to the Western Ghats, and increases with the advance of the monsoon eastward. In the country south of the Satpooras the average rain-fall of the monsoon over the Taptee watershed, is between 20 and 30 inches; over East Berar and the Wurdha district between 30 and 40 inches; while the rain-fall over the Wyangunga watershed ranges from 40 inches at Nagpore to between 60 and 70 in Balaghat. The rain-fall at Hatta and Lanji, in the latter district, close under the western face of the Maikal range, is the highest in the Province. Along the Satpooras, the central watershed, the rain-fall is lightest at Ascerguri, the point furthest to the west; heaviest at Mandla and Ramguri, near the eastern extremity of the range. The average rain-fall of the five years, 1866-1870, was 30 inches at Khundwa, the station farthest to the west, 59 inches at Jubbulpore, which lies at the head of the valley. Along the line of the Vindhyas the fall at Bhopal is less than 40 inches, while at Sagur, futher east, it is 52 inches.

Area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.			Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.	Communications, mileage of—							
	Cultivated.	Waste.			Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water distributable by navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads		
		Culturable.	Unculturable.							1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Railroads.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.												
Trom-Nerbudda districts.	1,006	1,770	1,229	4,005	433,944	.....	438,946	..	..	..	..
Segur	736	1,262	1,263	2,900	648,598	.....	648,598	..	..	..	..
Dumoh	1,341	1,269	1,293	2,915	191,174	.....	191,174	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	929	277	710	1,915	116,002	.....	116,002	..	..	..	..
Narsinghpore	1,401	803	2,019	4,222	369,251	.....	369,251	..	..	..	..
Hoshungabad	562	1,899	1,438	3,340	830,153	.....	830,153	..	..	..	..
Nimar	529	2,507	1,633	4,719	1,433,934	.....	1,433,934	..	..	..	..
Manila	356	584	1,734	2,658	112,581	.....	112,581	..	..	..	..
Balaghat	1,779	780	1,747	3,606	483,456	.....	483,456	..	..	..	..
Seonee	1,012	607	2,232	3,852	484,454	.....	484,454	..	..	..	..
Chundwara	1,040	1,359	1,719	4,118	382,112	.....	382,112	..	..	..	..
Benul	1,775	793	1,167	3,734	366,461	.....	366,461	..	..	..	..
Nagpore	1,281	1,132	1,503	3,922	715,391	.....	715,391	..	..	..	..
Bhandara	1,041	543	3,510	9,760	717,549	.....	717,549	..	..	..	..
Chanda	1,289	668	522	2,379	821,303	.....	821,303	..	..	..	..
Wardha	3,401	4,466	4,013	11,880	405,430	.....	405,430	..	..	..	..
Chaurangha districts.	1,904	2,094	3,900	7,798	800,265	.....	800,265	..	..	..	..
Bilaspore	2,520	1,080	600	4,200	796,119	.....	796,119	..	..	..	..
Simbhpore district on the Mahanudee	293	546	1,697	1,925	9,685,957	.....	9,685,957	..	..	..	..
Upper Godavery district	23,490	27,910	33,243	84,643	1,674	1,633	1,646	466	2,071	.....	.....
Total British												

(c) During rains by Nerbudda, Dudhi, Shakti, and Sber; (d) by Nerbudda, Tawa, Penwa, and Gural; (e) by Baranaga, Pagh, Deo and Son; (d) by Pancha and Kandan rivers; (e) during rains by Wyngunga, Baghandi and Chubani; (f) by Wyngunga and Garbha rivers at certain seasons; (g) by Mahanudee; (h) by Godavery and Prabhatta.

* The increase, as compared with last year's figures, is due to resumption during the year of clearance lease grants previously made.

Civil Divisions of British Territory:

Commissionerships.	Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
Nagpure	Nagpure	5	3,734	639,341	Nagpure Kamthee Umre Khapa Ramtek Narkher Mohpa Kalmeshwar Bela	2,591	15	22	42	21	941	Rs. 1,75,782	Rs. 8,16,680	Rs. 13,06,725
	Bhandara	3	3,922	608,480	Bhandara Mohari Tumsar Pauni Chunda	1,632	6	9	38	13	385	99,424	4,03,771	5,54,147
Nagpure	Chunda	4	9,700	537,295	Armori Hingunghat Arvi Deoli Sindi Ashti	2,599	7	8	130	23	510	1,42,912	2,42,928	4,09,189
	Wardha	3	2,379	343,485	Armori Hingunghat Arvi Deoli Sindi Ashti	1,372	7	8	26	19	405	1,20,886	5,09,268	14,46,911
Nagpure	Balaghat	2	2,608	170,931	Armori Hingunghat Arvi Deoli Sindi Ashti	759	4	4	65	30	141	20,159	74,238	1,25,726

Civil Divisions of British Territory. — (Continued.)

Commissionerships.	Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	- Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
Nerbudda (Contd.)	Chindwara ...	2	3,852	234,818	Chindwara 9,185 Lodhikhera 5,298 Pandhurna 5,064	1,810	6	8	64	29	340	Rs. 1,08,244	Rs. 2,16,170	Rs. 3,25,055
	Nimar ...	3	3,340	190,561	Burhaupore 34,137 Khandwa 9,708 Asir 2,731 Pandhara 2,544 Borgsen 2,035	686	10	17	40	6	374	Rs. 1,29,042	Rs. 1,59,995	Rs. 4,07,517
	Raipore ...	4	11,880	962,784	Raipore 16,645 Dhamtaras 4,632 Rajm 2,871	4,669	8	15	69	10	464	Rs. 1,39,100	Rs. 6,47,210	Rs. 8,89,933
	Bilaspore ...	3	7,798	699,469	Ratanpore 6,910 Bilaspore 5,150 Munglee 3,542	3,437	6	11	15	10	310	Rs. 1,01,156	Rs. 2,79,761	Rs. 3,43,414
	Sambalpur ... Upper Godavary	2 1	4,200 1,926	452,348 64,680	Sambalpur 9,480 Dumagudem, 1,880 Sironcha 1,500 Bhadrachalam 1,590	1,340 547	5 2	4 3	60 85	25 48	351 130	Rs. 89,868	Rs. 88,619	Rs. 1,45,762
Total ...		57	84,643	7,985,411	.....	23,994	129	293	85	20	7,759	Rs. 21,62,044	Rs. 6,076,886	Rs. 1,02,16,669
Total Revenue of reserved forests ...													Rs. 43,913	Rs. 1,02,65,522
Grand Total ...													Rs. 1,02,65,522	Rs. 1,02,65,522

Population.

Districts.	Inhabited Houses.		Population.				Total.	Number per square mile.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
					Males.	Female.		
Nagpore	52,114	36,900	220,263	202,537	115,188	101,358	639,341	172
Bhindara	469	128,031	176,081	187,954	123,850	115,595	603,295	155
Chunda	664	113,417	160,343	172,646	108,220	96,086	537,295	55
Wardha	12,345	65,064	110,611	110,965	64,174	57,725	343,485	144
Balaghat	55	83,978	48,399	51,223	37,324	33,978	170,934	153
Jabalpore	2,175	155,783	193,244	183,465	118,556	103,952	509,242	65
Sagar	70,189	36,994	159,606	147,975	100,728	90,333	498,642	121
Dumh	21,005	42,886	91,793	87,057	56,211	48,564	253,625	101
Seonee	.....	91,836	124,388	126,726	89,112	81,474	421,650	116
Mundla	134	45,525	58,818	60,140	44,530	39,061	202,549	43
Hoshangabad	3,189	56,265	139,910	129,766	90,779	79,978	440,433	63
Betul	24	52,669	75,996	55,487	76,500	50,352	255,796	176
Narsingpore	450	66,018	108,012	102,348	67,834	59,102	336,796	76
Ohindwara	48	59,164	86,725	89,225	61,693	57,175	294,561	70
Nimar	25,215	14,305	83,829	53,681	36,580	31,471	190,622	90
Raipore	517	164,639	346,466	378,164	30,890	277,142	1,322,503	101
Bilaspore	37	139,587	211,128	215,191	188,378	165,806	750,348	101
Sambulpore	57	159,460	221,018	234,099	185,652	171,579	812,348	22
Upper Godavery	175	40,911	86,331	85,534	77,528	74,971	324,364	22
Grand Total	194,862	1,560,442	2,682,906	2,679,183	1,968,237	1,735,712	9,066,038	79
	1,775,304							

Population.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
	Christians.			Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Foodists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agricultu- rists.	
	Europe-ans.	East In- dians.	Natives.								
Nagpore	2,462	(A) 12	(B) 96	570,282	27,409	28	6,010	33,150	276,457	362,884	m u g
Bhandara	23	16	49	498,971	12,134	...	1,364	95,887	193,913	414,570	m
Chanda	23	25	49	364,074	9,447	8	166	103,491	232,771	284,524	m g t h
Wardha	64	48	...	238,115	12,782	...	...	42,468	156,479	157,306	m g u
Balaghat	...	...	...	143,917	2,609	4	12	54,905	52,791	118,143	m g
Gunbalpore	1,013	77	330	400,021	27,049	4	...	161,718	383,844	210,373	h m
Sagar	894	153	...	339,227	21,129	5	13,135	74,190	208,614	290,028	h m
Tumoh	13	6	...	232,555	8,335	...	191	42,526	149,529	134,066	h u
Seonee	46	55	10	265,330	16,956	10	...	139,233	273,245	148,405	h m
Mundla	8	3	...	93,452	1,464	...	...	107,622	136,640	65,909	h m
Hoshangabad	101	190	47	331,647	21,536	5	107	86,750	241,733	228,695	h m
Betul	5	14	...	163,231	4,357	1	...	90,727	160,649	97,686	h m
Nursingpore	62	...	...	271,791	11,457	...	...	53,485	156,352	179,844	h m
Chindwara	49	3	123	170,694	9,931	...	(B)	114,018	163,537	131,281	h m
Nimar	63	127	6	137,247	18,279	34	(B)	51,805	41,722	148,839	h m
Raipore	52	11	189	1,102,029	16,158	...	...	203,729	720,348	602,314	h u
Bilaspore	3	3	...	628,704	9,035	...	...	142,758	554,949	225,654	h u
Sambulpore	47	(A) 16	...	665,960	2,567	...	...	142,558	497,774	314,574	h u
Upper Godavery	16	25	156	292,736	4,900	...	...	119,531	169,600	154,761	u t k
Grand Total	4,931	756	1,022	6,929,973	238,103	95	21,005	1,575,153	4,793,249	4,269,789	

(A).—Included among Europeans. (B).—Included among Hindoos.
 * m Marathees, u Urdu, h Hindoo, g Gondree, t Telugu, c Chhattisgarhet, n Nimaree, u Uriya, k Koya.

North-Western Provinces.

This, the Lieutenant Governorship of oldest creation in India, was established as the Government of Agra under Sir C. Metcalfe, by Act of Parliament, in 1835. After a short tenure of office he was succeeded, as Lieutenant Governor, by Mr. Robertson, Mr. Thomason and Mr. Colvin. Before the appointment of Sir George Edmonstone in 1858 Lord Canning removed the capital of the Province to Allahabad. Sir George Edmonstone was succeeded by the Hon'ble E. Drummond. The present Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I. took his seat on the 7th March 1868. In 1872 his five years' term of office was extended by one year.

Area.—The Province, covering 80,901 square miles, lies between lat. $30^{\circ} 7'$ and lat. $23^{\circ} 51'$ N., and long. $77^{\circ} 4'$ and $84^{\circ} 40'$ E. It is bounded on the north by the territories of the Rajah of Gurhwal, Thibet, Nepal, Oudh and the Nepalese Terai; on the east by the Divisions of Behar and Chota Nagpore in Lower Bengal; on the south by the Native State of Rewa, the petty Principalities of Bundelkhand, the Saugor District of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpore and Bhurtpore; on the west by the District of Goorgoon in the Punjab, and the River Jumna up to its confluence with the Tonse, after which point the latter stream forms the boundary. By far the larger portion of this area is an alluvial plain, traversed by great rivers which take a south-easterly direction after leaving the lower ranges of the Himalayas. Of these the most important are the Jumna and the Ganges, which inclose between them the great plain known as the Upper Doab. The Rungunga traverses Rohilkund, and is recruited by numerous smaller streams issuing from the hills. It joins the Ganges near the city of Kunnouj, in the Furruckabad District. The Sarda or Gogra, issuing from Kalee Kumaon, forms the boundary between the British and Nepal Terai; then between the districts of Pillibheet and Shahjehanpore and the Province of Oudh; having traversed the latter province, it re-appears in the North-Western Provinces in the District of Gornuckpore, again forms the boundary of the province, where it separates the Districts of Ghazeepore and Sarun, and contributes to the Ganges a body of water greater than that of the latter river itself, near the town of Manjhee, latitude $25^{\circ} 46'$ N., longitude $84^{\circ} 40'$ E. An important minor stream is the Goomtee, which chiefly drains the Province of Oudh, and falls into the Ganges after having passed by the city of Jounpore. The Raptree is also a large river, rising in Nepal, which, after traversing Oudh, and

for some distance marking the boundary of that province and the Goruckpore District of the North-Western Provinces, falls into the Gogra in the south of the latter district, on the boundary of Azimgurh.

All these streams are perennial; the Jumna, Ganges, and Gogra being fed from the Himalayan snows, while the Ramgunga comes from far within the hill ranges, and the Goomtee takes its rise in swamps and springs at their foot. The country traversed by them presents throughout very similar features. The Himalayas are skirted to the south by a region called the Terai, the existence of which depends on the arrangement of the water-bearing strata of the range. These here touch the surface, and the numerous springs issuing from them unite in extensive swamps, covered for the most part with forest and jungle, the atmosphere of which is deadly to all but the aboriginal races for the greater part of the year. From the boundary of this region southwards the alluvial land tends down towards the watershed of the Ganges valley in one gentle and continuous slope, unbroken by hill or rock. Almost the whole of this plain is cultivable, and most of it highly fertile; facilities for irrigation exist in numerous wells and streams capable of being diverted into canals. Of these latter, the most valuable is the great Ganges Canal, itself in its upper dimensions a river, which leaves the Ganges at Hurdwar, where it issues from the hills, and rejoins it in the Cawnpore District, after a fertilizing course of more than 600 miles.

Such is the character of the northern side of the great Jumna-Ganges valley. That of the southern, stretching from the Muttra to the Ghazee pore District, is very different. Here the stony strata approach very near to the river. At Chunar only does the range of hills actually touch the Ganges; but in all the Trans-Jumna and Trans-Gangetic districts, the southern portion is hilly and broken, covered with wide jungle, the resort of numerous wild beasts, and traversed by rain rivers, floods during the rainy season, and dry, or nearly so, in the winter and spring. In the western districts of this tract the soil is generally less fertile, but in Jaloun, Humeer pore, and Banda are found extensive patches of the "black soil" or "Mar," the detritus of trap-rock, well-known for its richness. Irrigation is here almost unknown, but is occasionally practised from large reservoirs formed by running dykes to join two spurs of hill, and damming up the drainage water from above. In the districts of Muttra and Agra a canal is under construction, which will draw its water from the Jumna, a few miles below Delhi.

In addition to these great divisions of the territory under this Government, the plains lying to the north and the broken country to the south of the great valley, its administration extends to the Kumaon and Gurkwal, the hill Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawnr, and the valley of the Dehra Doon. The first and second of these are similar in character, and consist entirely of mountain and valley, all but the cultivated portion of the latter, and the too precipitous sides of the former, being covered with forests of oak, rhododendron, pine, and many other trees of temperate climates. These ranges rise in ridge after ridge until at last vegetation ceases, and the snow-line is attained. This mountainous region is rich in mineral wealth. The Government possesses mines of iron and copper, and were communications extended, and a proper supply of fuel obtainable, could doubtless work them with great profit. The forests in the lower ranges, where the tributaries of the Ganges and Jumna afford water-carriage for their produce, are invaluable. The hill sides are suitable for the growth of tea, and many plantations have already been established by European speculators; while the lower lands in the valleys are sufficiently fertile to produce enough for the few wants of the inhabitants.

Attached to the hill districts, between the foot of the mountains and the oozy soil of the Terai, is a belt of land called the Bhabur, formed from the *debris* of the lower ranges, which is cultivated almost exclusively by the natives of the hills, who visit it in the cold season, returning with the gathered harvest in April or May. Being porous to a great depth there are no wells in it, and cultivation is only practicable where the hill streams can be led out into the fields. This tract is rapidly becoming the granary of the hills—the source whence supplies for the important stations of Nynsee Tal and Raneekhet are drawn. These patches are watered by numerous small canals fed from springs or mountain streams, and the profits of the management, as in the Terai, are devoted to further reclamation and general improvements.

The Dehra Doon is a valley bounded east and west by the Ganges and Jumna, and enclosed within the last of the Himalayan ranges and the Sewalik Hills. In the centre and highest point of the valley lies the town of Dehra. The elevation above the sea-level is considerable, being 2,640 feet; and the climate, though still that of the plains, is more temperate. The valley is covered with large breadths of forest, and considerable tracts of land have been sold or granted to tea-planters and other European colonists. A great portion of it is still unreclaimed, and contains extensive swamps.

Area Cultivated, Uncultivated, and Communications in 1871-72.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WASTE IN ACRES.			COMMUNICATIONS, MILEAGE OF.					
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Water, distinguish- ing Navigable Ri- vers and Canals.	Miles.			Rail- way.
		Cultivable.	Uncultivable.						1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
The Kamson Him- layas ...	2,542	1,187	16,314	382,215	...	382,215	4	15	614	425	1,632	...
Plains north of the Jumna and Ganges	21,445	6,307	7,228	173,404	867	172,597	1,934	506	1,679	1,652	8,677	561
Tract south of the Jumna and Ganges	14,154	4,779	6,588	448,159	...	448,159	960	306	1,129	2,350	3,830	370
Total ...	38,141	12,253	30,130	1,002,828	867	1,003,971	2,898	827	3,322	4,357	14,139	931
Revenue-free land, square miles ...	...	...	4,915				*					
			81,347									

Table of Temperature, Rainfall, and Prevailing Winds, for the year beginning 1st April, 1871,
and ending 31st March, 1872.

Station.	Highest maxi- mum.*	Lowest mini- mum.*	Mean of maximum.*	Mean of minimum.*	General mean.*	Total rain	Prevailing wind.	REMARKS.
Chuckrata	June, 72,	January, 34,	66	60	65	74.40	N. E. S. S. W.,	This is a hill-station about 7,000 feet above the sea.
Raneekhet	April, 75,	" 39,	69	63	60	51.88	Ditto,	This is also a hill-station, 6,000 feet above sea.
Dehra ...	May, 90,	" 46,	81	61	...	124.96	N. S. calm,	This may be called a semi-hill station; it is surrounded with hills.
Roorkee ...	April, 97,	December, 44,	86	63	74	59.75	N. W. S. E.,	Situated on the plains but on north side hills are, from 10 to 20 miles distant.
Meerut ...	" 99,	" 45,	88	65	73	32.25	N. W. S. N. W.,	On the plains no hills nearer than 70 miles in a northern direction.
Bareilly ...	May, 99,	" 46,	87	63	73	48.40	N. W. S. E.,	Situated as Roorkee is, but hills farther to the N.
Agra ...	April, 100,	" 50,	87	67	77	33.56	N. W. S. W. S. E.,	The land gets higher to the west and south.
Futtehgurh	" 101,	" 47,	88	65	76	26.60	W. E. S. E. N. W.,	On the plains.
Lucknow ...	" 102,	January, 47,	90	64	76	62.36	Ditto.	Ditto.
Allahabad...	" 100,	December, 50,	87	67	77	65.31	W. E. S. E. N. W.,	Ditto.
Goruckpore	" 98,	" 45,	87	61	77	81.78	N. E. N. W. S. W.,	Ditto.
Benares ...	" 101,	" 40,	90	64	77	56.71	W. E. S. E. N. W.,	Ditto.
Jhansio ...	" 105,	January, 51,	92	68	80	32.17	Various,	This station is situated at the beginning of the slope, which culminates in the high plateaus of the Deccan.

* All the temperatures quoted in the columns marked thus have been obtained from thermometers in the shade.

Population.—The last Census was taken on the night of 18th January 1872 when the population was 30,777,941. The detailed results have not yet appeared. The following figures are based on the very careful census of 1865 when the population was 29,746,661, and the number of houses 6,125,578, or almost 5 persons to a house. Of these, 10,043,350, or 33·7 per cent., were adult males; 9,126,818, or 30·7 per cent., adult females; 5,900,007, or 19·9 per cent., boys; and 4,676,486, or 15·7 per cent., girls. Classified according to religions, 25,308,456, or 85·1 per cent., were Hindoos; 4,151,486, or 13·9 per cent., Mussulmans; and the remainder Christians, Boodhists or Jains, and aboriginal tribes. According to occupation, 17,740,785, or 59·9 per cent., were agriculturists; while 12,005,676, or 40·4 per cent., followed other callings. The average population per square mile was 368. The most densely populated district was Benares, with 797 to the square mile; the most thinly, Gurhwal, with 50. The Benares Division is generally the most thickly peopled; the Allahabad, Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions are very much the same in density of population, while the Jhansie Division is the most thinly peopled of all the plain country.

With the exception of the non-Aryan tribes in the south of the Mirzapore District, and the Bhotiyas, who inhabit the debatable land in the extreme north of the Kumaon Division, and act as carriers between Thibet and India, the language of the entire population of the North-Western Provinces may be said to be practically the same, although roughly divided into Oordoo and Hindee. These languages are identical in structure, and to a great extent in the words and idioms employed; but the former, which is the result of the mixture of population, caused by the irruption of the Mahomedans into India, draws a large portion of its vocables from the languages of the conquerors—Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. Its influence predominates in the towns, but is more or less felt throughout the agricultural population also, decreasing, however, as one advances further among the unmixed Hindoo classes of the cultivators.

The following table gives the names and totals of the chief Hindoo castes, as determined at the census of 1865 :—

Brahmin, agriculturist, trader, and priest, ...	3,489,494
Rajpoot, ditto, ditto, or servant, ...	2,793,592
Jat, agriculturist, trader, or servant, ...	597,121
Goojur, agriculturist, or herdsman, ...	232,226
Aheer, ditto, ...	2,195,210
Kayeth, writer, ...	349,827

Koormee, agriculturist,	971 255
Kachee, ditto,	1,348,316
Bunbia, trader,	883 202
Telee, oilman,	423,960
Lohar, blacksmith,	312 648
Kurbaj, carpenter,	301 471
Komhar, potter,	437 681
Huffam, barber,	424 507
Kunur, bearer and water-carrier among Hindoos, ...	638,115
Guduria, shepherd,	566 981
Lodha, cultivator,	585,932
Chumar, leather worker, but very generally agri- culturist and field-labourer,	3 553 451
Mehter, sweeper,	310,795

A few of these tribes are more numerous in certain parts of the country than in others; and some, as the Jats and Goojurs, may be said to be confined to particular tracts: but the vast majority are pretty equally distributed over the whole of the province.

The Mussulman population is traditionally divided into Sheikh, Syed, Moghul and Pathan. The last three classes are well marked and really distinct from the others, but the denomination of Sheikh is very loosely applied. Properly speaking, it denotes descent from the Arab invaders of India, as Pathan does that from the Affghan, and Moghul that from the Mongolian conquerors. But it is generally assumed by all Mahomedans who do not come under the other three classes. The Syeds are returned as numbering 166,016 souls, the Moghuls are entered as 40,782 in number, and the Pathans as 509,082, while the Sheikhs are returned at 1,125,548. The remaining Mussulman population is made up of Jullaha (weavers), Bhistee (water-carriers), Kassace (butchers), Rungreze (dyers), and other classes which take their name from their trade, and maintain among themselves caste distinctions as to marriage, &c. (though not as to food), which they have adopted from the Hindoos. The most numerous of these inferior classes is the Jullahas, 449,239. Throughout the North-Western Provinces, but principally in the Upper Doab, are found extensive settlements of converted Hindoos, chiefly Rajpoot, Jat, and Goojur. The richer and more educated members are often in no way distinguishable from other Mussulmans; but the poorer and more ignorant are for the most part but half-converted. They retain their clan customs and family superstitions and traditions, and sometimes among the Mussulman Rajpoots have two names, one Hindoo and the other Mussulman.

Pop u

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.		Popu-	
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.	
						Male.	Female.
Dohra Doon, ...	1,238	18,976	20,214	41,380	26,966	19,968	15,287
Saharunpore, ...	19,148	224,748	243,894	295,887	250,489	179,954	140,149
Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	159,264	228,904	197,071	141,201	115,052
Meerut, ...	22,138	214,113	236,246	414,851	356,897	234,330	201,615
Boolundshuhur, ...	7,176	107,490	114,666	262,080	244,403	162,689	131,309
Allypore, ...	483,111	229,237	257,556	314,885	281,383	184,764	144,595
Kunawon, ...	...	...	86,393	117,218	104,097	82,797	61,678
Gurhwal, ...	49,184	...	49,186	75,891	79,364	51,995	40,904
Bijnour, ...	...	...	149,967	227,279	212,065	141,743	109,948
Moradabad, ...	...	...	153,768	379,552	336,829	208,599	178,026
Rudaul, ...	...	180,665	180,665	297,119	262,027	169,656	146,408
Raefilly, ...	7,63	73,693	81,224	406,647	436,813	293,182	257,270
Shahjehanpore, ...	2,41	180,199	182,640	313,867	274,573	178,574	151,886
Tera, ...	...	34,663	34,663	49,281	40,319	25,229	21,829
Muttra, ...	13,49	164,481	177,973	270,518	241,253	164,552	123,998
Agra, ...	33,81	184,765	218,578	359,265	308,068	198,631	162,808
Farruckabad, ...	...	261,064	261,064	315,987	277,203	187,590	187,447
Mynpoorie, ...	...	...	148,910	244,071	208,225	147,814	100,110
Etawah, ...	2,58	132,048	134,628	220,668	187,319	128,829	90,128
Etah, ...	...	...	120,269	213,728	179,184	128,559	92,880
Jaloun, ...	9,585	80,966	90,551	144,238	130,778	76,912	53,042
Jhansi, ...	19,241	57,750	76,991	119,937	111,367	68,553	57,607
Lullupore, ...	...	...	86,882	78,243	73,966	51,633	44,407
Cawnpore, ...	92,401	184,869	277,259	422,258	371,848	213,908	180,850
Futtlupore, ...	8,855	148,996	157,851	229,617	215,222	126,689	119,307
Banda, ...	...	...	169,138	242,159	230,001	156,092	116,120
Allahabad, ...	7,244	292,258	309,502	476,509	443,124	287,991	215,556
Humeerpore, ...	29,746	118,089	147,835	179,586	165,000	94,622	81,783
Jounpore, ...	1,065	195,514	196,579	358,131	315,323	197,715	148,617
Goruckpore, ...	...	...	359,655	624,147	594,321	427,113	337,635
Bustee, ...	694	241,658	242,352	448,909	429,694	315,095	262,117
Azimghur, ...	298	296,772	297,070	464,149	443,637	288,351	189,685
Mirzapore, ...	3,275	174,621	177,896	345,236	344,196	197,541	167,440
Benares, ...	...	...	116,607	268,894	265,508	143,854	115,021
Ghazepore, ...	...	293,251	293,251	452,681	460,494	253,419	174,911
Railway, ...	...	...	...	17,086	2,418	1,128	817
Military, ...	...	...	...	38,061	8,405	5,086	3,886
Total	...	...	4,125,678	10,043,350	9,196,813	5,900,007	4,676,486

lation.

lation.	Classification of population.							Occupation.			
Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.				Hindos.	Mahomedans.	Boddhists and Jains.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.
		Europeans.	East Indians & other mixed classes.	Natives.							
102,831	110	791	120	..	91,697	10,823	49,583	53,248	Hindus and Urdu. Hindus more prevalent to North-West; Hindus to south and south-east.
866,433	389	1,126	116	111	585,781	273,098	6,257	...	470,954	395,529	
682,89	414	36	18	13	482,450	180,318	9,354	...	280,849	401,340	
1,199,598	508	317	328	529	889,887	291,194	17,338	...	521,890	677,703	
800,481	434	48	90	23	650,982	149,343	...	...	396,647	404,834
925,538	493	66	74	67	829,295	93,567	2,479	...	398,908	526,630	
385,790	60	180	29	4	254,582	128,986	9	...	380,767	25,023	
248,242	56	26	...	6	247,983	733	12	...	202,591	46,151	
690,975	397	17	17	120	468,506	222,255	...	...	270,980	414,895
1,095,806	450	38	21	107	733,034	302,106	...	...	665,506	434,801
889,810	451	21	5	55	772,308	117,381	...	...	630,528	249,282
1,493,812	582	718	...	137	1,182,466	309,496	...	1,012,104	481,708	481,708	
918,850	584	71	6	98	797,916	120,759	...	...	665,826	253,624
136,108	209	3	...	...	81,475	44,632	...	...	81,251	34,867
800,321	463	81	...	69	729,804	66,802	3,665	...	438,672	361,649	
1,029,78	546	873	619	900	927,028	99,740	...	...	590,641	480,219
918,27	539	700	172	278	813,018	103,297	862	...	539,978	378,249	
700,220	420	68	11	104	662,597	37,450	...	...	446,316	263,904
626,144	384	52	9	18	589,220	37,150	...	...	394,016	232,429
614,351	437	20	40	...	558,200	56,091	...	...	372,137	242,214
405,030	262	14	18	...	365,381	39,622	...	...	217,538	187,494
357,774	222	84	28	...	343,776	13,916	...	...	187,263	190,621
248,146	126	11	3	...	231,731	5,073	11,279	...	145,813	102,393	
1,188,862	502	626	281	214	1,114,870	73,121	...	...	717,813	471,049
680,756	431	42	22	33	608,378	171,311	...	...	354,024	326,782
724,372	239	46	42	13	681,144	43,110	17	...	442,396	311,976	
1,393,183	504	398	695	741	1,207,559	185,358	465	...	773,343	619,840	
520,941	232	11	3	...	498,161	33,739	...	...	303,27	217,914
1,015,427	683	34	23	17	927,945	87,408	...	...	638,351	382,076
1,983,816	423	53	26	188	1,792,503	191,048	...	...	1,555,478	428,388
2,455,716	520	31	1	...	2,232,114	223,569	...	...	1,125,894	329,821
1,385,872	545	20	33	...	1,204,642	181,175	...	...	901,049	484,823
1,064,413	202	117	112	189	985,666	98,330	...	...	680,234	474,179
793,277	707	235	660	413	721,684	70,097	198	...	570,414	422,863	
1,342,455	604	157	69	210	1,214,414	127,606	...	...	715,518	626,937
14,414	...	885	128	...	10,706	2,925	...	...	...	14,444
59,317	...	14,371	284	...	30,154	11,808	...	...	...	56,317
29,746,661	1,388	21,927	4,031	4,853	25,512,700	4,151,436	51,534	17,740,735	12,005,876		

* Includes European Troops at Roorkee at date of Census.

Administrative Divisions.—The North-Western Provinces are divided into seven divisions, each administered by a Commissioner: these are the Commissionerships of Meerut, Agra, Rohilkund, Allahabad, Benares, Jhansie and Kumaon. Rohilkund contains five districts; Jhansie and Kumaon three; the rest have six districts each. Again, these districts are divided into regulation and non-regulation. The regulation districts are those in which all the laws and regulations applicable to the Provinces generally have force; the non-regulation are those to which only certain portions of the law have been extended, and where the separation of administrative functions has not been so completely carried out. These latter are for the most part the wilder tracts, where the people are considered unsuited for the stricter and more technical procedure of the general administration, and to require more exceptional powers of control on the part of the Government Officers.

The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are the Districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Terai: the two former are administered by Senior and Junior Assistant Commissioners; and the latter, which is occupied almost entirely by cultivating tenants, holding direct from Government without the intervention of any proprietor, by a Superintendent, who, besides being the chief Civil Judicial and Executive Officer, is also the manager of the estate on the part of the landlord—Government. All three are under the direction of the Commissioner of Kumaon, who also has the immediate management of the tract at the base of the hills called the Bhabur. In the Meerut-Division the district of Dehra Doon may be said to have been non-regulation until the 11th July, 1871, when its administration, with the exception of the outlying Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, was assimilated by law (Act XXI. of 1871) to that of the rest of the Provinces. The Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, once a portion of the Tehree Rajah's dominions, still retains the more primitive procedure. The whole of the Jhansie Division is non-regulation. Its administration approximates very closely to that of the Punjab. The executive and magisterial officers have also the powers of Civil Judges; but these powers are exercised in subordination, not, as in Kumaon, to the Local Government, but to the High Court.

The Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares are in a certain sense non-regulation. In Magisterial and Civil (money) cases they are under the ordinary Courts; but in revenue, settlement, and land suits they are subject to a special administration, the Board of Revenue being the ultimate controlling authority, with a Deputy Superintendent under them as head of the local Courts.

The only remaining non-regulation tract is the Doodhee Pergunnah of the Mirzapore District—a wild region of hill and forest inhabited by non-Aryan tribes, who as yet are but little civilized.

Civil Divisions of British Territory, 1871-72.

The population figures in column 5 of this Statement are based on the Census of 1872, those in column 6 on the Census of 1865.)

Division.	District.	Number of Tehsils.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.	Number of Villages.	Revenue.	
							Land.	Gross.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
							Rs.	Rs.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon ...	2	931	116,931	Dehra.	433	56,377	2,06,650
	Saharunpore ...	4	2,227	889,663	Saharunpore	1,916	11,84,920	14,04,473
	Muzaffarnagar ...	4	1,650	704,090	Muzaffarnagar*	1,039	11,27,027	13,32,310
	Meerut ...	6	2,363	1,271,454	Meerut	2,081	21,08,923	23,79,273
Kumaon.	Roohudabad ...	4	1,910	936,733	Khoorjah	1,696	15,36,731	17,04,223
	Almogah ...	3	1,853	1,057,939	Almogah	2,029	18,39,681	21,37,168
	Kumaon ...	2	6,000	430,300	Shimoga	3,457	1,52,787	3,93,343
	Gorwal ...	1	5,509	509,847	Shimoga	4,417	95,891	1,31,874
Rohilkhand.	Terai ...	2	661	183,647	Kashmere	500	2,73,042	2,88,793
	Almogah ...	5	1,884	714,415	Rajmou	3,028	12,72,165	14,39,588
	Muzaffarnagar ...	7	2,277	1,118,943	Muzaffarnagar	2,847	12,45,226	14,42,683
	Muzaffarnagar ...	9	3,428	1,506,517	Muzaffarnagar	2,021	11,17,223	13,04,312
Agra.	Barilly ...	4	1,719	892,512	Barilly	3,600	18,35,770	21,27,465
	Muzaffarnagar ...	7	1,612	845,745	Muzaffarnagar	2,356	9,38,714	13,16,757
	Muzaffarnagar ...	9	1,887	1,027,425	Muzaffarnagar	1,102	16,61,000	40,06,104
	Agra ...	6	1,502	919,091	Agra	1,144	16,23,322	60,55,265
Agra.	Farrukhabad ...	5	1,666	734,371	Farrukhabad	1,643	10,88,853	15,11,201
	Muzaffarnagar ...	5	1,631	671,247	Muzaffarnagar	1,124	11,30,468	13,85,326
	Muzaffarnagar ...	5	1,631	671,247	Muzaffarnagar	1,124	11,30,468	13,85,326
	Muzaffarnagar ...	5	1,631	671,247	Muzaffarnagar	1,124	11,30,468	13,85,326
Agra.	Muzaffarnagar ...	3	1,401	700,658	Muzaffarnagar	1,417	7,81,162	13,88,540
	Muzaffarnagar ...	3	1,401	700,658	Muzaffarnagar	1,417	7,81,162	13,88,540

* Only an approximate estimate.

Civil Divisions of British Territory, 1871-72.

Division.	District.	Number of Tehsees.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.			Revenue.	
					6.	7.	8.	Land.	Gross.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Jhansie	Jaloun	6	1,553	400,731	Orai	932	8,82,977	9,95,016	
	Jhansie	2	1,610	311,173	Mhow	699	4,89,880	8,18,016	
	Lullutpore	2	1,947	214,593	Lullutpore	749	1,41,248	3,46,772	
	Cawnpore	9	2,353	1,132,028	Cawnpore	2,272	21,39,204	26,28,109	
	Futtehpore	6	1,532	661,555	Futtehpore	1,617	14,11,249	15,84,010	
	Banda	8	3,030	696,413	Banda	1,265	13,35,340	14,00,172	
Allahabad	Allahabad	9	2,765	1,352,526	Allahabad	3,994	20,89,101	26,65,431	
	Hunnerspore	6	2,280	527,510	Ruat	918	10,88,391	12,04,546	
	Jounpore	5	1,553	1,022,565	Jounpore	24,531	12,47,305	14,30,260	
	Goruckpore	6	4,585	2,044,821	Goruckpore	8,361	16,59,832	20,50,793	
	En-tee	5	2,797	1,437,372	Meundawul	7,567	13,27,745	14,16,301	
	Azimgurh	3	2,560	1,437,580	Azimgurh	6,316	14,87,804	18,14,330	
Benares	Mirzapore*	6	5,290	1,087,200	Mirzapore	5,378	8,44,381	8,76,676	
	Benares	2	985	783,433	Benares	2,299	8,92,864	14,06,176	
	Ghazeepore*	6	2,228	1,454,000	Ghazeepore	5,115	14,82,373	18,00,040	
	Total	177	80,001	30,777,941	91,326	4,08,57,932	5,68,80,462	

* Only an approximate estimate.

British Burma.

The three divisions of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim were formed into the Chief Commissionership of British Burma in January 1862. The Chief Commissioners have been Sir Arthur Phayre, Major General Fytche and the Hon'ble Ashley Eden. The latter, who still administers the Province, was appointed on 18th May 1871.

Area.—British Burma extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from Chittagong to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat. It is geographically divided into Arakan, the valley of the Irrawaddy, the valley of the Salween, and Tenasserim.

Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom, conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,530 square miles, lies between the Naf Estuary and Cape Negrais. It is bounded on the south and west by the sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal, extends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny river, and from about the 23rd parallel of North latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmau-deng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north—the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level—diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it, in that portion of its length, are more than 4,000 feet above the sea; the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. Kyonk-phyoo harbour, inside the island of Ramree, is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead. The coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree. The principal streams are the Naf Estuary on the extreme west; the Mroo river, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth, and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan river, rising somewhere near the Blue Mountain in about 23° N. which is navigable for 40 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden,

and on the right bank of which, close to its mouth, is situated Akyab. Rivers of little importance are the Tulak and the Aeng, navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Tonngoo and the Gwa streams. The latter alone has any importance, owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole coast-line is a labyrinth of creeks, which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. There are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes, rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate, and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone, there are no mineral productions of any value.

The *Valley of the Irrawaddy*, at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain, stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries are the Anonk-pek-toung-myeong on the west, and the Poungloung range, rising to a height of 7,000 feet, it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the King of Ava, and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "the ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile, and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence, after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is there so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier, hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. The Sittoung valley, in its northern portion, resembles the valley of the Irrawaddy, and towards the south it gradually widens, leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad, covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwe-gyen; thence to the sea on the western side is rice cultiva-

tion. From below Sittoung to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Negrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks. The coast-line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragou point, and thence in a north-easterly direction to the gulf of Martaban.

The main rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing, or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The Irrawaddy, rising in about Latitude 23° N. and Longitude $97^{\circ} 30'$ E., flows for upwards of 600 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a net-work of tidal creeks. A little above Henzada, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward, which, flowing past Bassein, receives the water of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygaylay, and bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 80 miles as far as Bassein, a port of some importance. After passing Henzada it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The main river then sub-divides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths. The waters commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September, when, or in October, they begin to fall, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for river steamers as far as Bhamo, 600 miles beyond the British frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour. The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myit-makat stream, and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon river, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers, flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide. The Pegu and the Poozoondoung rivers rise close together in the Yoma range, about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom; conquered by the Burmese under Alompra, and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. The Sittoung river rises far north of British territory, which it enters just above Toungoo; here it is narrow and navigable

with difficulty for large boats during the dry season. Below Shwe-gyen, where it receives the waters of the Shwe-gyen river from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward, and flows into the gulf of Martaban. The Beeling river rises in the Peunglounng hills, and flows southward to the sea, entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung. There is only one canal, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung rivers. There are four lagoons, the Thoo lake in the Myanounng district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and $2\frac{1}{2}$ across; the Lahgyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kaudangyee, or "Royal lake," near Rangoon, about 3 miles round; and the lake of clear water in the Bassein district about 3 miles in circumference.

The *Valley of the Salween* is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams, the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyeen river on the east bank there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran rivers. The Salween is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Moulmein. The Attaran rises in the chain of Hills which forms the boundary between Siam and British Burma, and flows in a south-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne is navigable for 150 miles for small boats.

Tenasserim lies between 17° and 10° N. Latitude along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is, the chain of islands along the coast and 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the Tenasserim river. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high; its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands. The Tenasserim, which rises in about 15° N. Latitude, flows through a valley scarcely broader than its

bed to the southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easier navigable for large ships.

The *total area* of the Province of British-Burma is 93,664 square miles, of which 18,530 are in Arakan; 28,404 in Pegu and 46,730 in the Tenasserim division, which includes the valley of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween, *i. e.*, the country to the eastward, drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this area of 93,664 square miles, 3,450 are cultivated. This is an increase over 1870-71 when 3,283 miles were under cultivation; but it is only 3·7 per cent. of the total area, and 9·5 per cent. of the culturable area, which is 36,204 square miles, exclusive of the area in Northern Arakan, which is, however, very limited. In Pegu alone there are no less than 13,418 square miles of culturable waste land, which only requires population to become as fertile as any in the world. The communications throughout the Province are mainly by water. There are but 814 miles of road altogether, of which 504 miles are returned as first class and 205 miles as second and third class.

Minerals.—With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities, the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value in Arakan. In Pegu the Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with, and further north granite or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in large quantities near Thayetmyo, but after a careful examination by Dr. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India, it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. Coal has been discovered in five distinct localities in Tenasserim and has been reported to be “well adapted for steamers having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white flame, and leaves but a very small proportion of ashes;” but owing to the difficulty and expense of removing it the seams are not worked. Excellent tin also is found, and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance. Lead in the form of galena has lately been discovered in the hills beyond Toungoo about 24 miles south of the frontier, and on one of the Islands of the Mergui Archipelago. The ore is rich in metal, and a sample of that from Toungoo yielded, on assay, a produce of silver equivalent to 20 ozs. to the ton.

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

Divisions.	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.			Unappropriated cultivable waste in acres.			Communications—Mileage of			
		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of the year.	Water districts—Cable Rivers & Canals.	Made Roads, 1st and 2nd Class.	Railroads.
Arakan	British Possessions.	821	3,424	4,853	583,712	1,322	581,380	1,500	20	...	...
	Akyab ...	150	3,740	4,209	217,626	273	217,353	831	152	...	...
	Ramree ...	87	3,532	3,667	43,320	267	43,257	190	10	...	...
	Sandoway ...	2	*	5,696	*	*	*	240	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan ...	774	7,798	9,800	5,018,915	6,323	5,012,522	1,000	87	...	...
Pegu	Rangoon ...	354	760	8,854	500,177	1,289	498,888	87	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	450	2,025	4,150	1,899,768	4,078	1,895,690	291	80	...	...
	Myanong... ..	294	755	2,225	480,526	371	480,155	40	128	...	...
	Prome ...	155	1,180	3,275	632,778	789	621,939	155	66	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	340	4,889	15,144	3,164,712	2,114	3,162,598	500	58	...	...
Tenasserim...	Amherst ...	96	3,502	7,200	2,276,833	274	2,276,558	140	25	...	...
	Tavoy ...	66	3,000	7,760	1,912,476	154	1,912,321	178	16	...	...
	Mergui ...	131	6,749	10,272	4,319,479	285	4,319,214	250	130	...	...
	Shwe-gyen ...	55	3,246	6,354	2,076,898	899	2,075,939	400	22	...	...
	Toungoo ...	3,451	36,204†	93,664	23,123,365†	8,495†	23,104,864†	6,045	814	...	...

* Unknown. † Exclusive of Northern Arakan.

Climate.—The climate is moist, and depressing for part of the year, but cooler than India; and in some of the forest tracts it is, during the monsoons and for some time after the cold weather has set in, deadly. On the coast, however, and on the frontier, it is not an unhealthy climate, the average mortality of the European troops during the year 1871 was 12·68 per 1,000. During the first five years that troops were stationed at Tavoy (since withdrawn) not a single death from disease took place amongst the 54 Europeans there stationed, or their wives and children. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentery and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. On the whole the climate of British Burma seems much better adapted to the European constitution than any part of India. The rainfall varies considerably from 245·85 inches at Moulmein to 54·85 inches at Thayetmyo.

Civil Divisions.—The estimated area is 93,664 square miles, with a population of 2,562,323 souls, or 27·4 to a square mile. To control this extensive Province with its 1,000 miles of frontier, on some parts of which there are very turbulent races of people, only 6,058 police were employed during the year. This is equal to one policeman to every 423 persons, and to upwards of 15 square miles of country.

The following are the principal towns having a population of upwards of 10,000 souls:—

Rangoon	...	...	100,000
Moulmein	...	...	53,653
Prome	...	...	24,682
Bassein	...	...	19,577
Akyab	...	...	15,281
Henzada	...	...	15,285
Tavoy	...	...	14,467
Shwe-doung	...	...	12,411

Climate.

Places at which observations were taken and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.			Average temperature in the shade.						Prevailing winds.		
	January to May.	June to September.	Total.	May.		July.		December.		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
				Sunrise.	3 P. M.	Sunrise.	3 P. M.	Sunrise.	3 P. M.			
1871.												
Akyab	22	163	15	80	83	82	79	80	79	78	N. E.	S. E.
Bamree	201	153.2	17.9	79.23	87.16	84.6	77.10	77.16	75.0	75.0	N. W.	S. W.
Sandoway	25.44	195.02	19.43	238.39	87	82	78	83	77	64	E. N. E. N. W. S. W. S.	S. W. S. E., N. N. W., N. E.
Northern Arakan	27.27	106.17	9.67	143.61	83	94	90	82	80	87	S. S. W.	S. S. W.
Bangoon	10	72.60	11.01	84.31	No record.	No record.	No record.	82	76	66	N. E.	S. W.
Bassein	10.43	71.65	7.44	89.72	77	80	83	76	82	80	N. N. E. & S. W.	S. W. & N. E.
Bouda	13.65	83.14	11.42	68.11	78	86	82	76	82	80	N. E. & S. W.	S. E. & S. W.
Prome	8.73	40.02	6.08	54.85	78	89	85	77	83	89	4. E. & S. W.	S. E. & S.
Thayemya	39.25	189.50	17.10	245.85	76	83	80	75	80	77	N. N. E.	S. S. W.
Moulmein	39.80	175.90	14.10	229.80	76	83	80	75	80	78	N. N. E. & S. W.	S. S. W.
Tavoy	47.30	123.90	16.90	189.10	77	83	74	82	82	80	N. E. & E.	S. S. W.
Mergui	35.50	164.83	16.63	216.19	70	93	74	75	93	77	E. N. E.	S. E. & S. W.
Shwe-gyen	19.21	64.47	10.4	93.72	70	80	85	83	86	82	N. E. & S. W.	S. W.
Toungoo	24.73	119.9	12.91	156.63	78.16	83.84	81.80	79.67	79.36	82.33	N. E. & S. W.	S. W.
General average												

Population.—The revenue collectors furnish annual returns for the capitation tax. A regular census was taken in 1872 but the results are not yet known. In 1871-72 the population was 2,562,323 souls, against 2,491,736 souls in the year 1870-71, being an increase of 70,587 souls, or 2·8 per cent. This increase is partly due to natural causes and partly to immigration. The following statement shows the steady increase that has taken place in the population of the Province during the past 10 years :—

Years.	Population.	Increase in numbers.	Per cent.
1861-62	1,897,897	...	...
1862-63	2,020,634	122,737	6·4
1863-64	2,092,041	71,407	3·5
1864-65	2,196,130	104,189	5·0
1865-66	2,273,049	76,869	3·5
1866-67	2,330,453	57,404	2·5
1867-68	2,392,312	61,859	2·6
1868-69	2,395,985	3,673	0·11
1869-70	2,463,484	67,499	2·8
1870-71	2,491,736	28,252	1·16
1871-72	2,562,323	70,587	2·8

Of the total population 848,801 were adult males, and 795,875 adult females. Of children above 12 years of age, there were 472,129 boys, and 445,518 girls. The greater part of the population are Buddhists, there were 267,752 aborigines. These are the Karens, Khyens, and other wild tribes who inhabit the Forests and Hills. There were 1,337 Europeans, and 5,192 East Indians. Hindoos and Mahomedans number 36,427 and 82,002, respectively. The majority of the Mahomedans are the descendants of Mahomedan fathers and Burmese mothers. There were 75,690 emigrants, and 97,679 immigrants during the year. There were 1,133 masonry houses in the Province, and 527,274 houses of all other kinds, giving an average on the total population of 4·8 souls, to each; such buildings are not suited to a damp climate like that of Burma where it is essential that a house should be raised off the ground. The population of the three Divisions of the Province as compared with that in 1870-71, was as follows ;—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Arakan	462,925	461,186
Pegu	1,467,94	1,524,422
Tenasserim	570,917	576,765

Area, Population, Revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commissionerships	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	No. of Villages.		How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.		How many Magistrates of all sorts.		Maximum distance in miles, of villages from Court.	Average of do.	No. of Police.	Total cost of office of all kinds	Revenue.	
						No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Land.	Gross.							
Akyab.	Akyab ..	12	4,858	263,152	Akyab ... 15,281	1,800	12	13	40.25	394	2,47,697	5,56,840	15,36,717				
	Ramree ...	5	4,308	140,919	Myoboung ... 3,282	945	6	6	49.10	338	78,917	1,36,793	3,39,662				
					Kyauk Phyo ... 2,667												
					Ramree ... 3,663												
					Aeng ... 1,541												
Sandoway..		3	3,667	50,117	Cheduba ... 1,234	404	4	4	147.21	226	43,230	50,539	1,17,444				
					Myaboung ... 1,231												
Northern Arakan ..		1	5,696	6,948	Sandoway ... 1,508												
					Toungoo ... 1,479												
Rangoon ...		15	9,800	373,078	Myouk Toung } Not given.	177	2	2	60.25	238		734	3,738				
					Pulukwa } given.												
Bassein ...		15	8,954	316,833	Dalekmay ... 100,000	1,581	14	18	44.26	679	7,56,117	9,65,344	44,50,782				
					Rangoon ... 5,575												
					Yandoon ... 4,161												
Fegh.		15	8,954	316,833	Pegu ... 19,577	1,554	13	14	76.34	410	1,66,187	3,81,229	12,78,717				
					Bassein ... 5,325												
					Leinyethna ... 5,876												
					Pantanau ... 5,876												
					Yay-gyee ... 4,693												

Nga-thain-ghy.									
ong	...	3,178							
Kangyeedaing	...	1,500							
Shwe-loung	...	1,317							
Myoung-mya	...	1,477							
Nga-poo-tau	...	981							
Kyoon-pyaw	...	1,655							
Kyong-tha	...	219							
Donayoo	...	3,921	2,414	15	15	2830	436,156,815	4,12,222	10,78,599
Zaloon	...	4,584							
Henzada	...	15,285							
Kanoung	...	2,949							
Myanoung	...	5,516							
Kyangheen	...	8,211							
Prome	...	24,682	1,064	9	9	3520	457,125,424	2,26,139	5,58,177
Padoung	...	2,894							
Shwe-doung	...	12,411							
Poung day	...	5,131							
Mengdoon	...	4,194	822	6	6	5830	845,84,904	67,530	2,71,975
Thaystunyo	...	8,379							
Allaunyo	...	5,766							
Myaldai	...	3,404							
Kama	...	9,406	650	9	9	4010	295,70,573	32,263	1,81,176
Toungoo	...	6,957	775	7	11	3012	468,83,074	87,736	3,48,684
Shwe-gyen	...	53,633	556	26	19	40,9	844,3,82,267	8,82,572	12,45,975
Moulmein	...	14,467	227	5	5	6810	209,61,407	88,243	1,98,560
Tavoy	...	9,517	182	5	5	10,3	219,49,154	55,043	1,38,022
Mergui	...								
Total ...	129	93,064,2,562,323	13,151	127	136	...	6,058,22,57,765,34,45,237	117,79,935	
Principal Towns 389,107									

Population

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.					
	Number of Masonry buildings.	Number of all kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years of age.		Total.	Number per square Mile.
						Male.	Female.		
Akyab ...	41	57,957	57,998	103,304	80,118	23,917	43,729	268,152	54.18
Ramree ...	1	28,186	28,137	59,773	43,284	31,717	26,146	140,919	34.54
Sandoway ...	1	10,598	10,599	14,221	13,593	11,894	10,470	50,117	13.67
Northern Arakan ...	...	1,923	1,923	2,330	2,159	1,489	970	6,049	1.22
Total ...	43	98,614	98,657	159,718	130,153	80,957	81,908	461,136	24.86
Rangoon ...	557	72,643	80,230	144,401	122,548	56,134	49,905	378,078	88
Bassein ...	86	65,686	65,722	116,020	114,959	46,743	39,111	316,933	35
Myanowung ...	8	84,908	84,916	142,801	144,945	79,874	77,130	444,760	1.07
Prome ...	179	58,115	58,287	80,955	82,120	47,168	46,914	257,157	1.15
Thayetmyo ...	37	30,333	30,370	44,507	44,933	22,706	20,398	132,604	40
Total ...	840	318,685	319,525	528,834	509,505	252,625	233,458	1,524,422	53.66
Amherst ...	236	36,945	39,181	70,946	55,871	56,290	52,629	235,738	11.69
Tavoy ...	1	12,766	12,767	18,480	21,220	16,895	14,884	71,494	9.92
Mergui ...	1	8,367	8,368	12,992	12,614	10,968	9,010	46,184	5.95
Shwe-gyen ...	...	29,775	29,775	35,857	36,040	36,403	36,619	144,919	14.10
Toungoo ...	12	20,122	20,134	21,953	21,466	18,001	17,010	78,430	12.34
Total ...	250	109,975	110,225	160,249	147,217	139,547	130,752	576,765	12.34
Grand Total ...	1,139	527,274	528,407	848,801	795,875	472,129	445,518	2,562,328	27.35

Coorg.

The small Province of Coorg was annexed, owing to the atrocities of its Rajah and "in consideration of the unanimous wish of the people," in 1834. Twenty years afterwards its suitability for coffee cultivation gave it importance. Coorg is administered by an English officer as Superintendent, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore under the Government of India.

Area.—Coorg is included between $11^{\circ} 55'$ and $12^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and between $75^{\circ} 25'$ and $76^{\circ} 14'$ east longitude. The length from north-west to south-east is about 50 miles, and the average breadth of the Province may be put down at 32 miles. The sea is often visible to the naked eye from the summits of the mountains, which form the western boundary and the sides of which slope into the Madras collectorates of South Canara and Malabar. It is bounded on the north by the Hemavatee river; on the south by the Tambacheree pass; on the west by South Canara and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore country. The total area is estimated at 2,000 square miles, or 1,280,000 statute acres, of which 163 are cultivated, 122 culturable waste and 1,715 unculturable. The unappropriated culturable waste sold during 1871-72 was 342 acres leaving 6,641 for disposal. There are 140 miles of roads in the Province.

The following table shews the estimated area under cultivation:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Acres.	Acres.
Wet or rice lands	66,896	67,278
Dry lands	1,402	1,895
Areas and coconut gardens	72	73
Lands granted for coffee cultivation	69,870	68,745
Do. cardamom do.	77,890	76,275
	80,973	80,973
Total	170,733	175,993

The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of ghats, fall into the sea, washing both coasts of the Peninsula, those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, and those of the lower districts into the Indian Ocean.

Climate.—The rainfall of the year 1871-72 was 130 inches, as against 108.66 in 1870-71 and an ordinary average of 120 inches. The fall of rain lasted longer and was lighter, and more

continuous during the monsoon than in the previous year. The mean temperature for the whole year was 65·3 as against 66·2 in 1870-71. The maximum and minimum temperature registered at the Central School at Mercara was 85° and 50° respectively. Easterly winds prevailed from October to April. The south-west monsoon continued till September.

Population.—The tabulation of the returns of the census taken on the night of the 14th November 1871 has not yet been completed. According to the annual returns, the population was 113,689 as against 111,830 in 1870-71. The ratio was about 56·85 per square mile.

Races.	No. on the 31st March 1871.	No. on the 31st March 1872.
Coorgs	24,468	25,333
Hindooes	80,243	80,755
Mahomedans	5,791	5,880
Christians	1,330	1,721
	111,830	113,689
	Increase ...	1,859

The census of European British subjects taken in June 1871 shewed that there were 126 non-official residents, exclusive of German missionaries, and other foreigners, who have settled in Coorg.

Administrative Divisions.—In Coorg there are 6 principal revenue and 8 judicial sub-divisions. There are 510 villageas. The chief towns, with their inhabitants, are these.

Mahadevpete	3,628
Virajendrapete	3,000
Fraserpete	869
Sottavarpete	1,016
Sanivarsante	550
Kodlipete	750
Ponampete	137

There are 31 Revenue and 14 Civil Judges and 20 Magistrates of all grades. The average distance of villages from a court is 5 miles, the maximum is 25. There are 44 ordinary and 3,829 peasant police. The cost of local civil officials and police is Rs. 1,48,397. The Land revenue was Rs. 2,80,889 and the gross revenue Rs. 5,50,688.

Mysore.

The Province of Mysore was created in 1799 by Lord Wellesley, in opposition to the advice of Sir Thomas Munro, out of the débris of Tippoo's territory. Instead of partitioning that territory between the East India Company and the Nizam as that statesman urged, Lord Wellesley selected a child of the old Hindoo family as Rajah, but declared that the "nominal" Kingdom "constituted substantially an integral portion of our own dominions." In 1811 the Rajah, then sixteen, proclaimed his majority, and in 1831-32 after repeated warnings he was pensioned on a great income as unfit to administer the state. In 1834 the Joint Commissioners gave place to one Commissioner. From that time to the present Mysore has been governed by a Commissioner or Chief Commissioner. Sir Mark Cubbon, the first, was succeeded by Mr. L. Bowring, C. B., and he by Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., who entered on the office on 10th February 1870. But on the death of the pensioned Maharajah the Secretary of State directed the Government of India to recognise his adopted son as likely to attempt the administration of the Province when he should prove himself fit for the responsibility. For the last three years, accordingly, Mysore has been excluded from our financial arrangements, though no other change has yet taken place in its administration. The education of the young Maharaja, Chamarajendra Wadiyer Bahadoor, made satisfactory progress under the able direction of Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., who officiated as Guardian to His Highness during the year. The Maharaja, who is 9 years old, enjoys generally excellent health, and is attentive to his studies, and fond of his sports. Towards the end of December, some of the members of the Maharaja's family and of the young Arsoos, accompanied the officiating Guardian on a trip to Madras, which they greatly enjoyed.

Area and Climate.—Mysore is situated between $11^{\circ} 36'$ and $15^{\circ} 0'$ north latitude and $74^{\circ} 42'$ and $78^{\circ} 37'$ east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south is 190 miles. Its area is 27,004 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay Collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras Collectorate of Bellary; on the south by the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by those of Cuddapa and North Arcot, also of Madras; on the west by Coorg and the Western Ghats, which shut out Mysore from Malabar and Canara on the west coast. The Province was surveyed for revenue purposes during the administration of Poornaiya between 1800 and 1810, and a topographical survey was carried out by Colonel Mackenzie in the years 1800—1807. A revenue survey on the Bombay system including the classification and assessment of the land, is in progress.

Area—Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications for 1871-72.

Districts.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of—		
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water (Navigable Rivers.)	Made Roads.	Railways.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.							
Bangalore ...	868	714	1,847	2,914	455,936	...	455,936	...	457	17
Kolar ...	723	293	1,561	2,576	174,880	...	176,880	...	460½	31½
Toomkoor ...	1,090	1,280	1,319	3,608	872,960	48,000	824,960	...	382½	...
Mysore ...	1,084	187	2,201	4,052	141,438	4,859	136,579	...	512½	...
Hassan ...	778½	77½	2,436½	3,292	49,527	6,282	43,245	...	327½	...
Shimoga ...	1,816	676	1,306	3,798	448,920	15,000	433,920	...	326	...
Kadoor ...	698	191	1,405	2,294	122,240	...	122,240	...	210	...
Chituldroog	1,574	1,072	1,824	4,470	677,417	86,820	640,597	...	396	...
Total ...	9,166½	4,498½	13,390½	27,004	2,946,318	110,961	2,835,357	...	3,072	48½

The Mysore country above the ghats is often called "the Table Land," a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, as it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and everywhere undulating. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier, by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin, stretching up to the continent of Asia. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, while in others it is more sloping and protracted. The country rises gradually from these ghats towards Bangalore, which is situated in the most elevated portion of the Mysore plateau and is 3,031 feet above the sea level. The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Toongabhadra, near which is the station of Harihara, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 1,800 feet. To the south west, and west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is perhaps a more marked descent, until it is abruptly terminated by the western range of ghats comprising in this direction the Nilgiri and Coorg hills, and further north, the Marjarabad and

Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Doorgas, on the most inaccessible of which the former Pallegars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippoo, and still in good preservation, but now without guns. The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the Western Mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills. The Toonga and Bhadra rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting form the Toongabhadra, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Krishna below Kurnool. The banks of the Toongabhadra are too high for irrigation purposes. The Kaverie rises in Coorg and passes through and out of Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hemavatee, the Lokanee, the Shimsha and the Arkavati from the north, and the Lakshmantirtha and the Kabbanee from the south. The Kaverie and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks. The Pennair, the Palar and Penar rise in the eastern part of Mysore, in their short course through which their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are suitable for navigation. There are no natural lakes in Mysore; but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs, some of which are of considerable magnitude.

The great rock, which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite composed for the most part of four different ingredients, *viz.*, quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. The quartz has usually a dull greyish white colour, and veins of it from 4 to 10 inches thick, often traverse the rock in different directions. The felspar varies in colour from a silver white to a deep brick red, and is the most copious constituent of the rock. The hornblende is black, very abundant, and very much given to decomposition. The mica is easily distinguished from the hornblende, even when the stone is nearly in a state of disintegration. The hornblende in that state has assumed a brown ochre colour, and has lost all lustre and cohesion, while the mica retains its colour, lustre and cohesion to the last, and becomes only more apparent by the progress of disintegration. This is particularly exemplified in the Mysore country, where the undulating high ground consists of sienite, decomposed into pipe clay, intermixed with micaceous shining particles and grains of quartz. From the structure of the country, which is entirely primitive, no coals could be expected. Chlorite slate is found near Sira, and drawing slate in the neighbourhood

Rainfall. Population.

of Chituldroog. Other minerals are the following:—Clay iron stone, schorl in quartz, mica slate, magnetic iron stone, pot Stone, Actinolite, Ligniform Asbestos, Brown Spar, Common Salt, carbonate of soda. Gold is occasionally found near Betmangala by washing the alluvial soil; but in too small quantities to repay labour.

Rainfall:—

Districts.	Rainfall in Inches.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
Bangalore	6.47	15.53	6.6	28.7
Kolar	6.65	11.67	4.13	22.45
Toomkoor	8.90	18.95	6.70	34.55
Mysore	13.15	6.11	8.12	27.38
Hassan	8.10	12.2	7.47	27.59
Shimoga	11.39	17.13	6.76	35.28
Kadoor	11.15	11.66	13.10	35.92
Chituldroog	4.61	9.27	4.96	18.84
Average	8.80	12.79	7.16	28.76

Population.—The results of the census taken on 14th November 1871 have not yet appeared. In the Kolar and Bangalore Districts, with respective areas of 2,576 and 2,914 square miles, the tabulation of the returns for which has been completed, the population amounts to 618,954 and 685,832 souls, with an average of nearly 5½ to one house, being an increase of more than 17½ and 24 per cent. over the old *khameshumari* accounts of the year previous. Should a similar increase be found in the returns for other Districts, the Province will contain about three-fourths of a million more inhabitants than estimated in the latest reports, previous to the general census. The following statement shews the number of the various classes of which the population is composed:—

		No.
Christians.	Europeans	4,146
	East-Indians and others of mixed descent...	2,792
	Native	8,303
Hindooa ... ..	...	4,191,927
Mussulmans ... ..	...	201,643
Parsees ... ..	...	32
Jains ... ..	...	12,772
Other Classes ... ..	...	594
Total		4,422,209

The ratio of the population to the area of 27,004 square miles is 163.8 per square mile, against 144 of the previous year.

*Mean Meteorological Monthly Results from the Registers of the
Bangalore Observatory for the year 1871.*

Month.	Barometer reduced. daily means.	Thermometers.				Sun Maximum in vacuo.	Minimum on Grass.	Wind.		Depth of rain. In. etc.	Ozone. Clear sky	General Weather.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.			Daily Velocity.	Prevailing direction.			
								Mis.	Points.			
January	26.982	80.3	59.3	63.3	60.3	67	55.6	97	N. E. by E.	0.06	65.59	Light clouds.
February	26.966	85.8	61.5	73.1	63.4	60	56.3	85	East.	...	79	Fine : passing clouds.
March	26.963	83.8	64.0	75.5	64.9	58	60.0	97	S. E.	1.50	74	Do.
April	26.907	91.9	68.7	78.8	68.9	63	65.5	85	S. by E.	0.52	63	Passing clouds.
May	26.884	90.6	68.5	77.1	70.0	72	66.7	79	S. by W.	3.92	43	Do.
June	26.829	86.0	67.2	74.5	69.0	77	65.0	146	S. W. by W.	4.10	43	Do.
July	26.852	83.5	66.3	72.6	68.0	80	64.2	160	W. S. W.	3.90	41	Cloudy.
August	26.880	83.6	65.6	72.8	68.1	76	63.9	126	W. S. W.	4.34	49	Passing clouds.
September	26.938	82.2	65.7	72.3	67.5	79	63.6	109	W. S. W.	5.89	39	Cloudy.
October	26.961	82.4	66.9	72.3	67.1	78	63.3	61	S. by E.	3.14	39	Passing clouds.
November	26.955	79.2	63.3	69.6	65.1	80	61.0	70	East	1.50	43	Cloudy.
December	27.013	79.5	60.0	68.1	62.8	75	57.8	62	E. N. E.	0.26	43	Passing clouds.
Means	26.928	84.5	64.7	72.0	66.3	72	61.9	98	S. by E.	29.12	42.62	

Population.

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.				Classification of Population.										Occupants on		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
	No. of Masonry Dwellings.	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.	Christians.			Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Boodhis and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.		
						Male.	Female.			European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.									
1 Bangalore	2,474	152,856	158,330	263,512	224,363	115,760	105,656	709,311	249.4		3,871	2,378	2,942	630,211	48,805	..	508,591	..	86,607	638,704	
2 Belgaum	98	154,577	154,675	200,847	185,757	96,687	86,052	509,343	221.		7	23	501	626,858	41,367	..	597	..	153,786	415,535	
3 Chikmagalur	11	127,614	127,625	153,164	149,765	100,001	77,997	485,927	134.6		29	42	311	465,467	16,014	26	1,039	..	176,481	309,446	
4 Mysore	298	174,668	174,866	239,223	203,065	169,898	155,035	797,221	194.3		76	162	1,371	753,093	30,354	7	2,169	..	112,494	674,727	
5 Hassan	93	147,262	147,357	220,787	188,736	111,054	112,670	633,247	192.3		57	59	2,263	611,223	17,144	..	2,501	..	357,918	275,439	
6 Chikmagalur	24	100,662	100,686	150,918	140,842	94,711	80,656	467,057	123.		33	81	606	435,645	23,051	..	3,641	..	337,067	130,000	
7 Kadur	..	71,109	71,109	92,819	86,967	60,691	52,895	235,775	128.7		73	10	207	583,683	10,057	..	1,345	..	268,680	28,395	
8 Chikmagalur	4	114,486	114,490	153,043	136,890	99,344	85,651	474,828	106.2		..	37	101	458,847	14,861	..	962	..	304,319	169,909	
Total	6,004	1,042,181	1,043,133	1,473,215	1,318,385	863,069	756,542	1,422,209	Average.		4,146	2,792	8,303	4,191,227	201,643	32	12,772	594	1,790,044	2,692,185	

Administrative Divisions.—The average areas of divisions and districts are 9,001 and 3,375 square miles respectively. The average area of the 81 talooks is estimated at little more than 333 miles.

The principal towns in the Province are Bangalore and Mysore, the former including the Cantonment, contains a population of 132,196, or, according to rough calculations from the recent census, nearly 150,000, and the latter 50,153. Shimoga, Toomkoor and Hassan are rising into importance.

Civil Divisions of the Mysore Territory.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in Square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	No. of Villages.	How Many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officers and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
Nandidroog.	Bangalore...	12	2,914	709,311	Kasaba Town 51,047 Cantonment 79,301 Bangalore 130,348	5,508	20	21	21	12	1,011	372,983 2 2	928,562 2 2	16,87,738 2 11
	Kolar	11	2,576	569,343	Devanahalli 4,512 Doddaballapur 6,750 Bennapattina 5,676 Kolar 10,547	5,530	18	22	22	10	918	1,50,013 7 3	9,47,655 6 0	11,73,516 14 6
Ashta-gram.	Toomkoor...	10	3,608	455,927	Chikka Ballapur 8,666 Toomkoor 8,739 Tipaturn in Toomkoor 3,532	4,996	13	16	24	4	866	2,82,437 8 11	9,80,378 2 3	11,53,211 8 8
	Mysore	13	4,062	737,321	Sira 2,407 Mysore 50,153	4,741	20	29	43	22	1,091	2,82,011 1 7	9,72,382 14 2	14,37,810 8 7
Nagar.	Hassan	19	3,292	633,247	Hassan 6,056	6,153	15	24	31	17	846	2,11,522 7 11	1,002,206 6 8	12,06,458 15 6
	Shimoga	9	3,798	467,057	Shimoga 27,957	4,036	29	22	27	19	725	54,420 0 0	1,103,066 2 0	16,81,408 2 3
Chitaldroog.	Kadoor	7	2,294	293,775	Kadoor incl- ing 7 Towns 17,369	3,075	14	13	24	16	531	1,62,331 13 11	5,86,392 13 10	2,22,504 2 0
	Chitaldroog	10	4,470	474,828	Chitaldroog In- cluding 10 Towns 38,834	2,147	12	15	23	23	700	77,400 0 0	7,03,069 19 5	9,72,750 10 6
Total...	S	81	27,004	4,422,209		35,218	13	10	221	123	6,728	15,96,114 9 9	71,64,032 12 6	1,01,36,419 2 5
												Chief Commissioner's Treasury.	Total	
													3,41,068 9 4	10,490,437 11 9

Bombay, Sind and Aden.

The Presidency of Bombay was formally created in 1668. In 1817-18 it received extensions of territory from the dominions of the Peishwa, Sindia and Holkar. In 1843 Sind was annexed to it, and in 1864 the District of Canara was transferred to it from Madras. The Bombay Government also rules over Aden, which was acquired in 1838. The present Governor is the Hon'ble Sir Philip Wodehouse who took his seat in Council in May 1872. Like Madras Bombay has one Executive and a Legislative Council and Commander-in-Chief and its Government may correspond direct with the Secretary of State.

Area.—The Presidency of Bombay reaches from north latitude $28^{\circ} 32'$, the northernmost point of Sind, to latitude $14^{\circ} 3'$, the southernmost extremity of the Collectorate of Canara, and from longitude $66^{\circ} 43'$, the most westerly part of Sind, to $76^{\circ} 20'$, the eastern extremity of Khandesh. Exclusive of feudatory states the area is $131,298\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

The Bombay Presidency consists physically of two main divisions, exclusive of Sind, of which the Satpoora Mountains, between the valleys of the Nerbudda and the Taptee, may be considered the natural boundary. The Northern, or Goozerat division, comprises the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Punch Mahals, and the territories forming the Native States of Baroda, Mahikanta, Rewakanta, Pahnjupore, Kattiawar and Kutcli. The mainland of Goozerat, as distinguished from the peninsula of Kattiawar, has some considerable rivers, which intersect and drain the country. Among them may be enumerated the Banas, the Sabarmatee, the Mahee and the Nerbudda. The Gulf of Cambay, which falls within the limits of the Goozerat division, receives the waters of the Sabarmatee, the Mahee, the Nerbudda, and lower down of the Taptee also; and on the west side, the less considerable streams of the Guma and Satrunjarja, flowing from Kattiawar. The tides are very high and rush in with great rapidity, causing much danger to shipping; and this hazard is greatly increased by the continually shifting shoals, caused by the frequent inundation of the rivers. It is, however, an important inlet, being the channel by which much of the abundant and valuable produce of Central Goozerat and the districts of Ahmedabad and Broach is exported.

The Southern Division, comprising parts of the Deccan, the Konkan, and Southern Mahratta country, or the Carnatic, forms a narrow strip of irregular outline, stretching for a considerable distance from north to south. Its greatest breadth from Neephar, in the district of Surat, to a point near Boorhanpore, on the Taptee, is 240 miles. The grand geographical feature of this

tract is the chain of Ghats which runs along the western boundary of the Deccan for its whole length, at a distance of 40 or 50 miles from the sea. The table-land on the east is nearly as high as many parts of the ridge of the Ghats; but there are many hills rising above it to a height of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. The plateau is for a considerable distance rendered very broad by numerous spurs issuing from the range, among which are deep, winding, rugged valleys, often filled with thick jungle. Further east the branches from the Ghats become less frequent, and the country becomes more level till the neighbourhood of the Nizam's frontier, where it is an open plain.

The western portion of the Deccan, including the districts of Nassick, Poona and Satara, is hilly; the valleys rich and highly cultivated; and the country diversified and beautiful. Further to the east the country is more level, the soil of a more arid description and much less productive, owing to the diminished rainfall. The absence of timber, except a few stunted babool trees, or other acacias, is also remarkable. The country south of the Krishna, or, as the Marhattas call it, the Carnatic, has few hills, and few tracts incapable of cultivation. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ghats, where are large tracts of very valuable forest, it consists of extensive plains of black, or cotton, soil, which has been brought to a high state of cultivation. Cotton forms the principal product.

The District of Kanara, forming the Southern portion of the Presidency, is one of the most fertile in India. The plains are studded with cocoanut palms and rice fields; the hill slopes produce cardamums, pepper and areca nuts; and the summits of the Ghats are crowned with dense primeval forests of teak and other valuable woods. In consequence of the profusion of vegetation, the hilly districts are very unhealthy and the population is therefore exceedingly sparse.

In proportion to its area, the Bombay Presidency has the advantage of an extensive sea coast, reaching from north to south from Honawar, in latitude $14^{\circ} 3'$, to Cambay, at the head of the Gulf of the same name, in latitude $22^{\circ} 16'$, a distance of 581 miles; in addition to which, along the western side of the Gulf of Cambay, is a sea coast of 80 miles. This large extent of coast is well supplied with harbours, including Coompta, Karwar or Sadashiogurh, Vingoorla, Deogurh, Viziadroog, Jayagurh, Rajapore, Chawal, Bombay, Bassein, Damann, Surat, Broach and several others of less importance. None of these, however, with the exception of Bombay and, perhaps, Karwar, can be approached or quitted with safety during the prevalence of the South-West monsoon.

Sind.—The province of Sind lies between north latitude $23^{\circ} 37'$ and $28^{\circ} 22'$, and east longitude $66^{\circ} 43'$ and $71^{\circ} 3'$, and embraces an area of 52,120 square miles according to some authorities, and 60,240 square miles according to others. The population is remarkably scanty, scarcely exceeding 20 persons to the square mile. The general aspect of the province is that of an alluvial plain, shut in by the Hala Hills on the west and by deserts on the east, and is such as to have occasioned a comparison with Egypt, which country Sind, in many points, strongly resembles, being almost as dependent on the Indus as Egypt is on the Nile for irrigation and fertilization; resembling it as regards the scanty fall of rain, and agreeing very much in its vegetable and animal products. At Kurrachee the annual fall of rain does not exceed 6 inches; at Hyderabad 2.55 inches; and at Larkhana, in North Sind, three years have been known to pass without any rain at all. The great feature of Sind is its river. The Indus is called Sindhuh throughout its course; but from Kalabagh to Atak it is sometimes locally termed Atak. From Bakar to Kalabagh is the Upper Indus, from Bakar to the sea the Lower Indus. From the sea to Attok, in a straight line, is 648 miles; by the river 942 miles. The width of the surface water in the dry season is from 480 to 1,600 yards; the average width 680. The greatest depth is found between Kalabagh and Attok, where it is 186 feet; the average depth is 24 feet in the freshes, but in the dry season from 9 to 15 feet. The velocity is 7 miles per hour in the freshes, 3 in the dry season. The maximum discharge per second is 446,080 cubic feet in August; 40,857 feet in December. The river rises in March and falls in September; unlike the Ganges and Mississippi, it does not submerge its delta or inundate the valley through which it passes to a very wide extent. Its floods are capricious, taking for several years together to the right bank, and then for a like period to the opposite side; they are also partial, and at the height of the freshes the Persian wheel may be seen at work watering the fields on the banks.

Throughout Sind the soil is a stiff greasy clay, occasionally mixed with sand and almost everywhere impregnated with salt and nitre. East of the Indus, and beyond its fertilizing influence, the country becomes a desert of hard clay, interspersed with sand hills covered with coarse, nutritious grass, affording food for herds of camels, oxen, buffaloes and flocks of sheep. West of the Indus a few limestone and salt ranges are the only heights met with till the valley terminates in the mountains of Beloochistan.

The climate is remarkably dry and sultry. At Sukkhar the summer temperature is 102° , and even the waters of the Indus obtain a warmth of 92° , while further north the heat is much greater. The hot season lasts from March to September; the cold from October to March. During the latter, in the northern districts, frosts occur. Rain seldom falls, the country being beyond the influence of both monsoons. One consequence of this is an incredible quantity of dust: the slightest wind raises it in clouds and frequently dust storms occur that almost defy description.

The arable parts of Sind produce two crops a year—the kureef crop, which is sown in Spring and reaped in Autumn; consisting of those products which require considerable heat to bring them to maturity, such as rice, maize, cotton, sugar, and indigo; and the rubbee crop, which forms the Spring harvest, consisting of wheat, barley, millet, oil seeds, hemp and tobacco. In the districts not affected by the inundation the crops are artificially irrigated, in some places by simply opening canals and drains, in others by means of Persian wheels worked by camels. Besides the staple crops, pulses, pumpkins, and other similar plants, dates, mangoes, plantains, figs, grapes and many other fruits are grown. In most situations gigantic grasses abound and furnish excellent material for ropes and thatch.

The northern limit of the Western Ghats is the valley of the Taptee, of which a branch from the Sahyadree Mountains (as the upper parts of the Western Ghats are called by the Natives) forms the southern inclosing range, about latitude $21^{\circ} 21' 15''$, and is connected with groups which diminish in height towards the east, until they sink into the table-land of Berar. The Sahyadree range in this part consists of trappean formations, which extend to the sea coast, forming the rocks of Bombay and Salsette, and others in that vicinity. In latitude $21^{\circ} 10'$, longitude 74° , this great range turns south, nearly at right angles to that which forms the south inclosing range of the valley of the Taptee. Its elevation increases as it proceeds southwards, and at Mahabeshwur, in latitude 18° , longitude $73^{\circ} 40'$, is 4,700 feet above the sea. In this part, as elsewhere, the western declivity is abrupt, and its base depressed nearly to the level of the sea; on the eastern side, though generally undulating—or even rugged—it slopes gradually eastward towards the plain of Hyderabad. In respect to geological structure, it may be observed generally that the great core of the Western

Ghats is of primary formation, inclosed by alternating strata of more recent origin. These strata, however, have been broken up by prodigious outbursts of volcanic rocks, and from Mahableshwur to their northern limit the overlaying rock of the Western Ghats is stated to be exclusively of the trap formation. The face towards the Konkan is not uniformly precipitous, but consists of vast terraces with abrupt fronts, such a confirmation being characteristic of this kind of rock.

The scenery displays stupendous scarps, fearful chasms, numerous waterfalls, dense forests and perennial verdure. Chasms and breaks in the brows or the culminating ridges of the range give access to the highlands, and are denominated ghats or passes, a name which has become generally applied to the range itself. The principal elevations between the eighteenth and nineteenth degrees of latitude are Purandhur, 4,472 feet; Singhur, 4,162; Hureechundergur, 3,894. In consequence of the boldness of the declivities and the precipitous character of the faces of the trap rocks, the summits in many parts of the range are nearly inaccessible. The natural strength of these portions has in many instances been increased by art, and the hill forts in all ages of Indian history have been regarded as the bulwarks of the Deccan. The trap formation terminates southward on the sea coast in about latitude 18° , and is succeeded by laterite, a ferruginous clay, easily cut when first raised, but by continued exposure to the atmosphere becoming hard as brick. This last mentioned formation extends southwards as the overlying rock, almost without interruption, to Cape Comorin, covering the base of the mountains and the narrow slip of land that separates them from the sea. South of Mahableshwur, and in latitude about 13° , the elevation diminishes, so as not to be more than 1,000 feet above the sea; the slopes are gradual and the outlines rounded.

The Konkan is that part of the country which lies between the Ghats and the sea, and extends along the coast from Sadshiwagur to the Taptee. Although so far below the great chain of mountains stretching along parallel with the Western coast of India, the Konkan is by no means a flat country; on the contrary, it is in most parts remarkably rugged and broken, interspersed with huge mountains and thick jungles, intersected by rivers and numberless rivulets, rocky and clear, until they descend on the level, where they are affected by the tide, when they are very deep and muddy. The roads are generally stony footpaths, and become more inaccessible as they approach the Sahyadree Mountains.

Notwithstanding the roughness of feature which characterizes the Konkan, it is in many parts remarkably fertile. Its breadth from the sea to the summit of the Sahyadree range, is of unequal extent, varying from twenty-five to fifty miles. The top or tableland, which is in many places very extensive, forms part of what the natives call Konkan-Ghat-matha, or Konkan on the top, to distinguish it from Thul-Konkan, or Konkan below the Ghats. The highest part of the ridge is that which immediately faces the Konkan, and the summit is generally from one to two thousand feet above the tableland. The breadth of the Konkan-Ghat-matha is about twenty or twenty-five miles, and comprehends all the mountainous tracts on the upper or eastern side, including the valleys that lie between the smaller branches of hills. The Marhattas, in short, reckon the Konkan-Ghat-matha from the points at which these branches terminate in the plain on the eastern side to the summits of the ridge facing the Konkan.

The principal rivers in the Southern Division are—the Taptee, the Godavery, the Bheema and the Krishna. For some distance along the banks of these rivers the soil is in general excellent, and the crops raised cannot be exceeded in quality and luxuriance. The banks of the Godavery, or Gunga as it is termed by the Marhattas, and of the Bheema, and its tributary streams the Neera and Man, are all celebrated for their breed of horses—particularly the two last; these horses, though small, are accounted the best and the hardiest that are reared in the Deccan.

Aden.—Almost the most southerly point on the Arabian coast, Aden is situated in latitude $12^{\circ} 47'$ north and longitude $45^{\circ} 10'$ east. It is a peninsula of about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater and three in its lesser diameter, connected with the continent by a low, narrow neck of land 1,350 yards in breadth, but which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides. It consists of a large crater formed by lofty and precipitous hills; the highest peak of which has an altitude of 1,775 feet; those on the exterior sides slope towards the sea, throwing out numerous spurs, which form a series of valleys radiating from a common centre. The town and part of the military cantonments are within the crater, and consequently surrounded on all sides by hills, save on the eastern face, where a gap exists opposite the fortified island of Seerali.

Climate.—The following tables exhibit in a compendious shape the principal meteorological elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year. Table No. I is a comparative statement showing the normal meteorological characteristics of each month,

as contrasted with the actual observations taken in the year 1871, the difference either of excess or of decrease being noted:—

Months.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total fall of Rain.		
	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.
January ...	29.93	29.894	-0.044	0.592	0.632	+0.040	78.2	74.9	+1.3	0.05	2.22	+ 2.17
February ...	30.	29.91	-0.09	0.594	0.641	+0.047	74.3	76.3	+2.0	0.01	0.00	- 0.01
March ...	30.0	29.83	-0.17	0.603	0.721	+0.118	77.2	79.2	+2.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
April ...	29.98	29.93	-0.05	0.605	0.656	+0.051	81.4	83.5	+2.1	0.05	0.00	- 0.05
May ...	29.98	29.93	-0.05	0.605	0.656	+0.051	81.4	83.5	+2.1	0.05	0.00	- 0.05
June ...	29.98	29.93	-0.05	0.605	0.656	+0.051	81.4	83.5	+2.1	0.05	0.00	- 0.05
July ...	29.98	29.93	-0.05	0.605	0.656	+0.051	81.4	83.5	+2.1	0.05	0.00	- 0.05
August ...	29.98	29.93	-0.05	0.605	0.656	+0.051	81.4	83.5	+2.1	0.05	0.00	- 0.05
September ...	29.98	29.93	-0.05	0.605	0.656	+0.051	81.4	83.5	+2.1	0.05	0.00	- 0.05
October ...	29.98	29.93	-0.05	0.605	0.656	+0.051	81.4	83.5	+2.1	0.05	0.00	- 0.05
November ...	29.98	29.93	-0.05	0.605	0.656	+0.051	81.4	83.5	+2.1	0.05	0.00	- 0.05
December ...	29.98	29.93	-0.05	0.605	0.656	+0.051	81.4	83.5	+2.1	0.05	0.00	- 0.05
Year ...	29.805	29.805	-0.000	0.775	0.800	+0.025	79.0	80.1	+1.1	70.82	40.58	-30.24

Months.	Velocity of Wind in miles per hour.					
	North or South component.			East or West component.		
	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.
January ...	7.4 N	7.2 N	0.4 S	1.6 W	0.0	1.6 E
February ...	7.0 N	6.2 N	0.8 S	3.0 W	2.6 W	0.4 E
March ...	6.6 N	4.5 N	2.1 S	5.3 W	4.6 W	0.7 E
April ...	3.9 N	2.2 N	1.7 S	8.6 W	5.8 W	2.8 E
May ...	0.3 N	0.4 S	0.7 S	8.2 W	8.9 W	0.7 W
June ...	7.1 S	4.6 S	2.5 N	10.5 W	14.0 W	3.5 W
July ...	6.4 S	4.5 S	1.9 N	16.2 W	20.0 W	3.8 W
August ...	3.1 S	3.9 S	0.8 S	14.6 W	17.3 W	2.7 W
September ...	1.5 S	2.5 N	4.0 N	7.3 W	8.7 W	1.4 W
October ...	4.4 N	4.5 N	0.1 N	1.5 W	2.2 W	0.7 W
November ...	5.8 N	2.4 N	3.4 S	1.3 E	1.9 E	0.6 E
December ...	6.1 N	6.0 N	0.1 S	0.3 E	0.7 W	1.0 W
Year ...	2.0 N	1.8 N	0.2 S	6.2 W	6.9 W	0.7 W

Table No. II shows the mean, maximum, and minimum values of the principal meteorological elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year.

Months,	Barometric pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total Fall of Rain.		
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Total.	Maximum in one day.	Maximum in one hour (excluding Sundays).
January ...	29.894	30.008	29.677	0.632	0.812	0.392	74.9	88.8	58.1	2.22	1.87	0.08
February ...	.891	.048	.763	.841	.813	.415	76.3	85.8	68.2	0.00	0.00	0.00
March ...	.863	.000	.745	.720	.754	.348	79.3	89.1	67.8	0.00	0.00	0.00
April ...	.793	29.979	.847	.858	1.015	.529	88.5	93.3	70.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
May ...	.768	.893	.853	.900	1.037	.805	85.6	92.8	76.4	1.23	0.77	0.31
June ...	.641	.810	.466	.915	1.170	.808	83.4	91.8	76.2	5.91	1.88	0.81
July ...	.672	.790	.554	.890	0.990	.774	8.7	85.9	74.7	9.06	1.54	0.48
August ...	.733	.913	.596	.860	.932	.762	79.1	85.0	73.9	8.95	4.64	1.88
September...	.779	.919	.637	.863	.982	.749	79.1	86.9	74.9	6.01	3.49	0.58
October ...	.821	.947	.682	.873	1.051	.475	81.2	91.3	73.9	0.25	0.13	0.12
November ...	.870	30.019	.688	.788	0.962	.449	80.4	93.3	74.2	2.87	2.06	0.14
December ...	.932	.067	.786	.606	.842	.403	.774	87.3	67.3	0.06	0.06	0.06
Year ...	29.805	30.068	29.466	0.800	1.051	0.346	80.1	93.3	66.1	40.58	4.64	1.58

Months,	Velocity of wind in miles per hour.					
	North South or component.			East or West component.		
	Mean.	Of Maximum wind.	Of Minimum wind.	Mean.	Of Maximum wind.	Of Minimum wind.
January ...	7.2 N	18.4 N	1.0 N	0.0	44.3 E	0.0
February ...	6.2 N	22.2 N	10.0	2.6 W	9.2 W	1.0 W
March ...	4.3 N	19.8 N	1.0 N	4.6 W	19.8 W	0.0
April ...	2.2 N	23.1 S	0.0	5.8 W	8.6 E	0.0
May ...	0.4 S	32.3 S	0.7 N	8.9 W	13.4 E	0.4 W
June ...	4.6 S	14.9 S	0.4 S	14.0 W	36.0 W	0.9 W
July ...	4.5 S	0.0	0.8 N	20.0 W	36.0 W	1.8 W
August ...	3.9 S	12.4 S	0.0	17.8 W	32.3 W	0.0
September...	2.5 N	10.3 N	1.8 S	8.7 W	24.9 W	0.8 W
October ...	4.8 N	17.7 N	1.0 N	2.2 W	17.7 W	0.0
November ...	2.4 N	44.3 S	0.0	1.9 E	18.4 E	0.0
December ...	6.0 N	23.1 N	0.4 S	0.7 W	9.6 W	0.9 W
Year ...	1.8 N	18.4 N	0.0	6.9 W	44.3 E	0.0

The climate of Northern and Middle Sind is very trying. The rainfall is almost nil, and the hot weather may be said to last for six months in the year. In general, rain falls only once in three years, when from 8 to 10 inches may be expected. During the last two years rain has almost deserted the province. In no place has more than two inches fallen in the two years and in some places less than half an inch represents the total

rainfall of the year. The country is in consequence—except on the banks of the Indus—quite bare of vegetation. Within reach of the sea breezes the climate is very different, and the temperature seldom excessive; but beyond their influence, the hot winds from the great desert on the one side and from the rocky hills on the other are exceedingly severe. It is not uncommon for the thermometer to remain at 100 Fahr. day and night in bungalows for days at a time. The cold season, on the contrary, is very bracing. It often, at night, falls below freezing point and the temperature in the daytime is delicious. The prevailing winds are from the north in the cold season, and from the south in the hot. Save the drought above mentioned, there was nothing to deserve notice in the climate of the year under report. This drought caused great mortality amongst the flocks and herds. In the hilly districts to the west of the Kurrachee Collectorate, where the Beloochees live solely on the produce of their flocks, it is estimated that two-thirds of the sheep and goats died.

Administrative Divisions.—The Presidency of Bombay, exclusive of the Province of Sind, is divided, for administrative purposes, into two Divisions. Each Division is the charge of a Revenue and Police Commissioner. These Divisions are subdivided into eighteen executive districts, which are administered by Officers officially styled "Collector and Magistrate." The Northern Division consists of—

Ahmedabad,
Kaira,
Punch Mahals,
Surat,
Broach,

Khandesh,
Nassick,
Thana, and
Kolaba.

The Southern Division consists of—

Ahmednugur,
Poona,
Sholapore,
Satara,
Kaladgee,

Rutnageeree,
Dharwar,
Belgaum, and
Kanara.

These districts, with the exception of Punch Mahals, are subject to the Regulations. The district of Punch Mahals is attached to the Kaira Collectorate.

CIVIL DISTRICTS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.
Statement of the Area, Population, Revenue, &c., of the Districts in the Southern Division.

Area in Square Miles.		Population.	Chief Towns, with Population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges of all sorts.	How many Magis- trates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of vil- lages from nearest District Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Civil and Police of all sorts.	Revenue.			
											Land.	As. P.	Gross.	
Number of Taluquas.											Rs.	As. P.		
11	6,573	769,537 according to census of February 21st, 1872.	Ahmednugur ... 22,817 Samsamer ... 9,978 Pabbarce ... 7,117 Karda ... 6,899 Srigundee ... 6,175 Bhingar ... 5,752 Kurjut ... 5,535 Sonai ... 5,185	1,370	9	35		96.32	691	Rs. 3,72,174 in- cludes the cost of Indus- trial Estab- lishment.	13,60,956	2 2	Rs. 16,73,659 11 7	
											Total Revenue from Forests.	11 694	7 11	
											Grand Total	16,85,354	3 6	
												• 16,43,925 0 4		
											* Exclusive of out- standing balances at the close of 1870-71, which were recovered during the year 1871-72, amounting to Rs. 23,738-14 11.			
											Total Revenue of Reserved Forests	25,977	4 8	
											Grand Total	16,80,902	5 1	
Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division.														
Belgaum.														
7	4,591 including alienated lands and villages.	842,603	Belgaum Town ... 21,455 Belgaum Cantonment ... 7,321 Lyli Hangel ... 8,655 Kettohar ... 3,999 Nandgaith ... 6,548 Chikoree ... 6,591 Sadalee ... 6,023 Nipane ... 8,313 Sankeswar ... 7,327 Hukere ... 6,855 Snowduttie ... 5,112 Manadoe ... 5,881 Murgode ... 9,680 Gokak ... 9,929 Athul ...	1,132	5	17	115.62	683	Rs. 2,37,922 12-2 includes Po- lice, Revenue, and Magis- trates of the Revenue from Police Ser- vice lands.					

Civil Districts of British Territory. — (Continued.)

Revenue and Police Commissioners, Southern Division—(Continued.)	Kadagee.	8	4,942	740,690	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.	Dharwar.																		
							Names of the Revenue Districts.	Number of Talukeys.	Area in square miles.	Number of Villages.	How many (Villages of all sorts).	How many Magistrate's Villages of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest District Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Police and Police of all sorts.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
							Dharwar	...	35,000	...	1,420	4	32	89	13	596	1,71,699	3	6	18,08,836	6	1	24,10,171	4	7
							Halebid	...	50,000	...															
							Anigire	...	6,800	...															
							Nawalgund	...	9,000	...															
							Dambal	...	3,100	...															
							Guda-Setti	...	16,000	...															
							Mundargi	...	4,000	...															
							Hunsapur	...	6,400	...															
							Sogaon	...	3,267	...															
							Badge	...	4,300	...															
							Ranbadnur	...	9,138	...															
							Hargal	...	4,267	...															
							Havare	...	5,900	...															
							Karajige	...	3,100	...															
							Kaizharighe	...	3,000	...															
							Rothale	...	2,200	...															
							Roan	...	4,200	...															
							Talikote	...	6,860	...															
							Mangole	...	5,775	...															
							Bejajure	...	13,245	...															
							Bagalkot	...	12,939	...															
							Guladud	...	10,900	...															
							Kerur	...	7,150	...															
							Gajindraghar	...	6,047	...															
							Ilkal	...	10,138	...															
							Amanghar	...	6,003	...															
							Kadagee	...	4,283	...															

Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division—(Continued.)

Name of Commis- sionership.	Names of the Re- venue Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.	Number of Villa- ges.	How many Civil Judges of all sorts.	How many Magis- trates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villa- ges from nearest District Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of offi- cials and Police of all sorts.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
Kannara.	Kannara.	7	4,235	372,612	Karwar ... 13,263 Chompta ... 10,290 Honwar ... 4,953 Simpore ... 1,575 Sirsee ... 2,785 Lipore ... 1,631 Halal ... 5,071	1,000	5	21	50	10	697	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
													8,10,280 0 0	2,54,826 0 0
													Forest ...	4,52,668 0 0
													Grand Total ...	14,88,774 0 0
Poona.	Poona.	8	4,230	792,352	Poona ... 80,416 Junar ... 10,901 Indapore ... 7,007 Khed ... 3,762 Sagar ... 6,416 Talgaon Dhambhetee 2,904 Talgaon Dhabunde ... 6,010	1,202	9	35		33	1,629	+1,61,865 0 0	11,11,052 0 0	18,04,018 0 0
													Total revenue of Reserved Forests ...	33,280 0 0
													Grand Total ...	18,42,298 0 0
Ratnagere.	Ratnagere.	8	3,931	1,036,624	Ratnagere ... 10,614 Khanpatun ... 2,919 Sangameswar ... 3,196 Rajapore ... 5,367 Malwan ... 13,218 Venkuria ... 13,110 Chiplun ... 6,538 Gohaghar ... 3,502 Daplee ... 2,654 Barkot ... 3,831	1,371	10	25	86	43	774	1,13,424 0 0	2,48,695 14 2	12,90,996 11 1
													Total Revenue of Forests ...	3,260 3 11
													Grand Total ...	12,94,256 15 1

Revenue and Police Commissioners Southern Division—continued.

Civil Districts of British Territory.—(Continued.)

Name of Commissioner.	Name of the Executive Districts.	Numbers of Talooks.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of village from nearest District Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all sorts.	Revenue.			
													Land.	Gross.		
Surat.	Surat.	8	1,629	554,000	Surat ... 70,000 Balsar ... 11,785 Rander ... 10,312	859	6	27	70	35	652	Rs. As. P. 3,53,533 0 0	Rs. As. P. 22,39,143 0 0	Rs. As. P. 29,65,562 0 0		
	Broach.	5	...	298,889	Broach ... Anandar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	21,52,364 0 0	22,30,698 0 0
	Punjab.	3	1,670	213,575	Godhra ... Dohad ...	...	4	8	...	...	788	.....	2,76,372 0 0	.....	
Ahmadabad.	Ahmadabad.	7	3,944	829,637	Ahmadabad... 1,16,873 Gogo ... 9,571 Dundhoo ... 9,782 Rampoor ... 5,795 Dholera ... 12,463 Barwalla ... 5,813 Surind ... 7,229 Virangoon... 19,661 Laroon ... 6,320 Mandul ... 6,774 Purandaj ... 8,341 Morassa ... 7,436 Dholka ... 20,854	881	7	...	...	...	1,189	2,10,981 0 0	14,75,622 0 0	19,43,504 9 5
		Koli. The.	11	7,454	...	Thana	13,98,941 0 0	18,25,146 6 0	
			Alibagh.	5	...	359,593	Alibagh	7,31,886 0 0	9,67,324, 0 0

Sind is divided into five parts, of which three are administered by Collectors and two by Political Superintendents. The Collectorates are those of Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikarpore, and the Political Superintendencies are the Upper Sind Frontier, and the Districts of Thur and Parkur on the South-Eastern Frontier.

The head-quarters of the Collector of Kurrachee are at the town of that name. The district is situated on the south-west of the Province, and consists of three Divisions, each of which is managed by a Deputy Collector, who is also a Magistrate of Division. The principal of these is Sehwan, and includes four Talookas, which, commencing from the north, lie in the following order : Dadoo, Sehwan, Majanda and Kotree. They are all on the right bank of the Indus. The Deputy Collector is stationed at Kotree, on the banks of the river, which is the terminus of the Sind Railway and the Indus Steam Flotilla. The two last mentioned Talookas contain a mere strip of culturable land on the banks of the Indus ; but Dadoo and Sehwan are very extensive and fertile, being watered by the Western Nara River, which is a branch of the Indus, by the Muncheer Lake, and by the Arool River. The length of this charge is 126 miles. The next two Divisions are those of the Jhararak, on the right bank, and Shahbandur, on the left, and include the whole of the Delta. The first contains the three Talookas of Tatta, Sakra and Ghorabaree, and the second Jatce, Mirpore, Batora, Bela and Shahbandur. The principal towns in them are Tatta, and the seaport town of Ketee in the Ghorabaree Talooka at the mouth of the Indus. The Deputy Collectors of both these divisions live at Jhararak, in the Tatta Talooka. It is intended to station the officer in charge of the Shahbandur at Sujawul, within his District, but the measure is delayed for want of a bungalow. Besides the three Divisions just described, the Collectorate contains the hilly tract which is called Kolistan and the Kurrachee Talooka. These are administered by the Collector himself.

Each Talooka is managed by a Revenue Officer called a Muktiarkar, who is usually a First-Class Subordinate Magistrate. It is divided into groups of one or more villages called Tappas, the accounts of which are kept and the revenue collected by stipendiary officers called Tappadars.

The Hyderabad Collectorate lies wholly on the left bank of the Indus, between the Kurrachee Collectorate on the one side, and the Thur and Parkur Districts on the other. It is separated from a portion of the Shikarpore Collectorate by the territory of His Highness Meer Alee Murad. The most northern Division is that of Nanshaka, containing in the order named, the four

Talookas of Kandiara, Nanshaka, Mora and Sakkarand, the two first of which are a portion of the resumed districts of the Khairpore State. The Deputy Collector's head-quarters are at Tarushalee, in the Nanshahra Talooka. South of this Division is that of Hala, at the town of which name the Deputy Collector resides. The Talookas here are also four in number, viz, Hala, Meerpore, Khashaliadpore and Tanda Alhâr. The Hyderabad Talooka is managed by an Extra Assistant Collector, who also carries on the Magisterial duties of the town. This Talooka is on the bank of the Indus, the town being only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river, across which communication with Kotree is maintained by a steam ferry, which plies on the river daily from daylight till dusk; and at short intervals. The most southern portion of the Collectorate consists of the Division of Mohamed Khan's Tanda, with the Talookas of Gunee, Badeen, Tanda Baga and Mohbat Dera. The whole of this Collectorate is permeated by canals and is very productive.

The Shikarpore Collectorate lies mostly on the right bank of the river, north of the Kurrachee Collectorate and south of the Upper Sind Frontier Districts. One Division, however, having within it a portion of territory resumed from Meer Alee Murad, is on the right bank, between the State of Blawulpore and the northern boundary of the Khairpore State: this is Rohree, so called from the town of that name. The Deputy Collector's head-quarters are at Ghotkee. This district is the largest in the Collectorate, containing 4,220 square miles. It consists of five Talookas, Rohree, Saidpoor, Ghotkee, Meerpore and Abantea. On the left bank, the most southernly division is that of Mehar also a Deputy Collector's head-quarters, containing the Mehar, Teeggeer, Nusseerabad and Kukkur Talookas. It, as well as the succeeding Division, are traversed by the Western Nara. North of Mehar comes Larkhana, another Deputy Collector's charge, with his residence there, containing most fertile lands and valuable canals; Rata Dera, Seejawal, Larkhana, Kumbarund and Labdaria are the names of its Talookas. The remaining Division is that of Shikarpore and Sukkur: it consists of two Talookas of these names, and of a third, the Nahshahrai. The Deputy Collector lives at Sukkur. It is the most northern of all, and contains, as the name of the Talooka implies, the capital of the district, a large commercial city, and Sukkur, on the Indus, a great emporium of trade. Altogether the Collectorate is the richest in Sind.

The Upper Sind Frontier consists of only three Talookas, namely, Jacobabad, at the town of which name the head-quarters of the force for the protection of the frontier is posted, Thul

and Kashmore. It is bounded by the Shikarpore Collectorate on the south, and by Beloochistan and the Punjab District of Dehra Ghazee Khan on the west and north, on the east by the Indus. It is on the right bank of the Indus and is watered by several large canals. The revenue, compared with ordinary districts, is large. It is managed by a Deputy Collector under the orders of the Political Superintendent, who is also Commandant of the Frontier Force.

The last district in Sind is that of Thur and Parkur. It contains 7 Talookas, named Umarkot, Miti, Dipla, and Chachra in the Thur, Nugur in Parkur, and Kipra and Sangar on the Nara. The head-quarters of the Political Superintendent, who, like the Political Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier, is his own Superintendent of Police, is at Umarkot, the birth-place of the Emperor Akbar. The administration of the country is carried on on the same model as the rest of Sind, save in respect of civil suits.

Population.—A census was taken on the night of February 1st, 1872, of which these are the general results:—

Collectorates.	Population.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
Northern Division.			
Ahmedabad*	370,267	342,372	712,579
Broach	146,259	142,390	287,642
Kohala	157,776	145,090	302,766
Kanra	404,841	335,359	740,200
Khandesh	494,845	462,315	957,160
Nasrick	318,545	324,240	642,781
Branch Mahala	116,716	101,365	218,581
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	492,684
Thana ... ..	.....	.....	633,183
Total Northern Division ... ..	.....	.....	5,018,586
Southern Division.			
Ahmednuggur	361,282	330,915	692,537
Belgaum	456,729	390,209	831,933
Kanara	197,348	177,437	374,780
Chharwar	465,812	437,799	883,611
Koladighee	385,243	356,890	742,135
Poona	414,066	373,436	787,552
Butnagerdeo	313,284	317,291	630,577
Salara	534,067	494,463	1,028,520
Sholapore	292,217	277,605	571,822
Total Southern Division	3,420,037	3,164,435	6,584,472
Sind Division.			
Hyderabad	82,023	250,366	332,389
Kurrachee ... ..	.....	.....	341,000
Shikarpore	297,818	244,097	541,915
Thur and Parkur	133,416	91,584	225,000
Upper Sind	46,500	28,500	75,000
City of Bombay ... ..	.....	.....	640,636
Total Sind Division and Bombay ... ..	.....	.....	2,380,940
Presidency of Bombay ... ..	.....	.....	13,088,996

Berar.

Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is permanently assigned by the Nizam to the Government of India in payment of the treaty obligations of 1853 and 1861, subject to the condition that the surplus revenue shall be paid to Hyderabad. The province is administered by two Commissioners under the Resident of Hyderabad. As re-arranged in 1868 it contains 5 districts in 2 divisions.

Area.—Berar forms the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad State, running up from the south, with a breadth gradually narrowing till an extreme point touches the Taptee river; it is half-surrounded on the east, north, and north-west by the Nagpore territory. On the west it extends with the Khandesh Collectorate, in Bombay, along some forty miles of border. The extreme length from east to west is about 150 miles, and the breadth averages 144 miles. It lies between longitudes 76° to $79^{\circ} 13'$, and is traversed by $19^{\circ} 30'$ to $21^{\circ} 46'$ parallels of north latitude. The total area included within these limits is between seventeen thousand and eighteen thousand square miles; the whole of which is administered by British officers. Dividing the land of the province into culturable and unculturable, about 13,000 square miles, or three-fourths, come under the former, and 4,000 square miles, or one-fourth, under the latter description; of the culturable land one-fourth is returned as actually under cultivation. There is no water communication in the province. The length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, is computed at 376 miles; and the length of railway communication open in the end of the year was 166 miles.

In the whole province there is only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lunar. There are no large tanks nor artificial reservoirs. Some shallow catchment basins have been dammed up here and there, principally for drinking water. At Sindkhern and at Basim, however, there are a few handsome-stone-lined tanks. Some attempt at holding up the river waters by masonry weirs across their channels has been made at Malkapore and Akolah. But the best water-work now existing is an old and half ruinous conduit which was built about two hundred years ago by the Mahomedan governors at Ellichpore, to supply the town with water, as it still does. The principal rivers of Berar are the Taptee, the Purua, the Wurdah and the Pacengunga, or Pranheeta.

Climate.—The Berar valley is less congenial to the European constitution than other parts of the Hyderabad country. But there are some pleasant spots even in Berar, such as Euldana and Ellichpore. The hot weather sets in early, the

short bracing cold season vanishing when the ground has been laid bare by the harvesting of the crops. The heat, however, does not much increase till the end of March. After the 1st of May, it becomes very trying; but the fierce hot winds of Upper India are not experienced except in a very mild degree and mitigated form. Even in June the nights are comparatively cool.

In 1871 the rainfall was unusually scanty and led to much hardship. The following shows the rainfall during each month of the year at the head-quarter stations of the several Districts, and also of the mean temperature at the head-quarter stations of the Akolah, Oomrawuttee and Buldana Districts where Meteorological Observatories exist—

Rainfall.

	West Berar.			East Berar.		
	Akolah.	Buldah.	Basim.	Oomrawuttee.	Ellichpore.	Yestmahal.
January	2 57	5 23	1 3	9 60	1 96	0 70
February	...	.....	0 13	.....	.....	.....
March	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	...	.....	0 34	1 06	0 20	1 20
June	4 93	2 86	3 78	6 66	5 47	6 05
July	3 01	2 23	2 72	7 42	4 63	7 10
August	1 35	1 84	2 09	1 21	1 42	1 70
September	3 05	6 33	5 90	6 72	4 04	10 05
October	0 26	.....	0 26	.....	.....	...
November	2	1 59	0 85	.....	.....	...
December	.....	0 10	.....	0 16	.....	0 20
	17 47	20 18	17 57	23 83	17 77	27 0

Mean Temperature in shade.

	Akolah.	Oomrawut- tee.	Buldanah.
January	60.3	68.	66.
February	71.	72.	74.8
March...	77.	85.	80.
April	89.7	91.7	87.
May	92.84	90.70	86.
June	86.5	84.9	81.6
July	81.8	80.3	77.35
August	81.	79.2	76.1
September	80.12	78.9	75.3
October	80.57	80.3	79.
November	78.52	77.8	76.4
December	74.4	74.9	72.8

Population.—No census has been taken since 7th November 1867, when the population was 2,231,565 dwelling in 495,760 houses comprising 5,694 towns and villages. Of the towns, Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782; Oomrawuttee comes next, having 23,410, then Akolah having 14,606, and Akote (in the Akolah district) having 14,006. This gives an average of 128 for every square mile. The District of Akolah contained the largest population, both absolutely and relatively, the number being 649,134, or 191 per square mile; and the District of Woon the smallest, namely, 477,361, which is only 86 per square mile. Of the total population, 1,153,197 were males and 1,078,368 were females; 1,435,374 were adults; 796,191 were youths, young women and children, under 13 years of age. Of Christians, there were 903, of Hindoos 55,219, of Mahomedans 151,951, of Parsees 75 and of other classes 2,020,417. The agriculturists were 100 to 63 non-agriculturists.

The principal divisions of the peoples as to creed and caste were:—

Christians	...	...	...	...	...	903
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	16
Parsees	...	...	...	...	...	75
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	151,951
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	...	40,843
Kashatriya	...	...	...	...	...	30,881
Vaishya	...	...	...	...	...	28,018
Sudra	...	...	...	...	...	1,441,271
Out Castes,	...	...	...	...	...	30,319
Aborigines	...	...	...	...	...	163,059
Hindoo Sects	...	...	...	...	...	55,219
Total						2,231,565

The adult males were thus distributed according to their occupations.

Class.	Order.	Numbers
I. Professional	Government Servants...	2,756
	Engaged in defence of the country	6,293
	The learned professions, &c.	1,178
	Total.	10,127
II. Domestic...	Domestic	...
	Engaged in performing personal offices	19,247
	Total.	19,247
III. Commercial	Persons who buy or sell	42,525
	Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals	13,127
	Total.	55,652
IV. Agricultural	Persons possessing or working the land	489,672
	Persons engaged with animals	8,601
	Total.	498,273
V. Industrial	Artizans and Mechanics	38,658
	Textile fabrics and dress	22,246
	Food and drink	2,396
	Dealers in animal substances	5,527
	Dealers in animal substances	2,898
	Total.	71,725
VI. Indefinite...	Labourers	76,923
	Persons of property	845
	Persons supported by the community, &c.	48,380
	Total.	126,108
Grand Total.		731,142

CHAPTER II.

BRITISH FEUDATORY INDIA.

Feudatory.—The Governor General, through the Foreign Office, controls the feudatory portion of British India, which consists of 153 States, administered by their own Chiefs, with varying powers amounting in a few cases to the power of life and death, but advised and controlled by English officials, military and civil. This territory is being gradually surveyed topographically. A census of the population has been taken only in a few States which have recently happened to be under the direct administration of English officials, during the minority of their chiefs. The latest return roughly estimates the area of British Feudatory India at 596,790 square miles and the population at 48 millions. There is more than one-third of the area and nearly one-fourth of the population of all India under Native administration. From that area and that large body of Her Majesty's subjects the revenues of India derive no benefit, while the expenditure is charged with the excess for political establishments not met by tribute, and with the military defence. Native States are not guided by international law, but by the law which naturally exists between a paramount power and its feudatories. That law is partly expressed in the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, or Act XI. of 1872. The cost of administering the Feudatory States, or of our political establishments, is about £300,000 a year. In 1870-71 it was £291,459 of which £28,348 was for Durbar presents. The allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements amounted to £1,737,637 in the same year, or an average of £1,800,000. The tributes and contributions from Native States amounted to £719,421 in the same year, which is about the average. It is impossible to state the military charges for our troops in Feudatory States.

Foreign.—The Foreign States with which the Government of India has treaty relations, are Independent Burma, Afghanistan, Persia, Oman and Zanzibar. The Governor General is represented at Mandalay by a Political Agent who has consular jurisdiction over registered British subjects, similar to that conferred by the "capitulations" in Turkey and Egypt; at Bhamo there is an Assistant Political Agent. A Mahomedan gentleman acts as his Excellency's representative in Cabul. Of late the Persian embassy has been under the English Foreign Office. A Political Agent attends to English interests at Muscat and in the Persian Gulf, and another at Zanzibar on the east coast of Africa. The Government of India protects, or exercises the influence of a superior over Manipore, Bhootan, Sikhim, Nepal and Beloochistan. At Manipore there is a Political Agent. The Commissioner of the Bhootan Dooars pays an annual allow-

ance to Bhootan so long as the country is at peace; while he conducts our relations with the petty State of Sikhim. There is an English Resident, with physician and staff, at Khatmandoo. An English officer represents the Government at Khelat.

The 153 Feudatories by Patent.

In 1858, when the Mutiny swept away the Emperor of Delhi and the East India Company, the Chiefs of India found themselves brought face to face with their Sovereign Queen Victoria. As a reward for loyalty all who had remained faithful and were in actual administration of their estates, including the Maharajah of Benares and, subsequently, the young Maharajah of Mysore, received a recognition of the right of adoption on the failure of natural heirs. Lord Canning, after a reference to Her Majesty's Government, wrote that despatch dated the 30th April 1860, in which he decreed what Hindoo law had never absolutely ordained—that adoption to a *raj* should always be recognized by the Paramount Power, subject to the two conditions of loyalty to the Crown and fidelity to all engagements with the British Government. In that despatch he thus wrote—"The last vestiges of the Royal House of Delhi, from which for our own convenience we had long been content to accept a vicarious authority, have been swept away. The last pretender to the representation of the Peishwa has disappeared. The Crown of England stands forth the unquestioned ruler and paramount power in all India, and is for the first time brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the suzerainty of the Sovereign of England which has never existed before, and which is not only felt but eagerly acknowledged by the Chiefs." This is the Sunnud or Patent:—

"Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race. Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagements thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING."

17th March, 1862.

A similar Patent was given to Mahomedan Princes. The following is a complete list of the Feudatories, many of whom are entitled also to salutes varying from 9 to 21 guns. The names of Mussulmans are in italics.

Feudatory.	Place.	Feudatory.	Place.
Ajeygurh Rajah	... Bundelcund.	Kishangur Chief	... Rajpootana.
Aknikote Rajah	... Satara.	Kolhapore Rajah	... Kolhapore.
Allipoora Jagheerदार	... Bundelcund.	Koomharsen Chief	... Punjab.
Bansta Chief	... Surat.	Koonhiar Chief	... Punjab.
Banswara Chief	... Rajpootana.	Kotah Chief	... Rajpootana.
Banoee Nawab	... Central India.	Kothur Chief	... Punjab.
Beajah Chief	... Punjab.	Kothee Jagheerदार	... Bundelcund.
Behroo Jagheerदार	... Bundelcund.	Kunni Dhaun Jagheerदार	... Bundelcund.
Behut Jagheerदार	... Bundelcund.	Kuppoorthulla Rajah	... Punjab.
Belaspoore Chief	... Punjab.	Kutch Chief	... Guzerat.
Benares Maharajah	... Benares.	Logassio Jagheerदार	... Bundelcund.
Berouda Rajah	... Bundelcund.	Loharoo Nawab	... Punjab.
Bhaghul Chief	... Punjab.	Makraile Chief	... Central Provinces.
Bhopal Begum	... Central India.	Malat Kotla Nawab	... Punjab.
Bhowunggur Chief	... Kattiwar.	Woodhole Chief	... Southern Mahratta Country.
Bhu. Jast Chief	... Punjab.	Mundee Chief	... Punjab.
Bhujjee Chief	... Punjab.	Mungul Chief	... Punjab.
Bhurtpore Maharajah	... Rajpootana.	Myhere Chief	... Bundelcund.
Bijawur Rajah	... Bundelcund.	Mykong Chief	... Punjab.
Bijna Chief	... Bundelcund.	Mysore Maharajah	... Mysore.
Bikaneer Maharajah	... Rajpootana.	Nabha Rajah	... Punjab.
Bondies Rajah	... Rajpootana.	Nagoda Chief	... Bundelcund.
Buslan Chief	... Punjab.	Naham Chief	... Punjab.
Bungapully Jagheerदार	... Madras.	Nalagurh Chief	... Punjab.
Bussahir Chief	... Punjab.	Nimbalkur Jagheerदार	... of Pullon
Bustar Rajah	... Central Provinces.	Nizam of Hyderabad.	... Hyderabad.
Calinger Ghoheys, six	... Bundelcund.	Nowanuggur Chief	... Kattiwar.
Cambay Nawab	... Bombay.	Nyagaon Robul Jagheerदार	... Bundelcund.
Chirkaroo Rajah	... Central India.	Oodjypore Maharajah	... Rajpootana.
Chuniba Chief	... Punjab.	Saharoo Chief	... Bundelcund.
Chatterpoore Rajah	... Bundelcund.	Pahlunpore Dewan	... Bombay.
Cochin Rajah	... Cochin.	Patoodee Nawab	... Punjab.
Cooch Behar Rajah	... Assam.	Pertabgurh Rajah	... Rajpootana.
Cuttack Tributary Chiefs, sixteen	... Orissa.	Poodocotta Chief	... Madras.
Dewass Chief	... Central India.	Pannah Rajah	... Bundelcund.
Dhames Chief	... Punjab.	Punt Prithee Nidhee	... Satara.
Dhar Chief	... Central India.	Punt Suchoo	... Satara.
Dholepore Rana	... Rajpootana.	Puttala Maharajah	... Punjab.
Dhoorwyo Chief	... Bundelcund.	Patwardhuns, five	... Southern Mahratta Country.
Dhurnipora Chief	... Surat.	Radhunpore Nawab	... Bombay.
Doojany Nawab	... Punjab.	Rajpoopta Chief	... Rewa Kanta.
Doongripore Chief	... Rajpootana.	Ramadroog Chief	... Southern Mahratta Country.
Duffay Jagheerदार of Jhuti.	... Satara.	Rampore Nawab	... Rohilcund.
Durkot Chief	... Punjab.	Rewah Rajah	... Bundelcund.
Duttia Rajah	... Bundelcund.	Sawunt Waree Chief	... Sawunt Waree.
Edur Chief	... Guzerat.	Serohes Chief	... Rajpootana.
Furcedkote Rajah	... Punjab.	Shapoori Rajah	... N. W. Provinces.
Gerowlee Jagheerदार	... Bundelcund.	Sindia Maharajah	... Central India.
Ghurwai Rajah	... N. W. Provinces.	Sirdar Shumshere Sing	... Punjab.
Gomrius Jagheerदार	... Bundelcund.	Sindhawal	... Bundelcund.
Gulikwar	... Baroda.	Sohawal Chief	... Punjab.
Hofkar	... Central India.	Sookeet Chief	... Punjab.
Jessulmere Chief	... Rajpootana.	Sookeen Nawab	... Bombay.
Jeypoore Maharajah	... Rajpootana.	Sumpthar Rajah	... Bundelcund.
Jhalawar Rana	... Satara.	Sudoor Chief	... Madras.
Jheend Rajah	... Punjab.	Surna Chief	... Punjab.
Jigneo Jagheerदार	... Bundelcund.	Tehree Chief	... Bundelcund.
Joobui Chief	... Punjab.	Tef Sing	... Bundelcund.
Joonagurh Nawab	... Bombay.	Tenk Nawab	... Rajpootana.
Joudhpore Chief	... Rajpootana.	Tores Chief	... Bundelcund.
Jowra Nawab	... Central India.	Travancore Maharajah	... Travancore.
Jussoo Jagheerदार	... Bundelcund.	Turoch Chief	... Punjab.
Karonda Rajah	... Central Provinces.	Uluur Chief	... Rajpootana.
Kashmere Maharajah	... Punjab.		
Keonthul Chief	... Punjab.		
Kerowla Chief	... Rajpootana.		
Khulisa Chief	... Punjab.		

Besides these there are several great landholders and pensioners. The latest statistical and political information regarding the Native Chiefs is given in the following sections under each Province to which they belong:—

Native and Tributary States of Bengal.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.
TRIBUTARY STATES OF CHOTA NAGPORE.									
About Rs.					Tributary States of Orissa.				
Singbhojia	Rs. As. P. 1,991 11 0 and general service.	182,821	2,08,000	The chief keeps up no regular military force; he ordinarily maintains only a police force, but when required by Government, he calls out men who hold land on condition of service, and on his subordinate zemindars or feudatories who do the same.	Brought forward	Tribute in money.	482,978	3,09,000	0 0
Udaipore	523 5 0 and general service.	27,708	8,000	Ditto ditto.	Kilish Talohere	Rs. As. P. 1,039 10 5 and service.	38,021	41,473	9
Jashpore	775 0 0 Pays to Sirgoudjah.	66,926	20,000	Ditto ditto.	Ditto Dhenkanal	5,099 0 9 and service.	178,072	70,100	0 0
Gangpore	500 0 0 and general service.	73,637	20,000	Ditto ditto.	Ditto Rumpore	1,400 13 2 and service.	27,306	6,901	13 3
Bomai	200 0 0 and general service.	24,832	6,000	The chief keeps up no regular military force; he maintains a few police, but when required by Government he calls out his relations and retainers and his subordinate zemindars or feudatories, who are bound to attend with armed followers.	Ditto Mohurbhunj	1,067 11 9 and service.	258,658	2,05,156	8 0
					Ditto Road	800 0 0 and service.	87,068	7,000	0 0
					Ditto Antmullik	480 0 0 and service.	14,536	7,101	4 0
					Ditto Burumba	1,897 15 5 and service.	24,071	26,083	14 2
					Ditto Mysguri	5,235 4 1 and service.	83,249	64,188	15 5 1
					Ditto Khundpara	4,211 8 8 and service.	60,877	22,881	3 7
					Ditto Dugpulia Joremo	661 and service.	34,805	13,494	4 9
					Ditto Digriah	883 0 0 and service.	16,420	3,000	0 0
					Ditto Nilgiri	3,900 7 8 and service.	33,944	21,792	2 5
					Ditto Keonjhar	1,978 11 11 and service.	181,871	63,885	15 7
					Ditto Pal Lehara	268 10 8 and service.	15,450	1,200	0 0
Korea	400 0 0 and general service.	21,127	7,000	Ditto ditto.	Ditto Hindole	581 and service.	28,025	15,000	0 0
Chang-Bankar	386 3 0 In men and general service.	8,919	3,000	Ditto ditto.	Ditto Aghur	2,800 0 0 and service.	26,336	14,939	14 6
Serabekish	...	53,373	30,000	Ditto ditto.	Ditto Nursingpore	1,465 8 3 and service.	24,758	9,849	5 3
Kharsawan	...	28,220	15,000	Ditto ditto.	Carried forward	...	1,586,030	8,92,397	7 8 1
Total	...	482,578	209,000	...					...

Note.—The population is reliable. The precise revenues derived by Rajahs from their estates are estimated. The military force, though it appears large in figures, is absolutely contemptible. The figures represent the number of paika, or men holding small plots of rent-free land on consideration of ready service.

Native and Tributary States of Bengal—(Continued.)

Name of State.	Tribute in men and money.	Population.	Supposed gross Revenue. Rs.	Military force.
TRIBUTARY STATES OF COOCH BEHAR.				
Brought forward...	In money,	1,586,030	8,92,297 7 8½	
Cooch Behar!	Rs. As. P.	532,565	9,70,662	30 ad. poys.
Native States of Sikkim and Hill Tipperah.				
Sikkim	None	7,000	7,000	None.
Hill Tipperah	Formerly a tributary of 125 gold mohurs at the ceremony of installation; now, according to Government Resolution dated 30th March 1870, half a year's revenue of the State in the case of direct, and a whole year's revenue in the case of indirect, successions.	25,000	18,45,000	400
Grand Total			2,160,595	38,64,959 7 8½

SMALL PROTECTED DEMOCRACIES IN KHASI HILLS.				
Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.
Bhowal ...	None	369	No information	None.
Cherra ...	ditto	8,060	ditto	ditto
Chella ...	ditto	5,511	ditto	ditto
Dwara Notormen	ditto	378	ditto	ditto
Jerang ...	ditto	521	ditto	ditto
Khyrim ...	ditto	20,504	ditto	ditto
Longthom Sonai Poon- jeo ...	ditto	09	ditto	ditto
Lungree ...	ditto	1,867	ditto	ditto
Maharam, Upper	ditto	6,157	ditto	ditto
Wylem ...	ditto	12,263	ditto	ditto
Mowdon Poonjee	ditto	233	ditto	ditto
Mownam	ditto	917	ditto	ditto
Moyang	ditto	1,259	Rs. 500	ditto
Misai Chabnut	ditto	2,209	No information	ditto
Martow ...	ditto	2,304	ditto	ditto
Motopho ...	ditto	6,224	ditto	ditto
Kongthaw	ditto	871	ditto	ditto
Nyengpoing	ditto	7,769	Rs. 10,000	ditto
Nam Rai ...	ditto	1,137	No information	ditto

Madras.

Feudatory or Possessor.	Place or Family.	Square miles.	Population.	Annual Income.	Military Force.
				£	
* Prince of Arcot. ...	Garnatic ...	...	...	51,590	Nair Troops.
Maharajah of Travancore ...	Travancore ...	6,653	1,500,000	525,000	Cost £17,800
Rajah of Cochin ...	Cochin ...	1,131	399,060	123,700	Do. £2,225
Rajah of Pondicherry ...	Pondicherry ...	1,037	263,760	32,418	
Jagheerdar of Sunganpally ...	Cuddapah ...	500	35,200	16,617	
Rajah of Sandoor ...	Bellary ...	145	13,440	3,782	
Jeypore and Hill Zemindars, ...	Northern Circars ...	13,04	391,230		
Ali Rajah ...	Cannanore and ...				
Jeypore Agency consisting of several hill states, north-west of Vizagapatnam ...	Southern Circars and ...	9,446	1,000	2,000	
		9,000	500,000	...	
Total ...		40,953	3,186,686	755,108	

North Western Provinces.

State.	Population.	Square miles.	Gross Revenue.	Military Force.
			£	
Nawab of Rampore ...	507,013	945	141,177	1,806 with 29 guns and 992 police.
Maharajah of Benares, ...	Reckoned in Ordinary Territory.			
Rajah of Tehree, Gurwahai }	200,000	(say) 445	8,000	.....
Total ...	707,013	1,390	149,177	1,806

The census of Rampore, taken in January 1871, shewed that of the population 265,819 were males and 240,194 females. The population is almost equally divided between Hindoos and Mahomedans. There were 8 schools and 4 dispensaries in the State.

Punjab.

The total area of the Feudatory States attached to the Punjab amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population to about five and a quarter millions, their revenues to about £1,800,000 per annum, and their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers) to about 50,000 men. The total tribute received from them is £28,000 per annum.

Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1871-72.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Estimated Military Force.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
Jummoo and Kashmir
Pudala	...	1,520,757	Rs. 78,82,000	26,667	Timber, shawls, papier maché work, saffron, borax, iron, slate quarry near Simla, lead mine near Sabathn, marble
Bawalpore	...	1,586,000	42,77,928	8,687	Longs and copper mines in Narnaul, cereals.
Jeend	...	473,791	19,27,993	2,792	Lungs, euf, silk goods, saltpetre, alum, indigo, cotton, cereals.
Nabha	...	189,372	4,00,000	1,781	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
Kapurthala	...	237,265	6,50,000	1,810	Sugar, indigo and cereals.
Mudcoo	...	201,333	7,43,338	2,000	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
Mandee	...	183,233	2,62,557	1,775	Sugar, cereals, shawls, saltpetre produced at Phaswara.
Sarmur (Nahan)	...	100,000	2,10,000	633	Iron and salt mines, timber and grains.
Kahur (Bilaspore)	...	60,000	1,04,000	820	Opium and grains.
Bussahir	...	90,000	50,000	200	Ditto.
Bhudoor (Nalagurib)	...	70,000	90,000	200	Opium, grains and woolen manufactures.
Kenthm	...	40,000	60,000	625	Opium and grains.
Maler Kotla	...	46,200	80,000	103	Ditto.
Waredkot	...	88,000	2,59,000	504	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and grains.
Chumba	...	110,000	3,00,000	800	Grains.
Suket	...	44,652	1,80,900	161	Slate quarries near Dalhousie, timber, grains, nuts, wax, honey, lime.
Kasla	...	65,600	65,600	525	Timber and drugs.
Fatehdi	...	62,010	1,31,500	261	Wheat, cotton, Indian corn, sugar and saffron.
Laharoo	...	20,085	85,275	140	Grains, cotton, sugar and saffron.
Dujana	...	18,000	66,000	271	Grains.
Beghat	...	27,060	60,000	180	Ditto.
Jubbal	...	10,000	8,000	37	Opium and grain.
Kumbharnain	...	22,000	60,000	292	Ditto.
Rhujee	...	20,000	30,000	550	Ditto.
Mallot	...	40,000	20,000	550	Ditto.
Ralean	...	10,000	10,000	45	Ditto.
Dhamee	...	19,000	23,000	100	Ditto.
Kuthar	...	1,450	10,000	75	Ditto.
Bhajar	...	1,080	7,000	50	Ditto.
Mangal	...	360	8,000	100	Ditto.
Bijsa	...	1,080	5,000	100	Ditto.
Keshlar	...	180	4,000	20	Ditto.
Mangal	...	72	4,000	20	Ditto.
Darakes	...	180	1,000	20	Opium, grain and ginger.
Taroesch	...	280	600	80	Opium and grain.
Total	...	5,213,723	1,00,00,000	...	...

Kashmeer.—Arrangements under the Commercial Treaty of 1870 with Kashmeer for the exemption from duty of goods intended for the territories of his Highness and for Central Asia, received the sanction of the Supreme Government. The system is one of drawbacks. Goods registered at certain towns in the Punjab, and reaching the Kashmeer border in unbroken bales, receive the equivalent for the duty which they have paid on reaching British India by sea. The shawl manufacture of the Kashmeer Valley rapidly recovered from the effects of the Franco-Prussian War. The loss was not so great as might have been anticipated, as the greater portion of the stock was held by French firms who were able to wait till the termination of the war again allowed the trade to expand. The suffering in some of the English shawl-making towns, such as Umritsur, was greater than that experienced in Kashmeer.

The Phoolkian States.—The three States, Putiala, Jeend and Nabha, during 1871-72 remained under the direct political superintendence of the Punjab Government, the Agency having been abolished. The Maharaja of Putiala takes the utmost interest in the progress of the country, and the good of the people. The system of criminal procedure in force in British Provinces has been generally introduced. The English revenue system is to a great extent followed. A newspaper has been started at Putiala itself. Education made considerable progress. The three States are all interested in the construction of the Sirhind Canal; but the share of Putiala, which will amount in cost to nearly 90 lakhs of rupees, is by far the largest, that of Jeend and Nabha being from five to seven lakhs. One great branch of this canal will be called the Putiala branch, and will be under the direct management of that State. The Raja of Jeend performs all important work himself, decides all cases and dictates all important correspondence. He was engaged in the rebuilding of his old capital of Sangroor as a branch of the Sirhind Canal will pass very near the town. Raja Bahagwan Singh of Nabha died on the 31st May 1871, of consumption, which had been aggravated by habits of intemperance. Raja Heera Singh, his cousin and successor, has since his accession shown considerable firmness and ability. The administration is now as orderly as that of Putiala and Jeend.

Bhawulpore was administered by Captain L. J. H. Grey during the minority of the Nawab and great progress was made. The administration of *Kapurthula* which is conducted in accord-

ance with the procedure and principles in force in British territory, was good. The Raja takes great interest in the details of the administration, and has under him several officials of ability, though it is to be regretted that two parties, hostile to each other, exist in the durbar.

The administration of *Mundee* immensely improved during the year, and the Raja shewed every disposition to better the condition of his country and his people. A settlement of the land revenue was commenced. During the minority of the Nawab of *Maler Kotla*, the State remained under the management of the Commissioner of the *Umbala Division* and a special Assistant subordinate to him, who resides at *Kotla* itself. This town was, in January 1872, the scene of an attack on the part of a large body of *Kookas*, who had previously attacked the town of *Maloudh*, in the *Loodianah District*. The *Maler Kotla* officials made a gallant resistance, the *Thanadar* being killed defending the treasury, and the insurgents were beaten off. Under the new Raja, *Gopal Singh*, the administration of *Chumba* cannot be considered good.

Bombay and Sind.

There are twelve States and circles of petty States under the Bombay Government :—

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. Baroda. | VIII. Southern Mahratta States: |
| II. Kattiawar. | IX. Akulkote. |
| III. Pahlunpore. | X. Sawunt Waree. |
| IV. Mahee Kanta. | XI. Jinjeera. |
| V. Rewa Kanta. | XII. Petty States under the |
| VI. Kutch. | Collectors and Political |
| VII. Kohlapore. | Agents. |

Baroda.—Mulhar Rao was installed as Gaekwar of Baroda in 1871. For revenue purposes the Baroda territory is divided into districts managed by officers styled Wywutdars. These districts are grouped into two divisions, of which the Northern includes eight districts and the Southern fifteen. Each division is superintended by a Revenue Suba, subordinate to the Revenue Sir Sooba at Baroda; except in the Bhool country, the system of farming the revenue does not prevail in the Gaekwar's territory. In the district of Okhamundel, in Kattiawar, from the failure of the rains, the season was one of scarcity, and would have been one of distress had not the Gaekwar granted Rs. 10,000 for the relief of the district. The state of the Wagheers continued to

improve. Captain Scott reports favourably of the effect which the liberal terms offered under the new engagements had upon the increase of cultivation. The census was taken throughout the Baroda territories without opposition. The returns show a population of 2,600,000. Courts were established for the disposal of civil suits concerning property of less than Rs. 5,000 in value. Separate judicial officers preside over these courts. At Baroda, the seat of government, there are three courts with jurisdiction in suits of ten, twenty and forty thousand Rupees respectively. Appeals from these courts, and also suits involving an amount greater than Rs. 40,000, are disposed of by a court named the Seer Nyadhees. This court consists of five members, and is presided over by the Gaekwar himself. In the absence of returns, either criminal or civil, no opinion can be expressed as to the working of the courts. As State education has been introduced since the accession of the present Gaekwar, little more than a beginning can yet be looked for. There attended the High School in the city of Baroda 658 pupils; of this number 155 learned English, 221 Marathee and 282 Gujrathee. Two vernacular schools were opened in a quarter of the town distant from the High School. Little was done to improve communications in the Baroda districts. The present Gaekwar, on his accession to power, admitted that reform was wanted, but, save in the matter of education, the year saw little change in the state of affairs at Baroda.

Kattiawar.—Since 1820, when the British Government became the supreme authority in Kattiawar, it has been the object to interfere as little as possible with the internal jurisdiction of the Kattiawar chiefs. The status of the smaller landlords, which had till then varied with the changing fortunes of their petty wars, was fixed by the settlement of 1807. The position of the Bhayad and Mul Girassias, the chiefs' kinsmen and the lesser landlords, was recognised to be different from that of ordinary subjects. Colonel Keatinge's scheme for defining jurisdiction, civil and criminal, throughout the province, was introduced in 1863. The right of appeal which this discouraged led to a new scheme of which these are the leading provisions,—(1.) The survey of the estates and the settlement of the right in land of the subordinate Girassias. (2.) The establishment of a tribunal, to be called the Rajasthanik Sabha State Court, for the decision of questions in dispute between Mul Girassias and Bhayads on the one hand, and the Chiefs on the other. Government will select six members.

From these six the President will choose two to sit with him for the decision of cases. Either party to a dispute will have the right of objecting to one of the members. No regular appeal will lie from the decisions of the Rajasthanik Sabha, but its proceedings will be under the general control of the paramount power. In the event of a difference of opinion between the president and both of the members, the case will be referred for decision to the Political Agent. The police returns show that in no part of Kattiawar, except in Bhownugur, has order been preserved and security of life and property maintained. In the previous year 11 villages were attacked, 9 persons were killed and 11 wounded; seven were carried off as hostages; and the loss of property amounted to Rs. 26,067. In the year under report 39 villages were attacked, 19 persons were killed and 28 wounded, while property to the value of Rs. 92,057 was carried off. During the year 34 new schools were opened under the Government Educational establishment and two private schools were closed. This represents an expenditure on the part of the Chiefs of Rs. 1,70,672, which, with the sum of Rs. 1,80,000, subscribed towards the completion of the Rajkoomar College, makes a total 3½ lakhs.

Pahlunpore.—Of the eleven districts under the charge of the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore, two—Pahlunpore and Radhunpore—are States of the first class, the chiefs of which have powers of life and death over their own subjects. The judicial administration of the remaining States, which contain 195,000 inhabitants, and extend over an area of 2,827 square miles, devolves on the Political Superintendent. An Agency Officer (Mehta), paid by the Talookdar, is stationed in each district to assist the Political Superintendent. These officers are not, however, invested with judicial powers. The revenue of Pahlunpore was £37,593 in 1870-71, but it had been grossly mismanaged by the Dewan. The State of Radhunpore, though smaller than Pahlunpore, is rich, and yields a revenue of from 4 to 5 lacs. The Chief of Radhunpore is an able and intelligent ruler, though he still remained intolerant of change.

Rewa Kanta.—The district under the Political Agent of Rewa Kanta contains one State of the first class (Rajpeepla), five of the second, three of the third and two clusters of Estates, the Sunkheira Mehwas, near the Nerbudda, and the Pandoo Mehwas, a group of 24 Estates in the country south of the Mahes River.

The Raja of Rajpeepa takes considerable interest in the management of his kingdom, deciding criminal cases in person. He is, however, averse to change, and, in spite of the advice of the Political Agent, has as yet taken no steps to improve his revenue system or to better his subjects by the introduction of education or the construction of works of public utility. The condition of Bariah continued to improve under the direct management of the Political Agent. The condition of Lunawada is not so prosperous as that of Bariah.

Mahee Kanta.—The Political Agent in Mahee Kanta has under his charge 54 tributary and 4 non-tributary States. Of these 12 are under the direct management of the Political Agent, of which the four most important are Edur, Posina, Tutoi and Eloi. The State of Edur has been under attachment for 4 years. The census was taken without opposition in February 1872. The returns show a population of 445,093 persons, of whom 237,614 are males and 207,479 are females. The number of the sons of chiefs who received education at Sadra and Ahmedabad continued to increase. There are now twenty. Six new village schools were opened raising the total number to 41. The building of the bridge across the Hauntmutce River was begun.

Kutch exports grain chiefly through the seaport towns of Mandavee and Mundra; but grain is also imported to a smaller extent. Ten years have passed since His Highness Rao Pragnuljee succeeded to the throne of Kutch, and the manner in which the administration has been conducted during that time, shows him to be an able and intelligent ruler. Since his accession the law has been codified, and a distinct Judicial Department organized; while by his wise liberality in the matter of education, a more fully developed system has been introduced than in any other Native State within the Province of Bombay. The Deda outlaws, Girassias of Morvee, from their retreat in Wagur continued to cause much injury to their Chief. The number of schools increased from 14 to 28; of these 16 are in the Rao's towns and villages, and 12 in those belonging to the Chiefs. The road between Bhooj, the political, and the port of Mandavee, the commercial, capital of Kutch, was repaired.

Kolhapore.—The most important event was the adoption, on the 23rd October 1871, of a son and successor to the late Rajah-ram Chuthaputta Maharaj. The boy is the son of Dinkur Rao Bhonslay Sawurdekur. He was chosen by the family

of the deceased prince as the nearest in collateral descent to the line of the great Sivajee, and as the most promising of those who were eligible. An additional inducement was found in the fact that, on the first occasion of an adoption in the Kolhapore family, just 100 years ago, the selection was made from the same branch of the Bhonslays. The young Rajah received, on adoption, the name of Sivajee. The census was taken on the night of the 15th February 1872. The population exclusive of the British troops, is returned at 802,667. The returns for the city of Kolhapore show a population of 37,662.

Southern Mahratta States.—The administration of the Chief of *Sunglee* continued to be most discreditable to him. In October 1871 the young Chief of Miraj, Gunputrao Gundgadhar, was placed in charge of the administration of his estate. This Chief, who is now 23 years of age, enjoys the advantage of having shared in the administration of his estate during the past two years. The amount of surplus revenue during the management by the Political Agent exceeds 5 lakhs of Rupees.

Moodhole suffered from drought. The question of succession to the property and estates of Trimbuckrao Keshaw, one of the younger Chiefs of Kurundwar, was settled.

Akulkote.—The census was taken on the 21st February. Since 1848 the population has increased slightly, while the number of houses has diminished. The effect of the construction of roads in developing traffic is apparent from the increased number of carts, of which 416 are returned as compared with 100 in 1848.

1848	...	...	Population	...	...	77,339
1872	...	...	"	...	...	81,068
1848	...	...	Houses	...	...	13,337
1872	...	...	"	...	...	13,185

Sarwantwaree shows an increase of land revenue to £24,562. Though the relations between the Nawab of *Jinjeera* and his Seedhee Sirdars were still unfriendly, the public peace remained unbroken. The Political Agent of Kaira reports a falling off in the trade of the Cambay Port. *Sucheen*, *Bansada* and *Dharampore*, are under the supervision of the Political Agent, Surat. The Agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals, reports favourably of the small State of *Narukotē* and the building of a fort at Jambooghōra, the capital of the State. *Pinth* is under the direct management of the Political Agent, Nassik, who gives a favourable report of the young Chief.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
				£
Rajah of Akulkote ...	Satara	986	81,068	24,839
The Punt Sucheo ...		500	110,193	12,000
The Punt Prithge Nidhee ...		350	67,967	7,500
The Duffay ...		700	58,794	6,500
The Nimbalkur (Phulton) ...		400	47,100	75,000
The Waekur ...				665
The 13 Dange ...	Kandesh		18,490	
Rajah of Kolhapore ...	Kolhapore	3,184	802,667	100,000
Chief of Sawuntwaree ...	Sawuntwaree	900	152,206	30,000
Do. of Jamkhundec ...	Southern Mah. ratta Jagheer dars			25,000
Do. of Meeraj ...				23,000
Do. of Koorundwar ...				15,000
Do. of Sanglee ..				35,000
Do. of Ramdroog ...				5,000
Do. of Moodhole ...	The Gorepuray			10,000
*Tho Angria Family ...	Colaba			5,356
The Seedee of Jinjeera ...	Jinjeera ...	324	71,000	17,000
*The Grand-daughters of the Nawab of Surat ...	Surat	335		10,000
Nawab of Sucheem ...	Sucheen		13,000	8,500
Rajah of Bansda ...	Surat		19,000	6,100
Rajah of Dhurumpore ...	Surat		15,000	9,000
Narukote ...	Punch Mahals			
Pinth ...	Nasick			5,000
Savanoor ...	Dharwar			6,500
Rajah of Jowar ...	Thana	300	8,000	7,000
*Descendants of Nawab of Broach ...				
Nawab of Cambay ...	Cambay	350	175,000	35,000
The Gaekwar ...	Baroda	4,399	2,600,000	600,000
418 separate jurisdictions in Kattywar, of which the principal are Oxamundul, Joonaghur, Nowanuggur, Bhownuggur, Jafferabad, Wudwan and Rajkote ...	Kattywar	21,000	1,475,635	865,270
Rao of Kutch ...	Kutch	6,500	409,522	150,000
Pahlunpore Agency contain- ing 11 States, Pahlunpore, Radlunpore, Warye, Tenzar- ra and 7 Hindoo States ...		6,041	445,093	64,090
Rajah of Rajpeepia ...	Rewakanta	4,500		27,500
Rajah of Barreah ...		815		7,500
Rajah of Loonawara ...		398		4,200
Chief of Sonthe ...		900		2,200
Chief of Chota Oodeypore ...		3,000		10,000
The Babee of Bulasinore ...	Maheekanta	254	19,092	4,000
Maheekanta ...		4,000	311,046	51,400
55 Petty Chiefs with a re- venue of ...				19,000
Khyrpore ...	Sindh	5,000	105,000	.....
Total ...		65,136	7,004,923	2,284,126

The finances of *Savanoor* continued to improve under the management of the Political Agent, Dharwar. The Political Agent speaks in favourable terms of the management of the *Punt Sueho* State by the Kharbaree appointed by Government. In *Phulton* the Naik Nimbalker takes an active part in the management of his State. The misgovernment of the Chief of *Jutt* was conspicuous. The financial condition of *Jowar* was unsatisfactory. The estimated population of the *Dangs* was 18,490, composed almost entirely of Koonbies, Bheels and Coorlics. There are thirteen Dangs in all, containing 289 inhabited and 339 deserted villages.

Foreign.—The disaffection of his nobles from the Khan of Khelat is the most serious bar to settled government in Beloochistan. The efforts made by Turkish commanders to enter into relations with the subsidiary Chiefs in the neighbourhood of Aden and Muskat, give an importance to Turkish success which would not otherwise attach to the annexation of territory in the interior of Arabia. The attitude assumed by the present Sultan Syud Burgash, on his accession to power in 1870, was hostile to the British Government. After the departure of Mr. Churchill, the Acting Political Agent was treated with courtesy, the restrictions were removed and the complaints against British subjects were referred for decision to the Political Agent. This change in demeanour would seem to be part of a new policy rather than the result of personal feeling towards the representative of the British Government. Syud Burgash owed his success in great measure to the support of the fanatical party in the State, and their favour was for a time necessary to him. The revenue is estimated at £65,400 from customs and private estates.

Central Provinces.

The 15 feudatory chiefships have an area of about 28,000 square miles and a population about 1,095,000. Their gross revenue is estimated at £54,500, and the tribute they pay to the British Government is £13,523. The Government is carried on on the ancient Indian patriarchal plan. The two largest States are Bustar and Karond. They were Chiefships under the Marhatta Government, and the Chiefs were recognized by the Bhonslas. Patna and Bamra have the next area; none of the others exceed 1,000 square miles. In population and wealth however, Khairagurh and Nandgaon, attached to the Raipore district, exceed all the Feudatories. Of military force nothing deserving the name is kept up by any Chief. With the exception of Bustar and Makrai, all the Feudatoryships lie in the Chutteesgurh Division. The Khairagurh and Patna States are under the management of British Officers.

Oudh and British Burma.

There are no Feudatories.

Native States in the Central Provinces.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Principal articles of production. Including manufactures and mines.
1. Bustar	Rs. 2,056	269,684	Rs. 38,102	Except a few sepoy the Raja has no Military force.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, raf, dammer, koss, lac, galls, fibres. Some iron, gur, horns, hides, wax, and honey.
2. Karond	3,550	107,872	20,000	None.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton: wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures and no mines.
3. Balgarh-Bargarh	400	51,400	7,500	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance and no mines worked, though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangurh	1,350	45,372	8,900	Do.	Do.
5. Panna	600	90,000	11,000	Do.	Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur	5,000	60,000	18,000	Do.	Do.
7. Barakhol	350	11,405	6,000	Do.	Do. also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
8. Bamra	350	32,558	6,000	None.	Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and cotton, also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
9. Sakies	350	11,784	8,131	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds, and cotton; also some forest produce, but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum, and mhowa fruit.
10. Kawarda	16,000	62,077	53,560	Do.	Do.
11. Kondka or Chhuni-Khadan	11,000	48,763	35,467	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanter	nothing.	36,144	7,234	2 elephants, 20 horses, 4 camels, 80 bullocks, 303 foot-men.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
13. Khairagurh	47,000	115,650	1,65,458	3 elephants, 15 horses, 177 foot-men.	Cotton, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14. Nardgson	46,000	132,561	1,40,346	10 elephants, 75 horses, 10 camels, 60 sowars, 500 foot-men.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, and kodo. Coarse cloth.
15. Makrai	nothing.	13,015	22,000	5 elephants, 60 horses, 7 camels, 825 foot-men.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c. Gum, mhowa, chironji, achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note.
Total		1,095,276	5,44,763	None.	

* Under British management.

Government of Ind'a.

Hyderabad, under the Nizam still a minor, has the largest income and population of the Fendatories, or upwards of two millions sterling derived from eleven millions of people. His Highness has a salute of 21 guns. Hyderabad is administered, with the advice of the Resident, Mr. Saunders, C. S., by the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, who in 1867 carried out several administrative reforms. No annual Report on Hyderabad affairs is published. When Sir R. Temple was Resident he submitted a full report, extracts from which were published by Parliament in 1869. A Subsidiary Force is maintained by the British Government at Secunderabad, in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, in accordance with the treaty of 1800. The force, known as the Hyderabad Contingent, is also cantoned in different parts of the Deccan, and maintained under the treaties of 1853 and 1860 by the revenues of the assigned districts known as the Berars. By the treaty of 1800 the Subsidiary Force was to consist of eight battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and the usual proportion of artillery; and subsequently by the treaty of 1853 it was agreed that there should never be less than five regiments of infantry, with one of cavalry, and a due proportion of artillery stationed within the Nizam's territory, unless with the express consent of His Highness. By the treaty of 1860 the Hyderabad Contingent was not to consist of less than five thousand infantry, two thousand cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery. Since the late Nizam's death the charges for his palace, court and family have formed a civil list of £300,000. The strength of the Nizam's army is about 43,000 men, of whom 6,500 are cavalry. The annual cost is about 790,000*l*. In 1865-66 the receipts amounted to 1,787,263*l*. and the expenditure to 1,715,609*l*. leaving a surplus balance of 71,659*l*. which has since been considerably increased so as to meet the outlays most urgently needed for public improvements, yet reserving an adequate amount annually for the final extinction of the debt. The Nawab has supplied the capital for a railway from Hyderabad to the main line from Madras to Bombay, which is already far advanced.

The Rajpootana States.

Rajpootana stretches from 23° 15' to 30° North Latitude, and from 69° 30' to 78° 15' East Longitude, containing an area of 123,000 square miles, with a population estimated at ten millions. The purely British districts of Ajmere and Mairwar lie in the heart of Rajpootana and are administered by a Commis-

sioner under the Governor General. The eighteen Principalities are supervised by the Governor General's Agent, Colonel Brooke. In 1803 our political relations with Rajpootana commenced during the Mahratta war, and in 1817-18 during the Pindarree war its States accepted our protection. Of the 18 chiefs 15 are Rajpoots, 2 Jats and 1 Mahomedan:—

Rajpoot.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Meywar or Oodeypore. | 9. Jeysulmere. |
| 2. Jeypore. | 10. Ulwar. |
| 3. Marwar or Jodhpore. | 11. Sirohee. |
| 4. Boondee. | 12. Doonurgpore. |
| 5. Bikanere. | 13. Panswara. |
| 6. Kotah. | 14. Bertahgurh. |
| 7. Kerowlee. | 15. Jhalawar. |
| 8. Kishenghur. | |

Jat.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 16. Bhurtpore, | 17. Dholepore. |
|----------------|----------------|

Mahomedan.

18. Tonk.

Ameliorations have been introduced into Rajpootana generally since Lord William Bentinck's visit in 1831-32. The state of the country is not perfect, and there are many dark spots behind the scenes. It cannot be said, for instance, of Jeypore that the village population is as far advanced in civilization as the town population. Some of the Native States, moreover, such as Kotah and Bikanere, show very little signs of improvement, even if they have not retrograded under bad rulers; but in those capitals which have had the advantage of British management during a minority much good has been effected, which has not died out with the withdrawal of our interference. In late years, Oodeypore, Jeypore and Bhurtpore have been thus benefited. In these States improvement has been most marked, and they cover a considerable surface of Rajpootana. Other States are affected by them or by the propinquity of our districts. The most notable instance of this is Kishengurh. Considerable irrigation works have been undertaken by the Maharaja, and his administration is formed on the model of that of the British District of Ajmere. There is much silent progress in Rajpootana, though it must necessarily be fitful in its nature on account of the welfare of each State depending on the individual character of its Ruler. Constant intercourse with our officers, the knowledge of the growing prosperity of any State during the period of our management, and the increase in its revenues, make an impression on the Native mind. They attempt to imitate what has brought so much wealth. They thus get to adopt our measures and system and the effects remain after direct interference has ceased.

Meywar Political Agency.—Meywar or Oodeypore is the oldest of the Rajpoot and, indeed, of all the feudatory states of India. The Maharana was invested with the insignia of G. C. S. I. on 6th December 1871. All his feudatories, with whom his relations are most cordial, were at the ceremony. The administration of the State is greatly improved under the present chief. Colonel Brooke remarks on the changes in 15 years. The main street in the city has been much improved, the minor ones have been cleared, and European faces are not thought so strange as they used to be formerly. A much greater friendliness on the part of all classes was apparent, which was not a little owing to the present Maharana's partiality to European society and to the harmony prevailing between the Political Agent and himself. A large school has been established at Oodeypore which is well attended by about 300 boys, and where English is taught. The school-house is a large and spacious building just behind the great temple. The Maharana takes much interest in its progress, and it flourishes accordingly. Adjoining the boys' school is a girls' school, also well attended. Regular courts have taken the place of the irregular Native system. The files are properly kept. Meywar benefited peculiarly during the minority. Kotharee Kesree Sing, the official at the head of the revenue department, and formerly the Minister of Meywar, died during the year. He was the ablest man in the country, and will be a great loss to the Meywar Durbar. The opium scales at Oodeypore weighed 4,881 chests against 4,488 chests in the previous year. The population of the city of Oodeypore is increasing owing to the opium trade and good communication with Ahmedabad. The Maharawul of *Doongurpore* is reported as highly intelligent. There were complaints against the Maharawul of *Banswarra*. The debts of the *Purtabghur* Maharawul were being reduced. Sindia's territory of *Jawud Neemuch* was better administered.

Jeypore Agency.—The Maharaja's bodily and mental health was much improved by the skilful and successful operation on his right eye of Dr. C. Macnamara. The general prosperity of the Jeypore State is reported as favourable; the internal administration was carried on with the usual vigour and success. The distrust between the Jeypore Durbar and the *Shekawattee* chief was removed. The regency administration at *Khettree* and *Seetur* worked favourably. The condition of the dependency of *Ooniara* is reported as most unsatisfactory. The criminal statistics of Jeypore show a steady improvement. No case of suttee or infanticide was brought to notice. The practice of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes is on the wane.

owing to the earnest endeavours of the Durbar to stamp it out. The Maharaja was engaged in the very creditable task of bringing about a reduction in marriage expenditure of all classes. A Panchayet of the leading members was convened, who are to draw up rules and fix a scale of expenditure, which, will be strictly enforced. The year was favourable to the State of *Kishenghur*. Land revenue increased on account of the irrigation works executed by the Maharaja. The income of the Chiefship of *Lawa* was rather more, and the expenditure less, than had been calculated on. The Jeypore school of art, dispensary and public works, were well carried on. The Maharaja's college and girls' school prospered.

Marwar Agency.—The Maharaja, who died in February 1873, and was succeeded by his eldest son, continued to misgovern Marwar in 1871-72. *Mullance* in no way recovered from the effects of famine and continued drought. The Maharawal of *Jeysulmere* is described as a young man of quick temper, good disposition, and amenable to reason; but uneducated and inexperienced. The town of Jeysulmere is built of what appears to be sandy freestone, the dry air giving it a fresh appearance and making it look unusually clean and new. The elaborate carving on some of the houses is not to be equalled in any of the Rajpootana towns in purity and variety of design and beauty of material. There is a fine water tank outside one of the town gates. In the centre of Jeysulmere on a hill is the fort, which commands it and contains a second town. In it are the Palaces, which the Maharawal rarely inhabits, as he prefers the lower town.

Haraotee Agency.—The relations of the Political Agent with the *Boondée* Durbar are on a very friendly footing and the old spirit of opposition has disappeared. *Kotah* is misgoverned and in debt. The Nawab of Tonk continued to superintend public affairs. He is anxious for the welfare of his people, and of the approval of Government. Of late there has been more religious toleration towards the Hindoos, much to the displeasure of the orthodox. The *Jhallawar* Maharaj Rana is most loyal. Continued mismanagement rendered it necessary in the interests of the young Chief of *Shahpoora* and the people to afford to this petty State the benefit of the services of an old Government official, Moonshee Salik Ram.

Eastern States Agency.—Dholopore lost its Chief early in 1873 and he was succeeded by his grandson, a minor, with Rajah Sir

Dinkur Rao as guardian. The Maharaja of *Kerowlic* is intelligent.

Bhurlpore suffered much by the removal of the English and Native officials who had done so much for it during the minority. The embankment of the Rajpootana State Railway between *Bhurlpore* and *Agra* was nearly completed. The line was opened in 1873. In the 157 schools of the State there were 3,413 boys.

Ulwur Agency.—Captain Cadell's first annual report on this State sketches its history and topography. Sheodan Sing, the present chief, succeeded his father in 1857 when he was 12½ years of age. His favouritism towards Mahomedans and frightful misrule resulted in insolvency, anarchy and revolt. A native Council was formed to manage the State and the Chief was allowed Rs. 15,000 a month for his personal expenditure. *Ulwur* lies between 28° 13' 25" and 27° 14' 34" north latitude, and between 77° 15' 35" and 76° 14' 10" east longitude. Its configuration is irregular, and the greatest length from north to south about 80 miles, and breadth from east to west about 60 miles, comprising an area of about 3,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by *Bhurlpore* and the British district of *Goorgaon*; on the north by *Patiala* and *Nabha*; on the west by *Nabha* and *Jeypore*; and on the south by *Jeypore* and *Bhurlpore*. The eastern portion is open and highly cultivated. To the west of this plain is a mass of hills from 12 to 20 miles in breadth, which run generally in parallel ridges, the highest of them being upwards of 2,200 feet in height. They are a continuation of the *Aravully Range*. They are covered with grass and jungle and yield much wood for charcoal, of which 12,630 tons a year are required for the iron-smelting furnaces. The hills are rich in mineral productions. Iron ore is found in large quantities close to the surface. Two copper mines have been in operation for a great number of years. Silver, lead and sulphur are also found, but in small quantities. There is a white marble quarry at *Jeeree*, in the *Pertabghur Pergunnah*, and at other places red and white sand-stone and slate quarries. A good many tigers, panthers, sambhur and nilgai are to be found in the hills, and they have always been strictly preserved. The *Sabhee* River flows through the north-western portion of the State. The only other river of any importance is the *Rooparel*, which rises in the *Ulwur* hills, and flows through *Ulwur* into the *Bhurlpore* State; the division of its waters has always been a cause of contention between the two States.

The principal grain crops of the State are wheat and barley during the cold weather, gram being grown to a less extent, and jowar, mykka, or Indian-corn and bajra during the rains. Cotton is extensively cultivated, and exported on a considerable scale.

The State was divided into 21 Tehseels in the late Chief's time ; during the minority they were reduced to 17, and recently to 12, so that the average area of each tehseel is now 253 square miles, the revenue about Rupees 1,66,000 and the population 64,883. A census was taken on the 10th April 1872. The total population is shewn to be 778,596, which, calculating the area at 3,000 square miles, gives an average of 259·3 to the square mile, and the number of dwelling-houses, being 119,266, an average of 6·5 per house. The Returns give a proportion of 859 females to 1,000 males, which is very little below the normal ratio throughout India. The percentage is similar to that found to exist in the North-Western Provinces during the census of 1870-71.

Men	...	...	...	...	259,762
Women	...	...	...	...	240,545
Boys	...	...	...	...	153,961
Girls	...	...	...	...	119,323
Total					778,596

					North West Pro- vinces Census.	Ulwur Census of April 1872.
Men	...	...	...	...	33·7	33·4
Women	...	...	...	...	30·5	30·9
Boys	...	...	...	...	20·1	20·4
Girls	...	...	...	...	15·7	15·3
					100 0	100 0

The two largest towns of Ulwur and Rajghur had a population of 52,357 and 12,070 respectively.

The following table shows the numbers of cultivators and non-cultivators in the several principal castes :—

	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.
<i>Hindoos.</i>			
Brahmins	39,615	43,456	82,071
Bunnials	2,470	43,583	46,052
Abeers	42,320	2,651	44,971
Goojurs	37,085	6,096	42,730
Meenas	40,641	8,546	49,187
Rajpoots	18,260	16,567	33,817
Jats	3,288	1,721	32,009
Other Hindoos	50,546	2,10,940	2,67,496
Total	2,60,765	3,37,608	5,98,333
<i>Mahomedans.</i>			
Moos (Mewatties)	94,596	2,265	96,861
Khanzadas	6,789	1,701	8,490
Rajpoot Mahomedans	3,986	579	4,565
Other Mahomedans	10,109	64,200	74,309
Total	1,15,480	64,745	1,80,225
Christians ... ..	...	38	38
Grand Total	3,76,245	4,02,351	7,78,596

The following Table shows the number and constitution of the army as it stood at the commencement of 1871-72, and its estimated cost during the year:—

	Men.	Guns.	Horses.	Camels.	Bullocks.	Cost.
Artillery Horse	23	4	28	...	...	31,340
Ditto Foot drawn by Bullocks and Camels	330	45	...	33	263	
Artillery Garrison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cavalry.</i>						
18 Rajpoot Bessauls	1,543	...	1,262	...	...	2,10,322
1 Nekdee "	126	...	1.6	...	...	21,472
Infantry Fattch Pultun	665	...	...	...	...	62,728
Ditto Khass "	382	...	...	...	...	27,228
Ditto Rukhtawar Pultun	364	...	...	...	...	28,554
Ditto 34 Fort. Garrisons	3,269	...	...	...	...	1,56,900
Ditto Irregular Companies	626	...	...	...	...	56,871
Zamburaks, or camel guns	100	...	...	100	...	4,391
Total	7,498	49	1,416	143	293	6,19,558

This army is far from formidable in reality, being without drill or discipline, equipped in an extremely inferior manner, and having to perform all the police duties of the State. In addition to these troops, there are a number of Rajpoot Jagheerdars, whose estates are held on condition of their furnishing certain quotas of horsemen. The total value of these estates is three lakhs a year. For this the State has a right to demand the services of 579 Horsemen, 252 of these being excused service save in emergencies, and the remainder having to serve six months

in the year in escorting the post and on ordinary Police duties. There are also about a 100 footmen, who hold land in payment for service.

Serohee Agency.—Another year of drought afflicted this State. The trial by Jury system for civil cases succeeded and criminal justice was fairly administered by the Dēwan.

The *International Courts of Vakeels* disposed of 779 cases during 1871-72 and left 235 pending. 982 appealed, 41 were confirmed, 12 reversed, 7 revised and 22 remained. The four Courts decided 779 criminal cases. The 58 dispensaries in Rajpootana maintained their name for high efficiency during the year. They treated 5,086 in-door and 170,890 out-door patients. The sum of Rs. 137,364 was spent on Public Works chiefly from the imperial grant.

The Central India States.

The States, under Major General Daly, C. B., comprise an area of 83,600 square miles, with a population of 7,670,000 yielding a revenue to the chiefs of £2,750,000. In area the Native states of Central India are nearly equal to one-tenth of British India; they are about the same size as the country subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, with perhaps one-third of the population. They are more extensive than British Burma, and four times as populous. The principal States are Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Rewah, the united revenues of which reach two millions sterling. Sindia's alone exceeds those of Indore, Bhopal and Rewah put together. His territory is nearly as large as Scotland, while his revenue is better than that of Norway, and a little short of Denmark. After these follow Tehree, Duttia, Dhar, Jowra, Rutlam, Sumpthur, Panna, Dewass, Sectambow, Sillana, and others in Bundelcund and elsewhere with possessions yielding revenue not far short of a million sterling. Many of these Chiefs, from antiquity of descent and clanship, wield an influence in the country worthy of all consideration, and far beyond that which income would imply. Besides the foregoing of the 1st and 2nd class, there are upwards of 40 petty Chiefs within the Agency, amongst whom are Mahomedans, Boondelas and Rajpoots, who hold their lands subject to the protection of the Government of India. The disciplined troops, with the exception of Sindia's, form a small portion of the strength. Probably 800 or 900 pieces of artillery of sizes exist in Central India; some almost useless, scores honeycombed on the walls of old forts and ghurrees; but with a fair margin for these, there will still remain a formidable number of serviceable guns, though skilled gunners be few.

Indore Agency.—The Maharaja Holkar made a "progress" through the territory to appease the discontent caused by high assessments of the land-tax. He keeps the whole administration in his hand. The progress of the Railway towards Indore, with the prospect of its extension through Malwa by Oojein, Rutlam and Mundisore to Neenuch, is a work of interest to India at large. Malwa as it is, with thousands of acres waste, for the population is sparse, perhaps all in all, under the influence of the opium protection, returns in revenue beegah for beegah, cent. per cent. more to its rulers than any province in India to the British Government. The price of opium has been falling for years, but the culture and export go on increasing. There has been no decrease in the rent or revenue paid to Chiefs and Thakoors by cultivators: it hardly anywhere falls below Rs. 5 a beegah, and in some places rises to Rs. 50. Sindia's Malwa revenue, on a fair assessment, is not less than 40 lakhs, and the ryots have thriven. Holkar's assessments for his Malwa possessions probably approach 30 lakhs. The Indore Cotton Mill has been put to work; 70 looms are ready. When completed 225 looms will play. Upwards of eight lakhs have been spent. It is a beneficial work, which will improve the growth of cotton and make Indore a mart for the sale of such goods in Malwa. The affairs of the elder branch of the *Dewass* family continued to degenerate. The junior branch afforded a pleasing contrast.

Rewah was still mismanaged. The Thakoors of the State have great possessions, and some vie with petty chiefs in income. The Maharaja himself loves splendour and display, and is possessed of jewels surpassed by few in India. The material wealth of Rewah, with its 20,000 square miles of area, is enormous; with fair supervision Rewah should become one of the first States in India.

Gwalior Agency.—A land settlement on the village system, for a term of 25 years, was made in the seven districts around Gwalior. The assessment is based upon the actual collections of 10 years. It is said to be severe, but the Dewan, under whose management it was effected, is confident as to the results. Lease-holders are bound to sub-let their lands to cultivators at fair rates, and to prevent or report cases of robbery, suttee, sumadh and female infanticide. A continuation of the leases to their heirs and successors is promised to those whose conduct is satisfactory. The settlement for 10 years of the Bujrunghur district was under consideration.

The extent of cotton land under cultivation for the year, as compared with that in 1870, was as follows:—

1870.		1871.	
Land.	Maunds of Cotton.	Land.	Maunds of Cotton.
1,11,217	1,03,763	82,221	48,376

Bhopal Agency.—The Shah Jehan Begum married during the year one of the State Moonshoes, Sadik Hussain Khan, who was promoted to the post of second Minister. The Begum made a tour in her districts and introduced many changes. The *Rajghur* Chief formally declared in the presence of his nobles and family that he had embraced Islamism. One of his sons followed his example. The Chief agreed to pay whatever may be needed for the restoration of his kinsmen to their caste privileges. During the incapacity of the *Nursinghur* Chief from old age, intrigues are at work. The affairs of *Khilchipore* and *Koorwaa* were satisfactorily managed during the year. The young Chief of *Muzoodungkur* attended the Schore School and made much progress. The Chief of *Mahomedghur* improved. The Nawab of *Patharee* is being educated at Schore and the State, which had been for years mismanaged by his mother, was placed under the direct care of the Political Agent. The affairs of *Busowda* were put upon a satisfactory footing; and the debts of *Larawut* were being paid off.

Bundelcund Agency.—The following Chiefs died during the year—The Raja of Sureela, the Jaghiredar of Alipoora, the Jaghiredar of Logassi and the Jaghiredar of Tiraon. Successions either by direct descent or adoption in all these cases received the sanction of Government. *Oorcha or Tehree.*—The estrangement between the Chief and his Minister continued. *Duttia.*—The Maharaja took more personal interest in the affairs of his State, though the Political Agent doubts whether the results of his active interference were in all cases beneficial. *Sumpthur.*—The arrangement by which three-fourths of this State were managed by the elder son and the remainder by the mother, which at first promised well, is now somewhat breaking down. *Punnah.*—Dr. Stratton again reports favourably of the management of this State. The young Chief is proving a worthy successor of his father. *Chirkuree.*—The Dewan continued to govern wisely and to carry out public improvements. *Ajighur.*—The Chief consolidated the debts of the State. He had a difficult part to play in the midst of servants of his predecessor intriguing for place. *Bijawur.*—The Chief's variable disposition continued to cause unsettlement. *Chutterpore.*—The Superintendent, Dhumput Rai, is commended by the Political Agent for his intelligent rule and for the attention he pays to irrigation. *Baonee.*—The Nawab was embarrassed by the extent to which the revenue of the State is absorbed by former grants to branches of the family. *Alipoora.*—Dr. Stratton pays well merited tribute to the late Jaghiredar of Alipoora, whose

intelligence, loyalty and good disposition are handed down to his son and successor. *Logassi*.—The jaghiredar of Logassi is also highly spoken of for his loyalty during the Mutiny.

Western Malwa Agency.—The population of *Rutlam* increased by immigration. Education progressed favourably, and was becoming popular. The young Raja, principally on account of bad health, did not make much progress in his studies. *Jowra*.—In this State and in Rutlam the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was universally observed. The Nawab, accompanied by his guardian and tutor, Captain Wilson, visited the Delhi Camp of Exercise and was there honoured by interviews with Lord Mayo and the Commander-in-Chief. It is regretted that the Nawab shows but little desire for learning or culture. *Bukhutghur* is not reported on favourably.

Bheel Agency.—Life and property were tolerably secure and the Bheels well behaved during the year. *Dhar* appeared on the whole to be fairly administered in a conservative sense. The administration of *Jhaboora* is highly praised. *Ali Rajpore* was tolerably and *Mutwarh* ably administered. *Jobut*, *Rutteevarra*, *Ruttunmall*, were well managed. They and *Mutwarh* are tributary and subject to no Native State, but are dependants of the British Government alone. *Amjhera*.—The Naib Soobah did his best. The Bhoomias administered the affairs of their estates well. But for the support of Government, founded on the guarantee of Sir John Malcolm, these petty holdings would soon be swallowed up by their powerful neighbours.

Deputy Bheel Agency.—The district known as the Maunpore Pergunnah has an estimated area of 60 square miles, and a population of 3,166, of which about one-third are Bheels. *Burwanee*, under British management, has an estimated area of 2,000 square miles; population 30,636. *Jamnia Bhoomia* is also under British management. *Rajghur Bhoomia* loyally submitted to a loss of income by the stoppage of transit dues on the Agra and Bombay road.

The *Political Assistant*, *Goona*, reports that the small guaranteed Chiefships have been going on well and that the rulers are always ready to listen to advice.

Opium.—The actual number of chests brought to the scales was 37,591, representing duty paid to the amount of £2,255,460, the increase on the estimate being 5,591 chests, or duty £335,460. A further sum of £1,452 was realized by the sale of the

stamped paper for the Hoondces by which the duty is paid. The total cost to Government of the establishment was Rupees 14,580 (£1,458). The cultivation of opium in Malwa appears to be steadily increasing, though the prices in the China markets have been falling from year to year from the greater supply. A trustworthy statement of the cost of cultivation and manufacture in Native States is not to be had. All attempts to obtain it are met with suspicion and concealment of facts. Opium land still pays a price in Malwa unknown in any other part of India. Meadow land about a market town in England is scarcely more remunerative to landlords than thousands of square miles blooming with the poppy are to the Chiefs and Thakoors of Malwa. The profits of traders must have fallen heavily, but probably with opium 90 per cent. cheaper than it was 15 years ago, the cultivator nets as much now as he did then, for knowledge has reached him, communications by wire and road are received in almost every large town. The one rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore for the construction and repair of roads and buildings for the convenience of the trade was, from the 1st August 1871, extended to Oojein. The collections on this account at Indore for the year were Rupees 17,076 (£1,707,) and at Oojein for the eight months Rupees 7,879 (£787).

General Result.

On the other side will be found the detailed statistics of the States under the Government of India. Taking the area as given in the Parliamentary returns, and the population and gross revenue as given in the latest Reports summarised above, we have these general results for the 153 Feudatory States of all India:—

	Square miles.	Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
			£
Bengal	79,158	2,160,595	368,496
Madras	31,953	2,608,686	755,108
North-Western Provinces	5,390	707,013	149,177
Punjab	43,877	5,243,073	1,801,070
Bombay	72,076	7,004,923	2,284,126
Central Provinces	28,399	1,095,275	54,477
Government of India	385,296	27,346,457	7,999,605
Total	646,147	46,166,022	13,410,059

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fendatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Annual Income.
				£
<i>Nizam of Hyderabad</i> ...	Hyderabad Deccan ...	97,137	11,000,000	2,250,000
Maharajah of Oodeypore or Meywar ...		11,814	1,181,140	485,000
Maharajah of Jeypore ...		15,250	1,900,000	500,000
Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar ...		35,672	1,788,000	350,000
Maharao of Boondoe ...		2,291	224,000	50,000
Maharao of Kotah ...		5,000	450,000	250,000
Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar ...		2,500	220,000	150,000
<i>Nawab of Tonk</i> ...		640	131,000	108,281
Maharajah of Korowlee ...	Rajpootana ...	1,873	188,000	45,098
Maharajah of Kishengurh ...		720	100,000	22,570
Maharaja of Dholopore ...		1,250	192,882	109,437
Maharajah of Bhurtpore ...		1,974	743,710	242,379
Maharao Rajah of Ulwar ...		2,000	773,690	210,000
Maharajah of Bikaner ...		17,676	639,000	60,000
The Maha Rawni of Jessulmere ...		12,252	73,700	9,167
Rao of Serohes ...		3,020	55,000	16,818
The Rawul of Doongurpore ...		1,000	100,000	13,485
The Rawul of Hanswarra ...		1,500	150,000	22,119
Rajah of Portabgurh ...		1,460	150,000	26,240
Maharajah Sindbia ...		...	2,500,000	1,110,832
Maharajah Holkar ...		8,318	676,000	520,300
<i>Begum of Bhopal</i> ...		6,761	668,656	240,000
Rajah of Dhar ...	Central India ...	2,091	125,000	60,000
Chief of Dowsa ...		256	25,000	30,000
<i>Nawab of Jaura</i> ...		672	85,456	65,524
Rajah of Rutlam ...		500	94,839	54,257
Rajah of Sillana ...		103	88,975	24,900
Rajah of Seetambow ...		...	...	...
Chief of Punth Peeploa ...		...	...	...
of Peeploa ...		...	...	...
Chief of Jobut ...		...	7,000	800
" Mutwah ...		...	...	620
" Khuttewarra ...		...	...	120
" Ruttonmal ...		...	...	60
" Ali Rajpore ...		...	...	12,100
" Jhabooa ...		1,500	60,000	11,000
FEUDATORY OR PENSIONER.				
Sohawul ...				
Jigne ...				
Chutterpore ...				
Chirkary ...				
Ajeypurh ...				
Kijewur ...				
Duttia ...				
Ayhere ...				
Nagode ...				
Ooreba ...				
Punual ...				
Bewah ...				
Samptnur ...				
Moharajah of Mysore ...	Mysore ...	...	...	150,000
Rajah of Munipore ...	Burmese Frontier ...	7,584	5,000	1,425
* Titular King of Oudh ...	Calcutta ...	...	...	120,000
* Amcers of Sindh ...	Sindh, &c. ...	...	...	41,275
Total ...	...	266,217	27,346,457	7,999,605

CHAPTER III.

**THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL, REVENUE
AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.**

THE Imperial Survey of India was originated in 1800 by Colonel Lambton. His successors have been the Surveyors General, Sir George Everest, Sir Henry Waugh and Colonel Thuillier, F. R. S. The latter still fills that office and superintends all the operations except those which are trigonometrical and trigo-topographical. These are directed by Colonel Walker, F. R. S., the Superintendent.

The Great Triangulation of India was commenced in the year 1800, when it appears to have been ascertained that the maps of the Madras Presidency, which had been constructed during the course of the preceding century, were exceedingly erroneous. They had been based to a considerable extent on astronomical observations taken to fix the positions of some of the most important places in the Presidency, for it was not until the end of the last century that a Trigonometrical Survey was generally allowed to be the only accurate basis for the mapping of a country. Proposals for a Geographical Survey of Southern India, on such a basis, emanated from Major Lambton of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment of Foot, and being warmly supported by the Hon'ble Colonel Wellesley—afterwards the great Duke of Wellington—were sanctioned by Lord Clive, then Governor of Madras. The circumstance that at that time a large accession of territory in the centre of the Peninsula had been recently acquired by the successes of the British troops in the Mysore campaign, which opened a free communication with the western coast, doubtless contributed to the readiness with which the Madras Government assented to the proposals for constructing a trigonometrical basis for the geography of the Peninsula, which would also serve the purpose of connecting the surveys of the newly acquired provinces with those of other portions of the Presidency already completed or in progress. By the year 1817 the triangulation had covered the provinces under the Madras Government and reached the southern limits of provinces which were politically connected with the Bengal and Bombay Governments. Consequently the Marquis of Hastings, who was then Governor General, directed that the operations should be taken under the direct and immediate control of the Supreme Government, and that what had hitherto been known as the "Geographical Survey of the Southern Peninsula" should become "the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India."

The Imperial Survey now carried on under the Government of India is of three kinds—*Trigonometrical*, for the accurate fixing of all important places and shewing the Latitudes, Longitudes and Heights above the mean sea level, of such a number of obligatory and other points as to form a complete basis for the connection and starting of all other Surveys: *Topographical*, on a trigonometrical basis by breaking up the principal triangles obtained with the larger instruments into secondary and tertiary triangles, by means of which the topography is depicted by plane table sketching, on a minor scale: *Revenue or Fiscal*, which is likewise a good Topographical Survey on a larger scale showing the boundary of every village or parish, as well as of Districts and Sub-divisions in the revenue-paying champaign Provinces.

The annual cost of the three classes of operations is £240,000 in the proportion of £70,000 for the Trigonometrical, £70,000 for the Topographical and £100,000 for the Revenue Surveys.

The Great Trigonometrical Survey.

In the course of his operations it soon became obvious to Major Lambton that the operations "would involve many more objects than what immediately appertain to geography." He saw that before the latitudes and longitudes of the trigonometrical stations could be computed it would be necessary to determine the figure of the earth and the lengths of the polar and the equatorial axes, or in other words that geodetic investigations must proceed *pari passu* with the trigonometrical and linear measurements, in order that the latter might be correctly utilized. Such has been the experience of all great national surveys, and consequently great efforts have been made, in every instance, to carry on the operations with sufficient attention to accuracy and precision to permit of their satisfying the requirements of delicate geodetic investigations as well as furnishing a basis for geographical purposes. The additional operations, which are required for purely geodetic purposes, are astronomical observations of the latitudes of a few of the principal trigonometrical stations, combined astronomical and telegraphic determinations of the differences of longitude and pendulum observations.

The Geographical Surveys of India are, for the most part, executed by special departments, topographical and fiscal; e. g. the Topographical Survey of India and the Revenue Surveys of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, all of which work on the basis of the G. T. Survey. But a large amount of geographical work has been done by this Survey also. In the first twenty

years of its existence Major Lambton completed maps of a considerable portion of the Madras Presidency; in the next twenty-five years little or nothing was done beyond the triangulation; but in the last twenty-seven years the Trigonometrical Survey has undertaken and nearly completed the topographical delineation of the whole of the Himalayan mountains, up to the furthest points to which Europeans can penetrate; it has also carried out, by a special native agency, geographical explorations of extensive Trans-Himalayan regions which Europeans cannot safely enter, and these are still being urged forward and are progressing satisfactorily. And now that the time is fast arriving when the great triangulation will be completed, the members of this Survey are being gradually transferred to topographical operations, as occasion offers. To distinguish the latter operations from the corresponding performances of the Topographical Survey Department, they may be designated "Trigo-topographical."

To the above must be added the levelling operations which are undertaken in order to connect together and reduce to a common datum all the levels which have been taken all over India, in the course of the several surveys for canals, railways and other purposes. It has always been a part of the operations of this Survey to determine the heights of its principal stations, of the summits of mountains—more particularly the peaks of the Himalayas—and of all places of importance in the vicinity of the triangulation, by the well known method of vertical angles. Owing, however, to the errors to which such determinations are liable in consequence of the uncertainties in determining the amount of terrestrial refraction, the results were not considered sufficiently accurate to serve the purpose of connecting systems of levels together. Consequently in the year 1856 this Survey commenced executing certain main lines of levels for correcting its trigonometrical determinations of height, and connecting together the lines of levels which had been executed by other departments, and furnishing permanent bench-marks, or points of reference, to which all future systems of levels may be referred and thus reduced to a common datum. The economical advantages of this measure should be very great, in that, with comparatively little extra expense, all the numerous systems of levels which have been executed for various special objects, may be rendered available for general purposes. Already a great quantity of valuable work has been rescued from comparative oblivion—from manuscript records accessible to only a few persons—and reduced to the G. T. S. datum and published for general information.

Such are the field or out-of-door operations of this Survey. But a very large amount of work is also necessary for combining the results of the field operations, and preparing them for publication and general utilization. (1.) The exact lengths of the base-lines, on which the triangulation depends for its initial and and verifactory *linear* elements, must be determined with great accuracy; for this purpose an exact knowledge of the thermal expansions of the standards of length and of their relations to European standards is necessary, and this requires numerous very delicate and laborious investigations. (2.) In all triangulations every fact of observation, whether linear or angular, should be so combined together as to give to each fact its proper weight, neither more nor less; there may not be any arbitrary adjustment of discrepancies. Error must arise in the course of the most accurate operations, for the agents employed are but men and the instruments used are manufactured by mortal hands; and these errors, though individually small and inappreciable, are liable to accumulate and eventually become disagreeably large. To ascertain how to disperse them in a legitimate manner for a survey of such vast extent as this, was long a great and direful problem in the distance. Now it is satisfactorily solved, and applied to a large portion of the triangulation. (3.). The publication of the results. Of late years the growing requirements of the public service has necessitated the formation of Photographic, Zincographic and Type Printing Offices at the Head Quarters of the Survey to satisfy the demands for data; these work with the Computing Office. Here the Preliminary Charts are now photozincographed and published instead of being merely prepared in manuscript as formerly; and the maps of the Trigo-topographical Surveys, and of Major Montgomerie's Trans-Himalayan Explorations, the Charts of Levels, and all other maps by officers of this Survey are also photozincographed for publication; and the numerous computation-forms which are required for departmental use are zincographed. Here too the annual Administration (General) Reports of the Department are printed, and the Tables of Heights which are compiled from the levelling operations, and last—though not least—the final “Accounts of the Operations” of the Survey, the first volume of which was published in 1870. Subsequent volumes will be published as soon as possible.

Staff and Cost.—In 1870-71 the actual cost of the Trigonometrical Survey, consisting of 13 field or executive parties, was £61,865. The Staff consisted of the Superintendent and 22 Deputy and Assistant Superintendents; 52 Surveyors and Assistant

Surveyors and Native Establishments for Survey parties and office establishments at head quarters. Of the whole cost £11,228 was the expenditure at head quarters, £20,952 that on trigonometrical operations, £21,608 on Trigo-topographical operations; £5,901 on Geodetic and £2,175 on levelling operations.

Results.—In 1870-71 the outturn of work was—Principal Triangulation with great theodolites, 59 triangles, covering an area of 11,203 square miles with a total direct length of 403 miles, and observations for 3 azimuths of verification; secondary triangulation with smaller theodolites, an area of 10,076 square miles on which the positions of 1676 points were fixed and the heights of 467 were determined; trigo-topographical surveying, on the one inch to the mile scale 301 square miles, on the two inches to the mile 2,291 square miles, and on the 6-inches to the mile 60,027 acres; boundary lines and check lines, 780 miles: main lines of double levelling, 308 miles, by means of which the heights of 166 points of reference were finally determined; astronomical latitude observations, 1,353, by which the Latitudes of 15 points were determined; geographical exploration, the reduction of 289 miles of Route-Survey by which the geography of an area of about 13,000 square miles of *terra incognita* has been unravelled. Thirty maps and charts of levels and triangulation were newly drawn for publication exclusive of 42 maps drawn by the topographical survey parties and sent in to the Head Quarters' Office ready for publication.

Photo-zincographs;	68 sheets of maps.	6465 copies printed in all.
"	16 sheets of numerical charts,	839 "
"	various plates and diagrams,	13205 "
Zincographs;	forms for computation &c.,	10402 "
Type printing;	819 pages composed;	234823 "

The 18,222 square miles triangulated cost at the rate of Rs. 11½ or 23 shillings each. The cost of the Trigo-topographical survey was at the rate of Rs. 52 per square mile in Kattiawar and Goozerat. The Survey of the Kosi valley in Kumaon-Gurhwal on the scale of six inches to the mile, "to facilitate the investigation into the practicability of the construction of a railway" up the valley to the new hill station of Raneekhet, was a trifle under Rs. 800 per square mile. The cost of levelling was Rs. 70 per linear mile.

• The Topographical Survey.

The Topographical Surveys or representation of the Native States, or hilly British non-Regulation territory, on the minor scale of one inch per mile, progresses at the rate of about 16,000 to 20,000 square miles per annum, by the agency of seven dis-

tinct executive parties. During the season 187-71 there were surveyed 14,592 square miles at a cost of £34,524. The Survey is effected entirely on a trigonometrical basis, the great triangles being broken up into minor triangles of convenient small sides, suitable for sketching the features of the country by plane table, which is sufficient for general military purposes, and for filling up the Atlas of India, by reduction from the one-inch to the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch scale, and is as large as a first delineation, of such rugged and unprofitable ground, paying no revenue to Government, warrants. The mean average cost per square mile of this description of Survey comes to about 22 Rs. or £2 4s.

Work done and to be done.—An immense area remains to be surveyed on the one-inch scale by these topographical parties, of all the portions of the Native States not yet taken up, but urgently required for military, geographical and other purposes. Each existing party has at least from 10 to 15 years work before it, and possibly more. The Annual Printed Report by the Surveyor General for the season, dated 15th January 1872, enters fully into more minute details connected with the work in question, its nature, precise locality and cost.

In *Bengal* the 16,184 square miles of the Orissa Tributary States and the 28,636 of Chota Nagpore have been completed. Of the Khasia, Garrow and Naga Hills 11,333 miles have been finished and the 23,674 which remain will occupy seven years. The work in the *North Western Provinces* has been already described under the Trigonometrical Survey. In the *Punjab* Hazara has been resurveyed to the extent of 750 square miles. The Districts of Jhelum and Rawul Pindee with portions of Hazara, Shalpoor and Bunnoo, and the Salt Range, have been admirably surveyed on the one-inch scale, showing an area of 10,555 miles. The Hill States of Cashmere and Simla have been surveyed by the Trigonometrical branch on the half-inch scale. The rest of the Punjab Province, all champaign and revenue-paying Districts, has been well surveyed by the Revenue branch of the Department on the four-inch scale, in close connection with the Great Triangulation.

In the *Central Provinces* the Satpoora mountains comprising portions of Hoshungabad, Baitool, Obindwarra and Nursingpore Districts, have been topographically delineated, showing a complete area of 7,020 square miles. The Survey of Mundla, Belaspore and Balaghat, to the extent of 17,723 miles will occupy 9 years. Of Sumbulpore, Raipore and Bustar 42,376 miles have been finished and the remaining 6,138 will occupy

6 years. Of the Rajpootana and Central India States 68,697 miles have been finished and the rest, or 140,106, will require 20 years with 3 parties. Bundelkund or the Bondela States, as well as Baghelkund or Rewah, have been completed and are included in the above area of 68,697. The area here remaining to be accomplished embraces Bhopal and Malwa as well as the rest of Rajpootana and Sindhia's territories.

In *Madras* 10,048 miles of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies have been finished and 5,196 remain. The Topographical Survey of this State was commenced by the Madras Survey officers many years ago, and after a considerable suspension in the operations caused by various untoward circumstances, the entire jurisdiction was completed after a period of about 50 years. The Survey of the Nizam's dominions has been finished showing 97,137 square miles. This is all that has been done by the present system of Topographical Surveys in the Madras Presidency, but the officers of the old Military Institution acted as the pioneers of Survey early in the present century, in delineating the Southern Peninsula on the one-inch scale, from which the existing sheets of the Indian Atlas have been published. A new Revenue cadastral survey of the whole of the Madras Districts has been in progress for the last 15 years, under separate superintendence in that Presidency, but no new geographical results have been furnished therefrom up to date. The imperative necessity of utilising some of the Revenue Surveys for geographical purposes has been strongly insisted on.

In *Burma* a Topographical Survey on the small scale of 1-inch to the mile, which may be more fairly termed a close reconnaissance, has been made of the Pegu Division under the local administration, on an independent basis prior to the extension of the Great Triangulation in this direction. The area completed and mapped on the above scale is 32,250 square miles, the general map of which in 4 sheets has been lithographed. It is probable that an entirely new survey conducted on rigorous principles and based on the Great Triangulation, partially carried in this direction, will be necessary for the Pegu and Martaban Division, as well as of the whole of the Tenasserim Provinces, never yet surveyed.

The total area of the *Bombay* Province including Native

Bombay.	
	Sqr. miles.
Konkan	... 39,000*
Sindh	... 53,782*
Kattywar	... 19,850†
Cutch	... 6,764†

states is 191,948 square miles; of this the areas specified on the margin have either been surveyed* or are under survey,† leaving about 72,552 remaining for survey, of which about 50,000 square miles are applicable for topo-

graphical delineation and the remainder will require more minute Revenue Survey. This area will occupy a single party for 25 years. But with additional working power the time may be decreased in proportion. The Topographical and Revenue surveys combined have completed the survey of 634,739 square miles and the following still remain :—

			<i>Square Miles.</i>
Topographical...	...	...	251,243
Revenue ...	...	...	211,356
			<hr/>
			462,599

This may occupy about 20 years in the execution, but fresh wants for new surveys and on larger scales are springing up constantly. The first Survey of India which is so urgently needed for all purposes of administration, and which is so moderate in its mean average cost per square mile, which may be taken at £2 11s, will no doubt, when completed, have to give place to some extent, to a more minute and superior style of survey on improved scales, and executed at a higher cost. By the joint efforts of the several branches of the Imperial Survey of India an area of 35,000 to 40,000 square miles is annually effected, mapped, and for the most part published, in a preliminary style within the same period.

The Revenue Survey.

The Revenue Survey began in 1822 and slowly progressed till 1830, at a rate which would have required 500 years for its completion over all India. It was revived after the first Punjab War in 1846. In the first 15 years from that time it surveyed 237,028 square miles at a cost of Rs. 22.9 per mile. Since the reduction of the department on financial grounds in 1870, there are the following 13½ Revenue Survey Parties at work in the several local jurisdictions under the immediate superintendence of two Deputies, controlled generally by the Surveyor General, employed on a sort of Tithe Commutation Survey, village by village, in the rich British champaign districts on the scale of four inches=1 mile. The unit of the survey is the village, and from the boundaries thus defined, every local jurisdiction, of the civil and criminal limits, can be laid down by following the cluster of villages forming each circle of police, or revenue collection.

Punjab and Bhawalpore	...	...	...	3½
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	1½
Oudh ...	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
Upper Circle Total	...	...	...	6
Central Provinces	...	...	...	3
Lower Provinces Bengal	...	...	...	4½
				<hr/>
Lower Circle Total	...	...	...	7½

The mean average cost of effecting this description of work is about 45 Rupees or £4 10s. per square mile. The average area surveyed annually by a complete Revenue party is from 1000 to 1200 square miles, on the traverse system of land survey by Theodolite and Chain periphery measurements of boundaries of villages and estates, all perfectly identified and susceptible of incorporation with the Great Triangulation, forming a complete topographical delineation of the country, useful alike for fiscal and for geographical purposes. The village system, or definition of revenue boundaries and ascertainment of areas, forms again the basis for the more minute record of the measurement of "Fields" on a scale four times larger, or an approach to the cadastral system, for the record of every holding, which has heretofore been conducted according to the primitive native system, of measuring land in conformity with the knowledge and experience of the native landowners and cultivators of the soil, with and on which operation, checked and confirmed by the professional or English survey, the settlements with the people have heretofore been conducted. This rough and antiquated process by native agency, and according to native ideas and system only, it is now in contemplation to exchange for the more reliable and correct method of a regular cadastral survey on an adequate scale, like that of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain on the 25-inch=1 mile scale which it is believed will be found more worthy and reliable, as a basis for the revenue assessment and Government demand of an empire depending so entirely almost on its land revenue. Much remains to be accomplished by this description of survey, viz. the greater portion of the North Western Provinces, a proper resurvey of which has only recently been commenced, to supply the loss caused by the Mutiny, and in order to meet the requirements of a new settlement. The Delhi Division west of Jumna River, transferred to the Punjab, together with the Derajat west of the Indus up to British Frontier, now ripe for revenue or fiscal investigation, also a few remaining Districts in the Central Provinces, as well as some in Assam of the Lower Provinces will occupy existing establishments many years. The total expenditure for this branch amounts to £88,943 including the revenue administrative office in 1870-71.

The Establishment.—In 1870-71 the sum of £16,140 was spent on the Surveyor General's office in Calcutta for the conduct of the general business, correspondence and accounts, entailed by the control and supervision of the Department, the custody and maintenance of the Records, the issue of published maps, and various miscellaneous duties. It is the geographical

depot for the whole of India. The drawing branch is for the geographical business connected with the examination, compilation, drawing, and reduction of maps on all scales, as rendered by the executives, and geographical materials derived thereon, preparatory to publication, for the revision of the proof from the several printing presses and the construction of the sheets of the Atlas of India, in manuscript, to be put into the engraver's hands, as well as the colouring of all printed maps, and meeting the wants of the several local Governments. It turned out 14 general maps and extensive compilations, 32 quarter sheets of the Indian Atlas, 29 sheet maps of old surveys redrawn for photozincography, 20 miscellaneous maps and charts and 23,321 coloured and corrected maps. The engraving branch, which cost £3,428, is for the copper plate engraving of the final results of the Survey on the sheets of the Indian Atlas, as well as other provincial and miscellaneous maps on various scales, as only very lately established in India and transferred from the Geographer to the Secretary of State at the India Office. The European staff sent out from England is now training the native agency largely. The Public Observatory, costing £628, is for the purpose of shewing mean time to the Shipping of Calcutta, by observation of the sun's transit at noon, and dropping of the mean time Ball for rating chronometers, as well as for taking meteorological observations hourly, day and night, the results of which are published monthly in abstract form and weekly in the Government Gazette. The Lithographic Branch, costing £3,350, is for copying and printing maps for each branch of the department by the Lithographic process, and issue of all subjects requiring revision and ~~copying, and which are not adapted for reproduction by the photographic process.~~ It is also necessary for the speedy publication of the maps on both the one inch and quarter inch scales, urgently demanded by all local officers, as preliminary productions before the engraving of the latter can be executed. All general and useful maps of provinces or districts, are treated in this manner. An average of 100,000 copies of maps of various sorts are struck off annually by this process. The Photographic Branch, costing £2,883, secures the rapid publication of the survey results. The manuscript maps are now susceptible of immediate photographic reproduction and transfers to zinc without any hand copying at all, and the public service is immensely benefited thereby. The perfection to which this art is now brought and the great facility with which the transfers are effected, owing materially to the beauty of the original drawings, but also in a measure to superior manipulation of the process, have proved of immense value. About 100,000 copies of maps

are now turned out by this process alone annually. The Mathematical Instrument Manufactory, costing £5,151, repairs all the instruments in use and manufactures many of the simpler implements required for survey purposes, and which can be made better in India. It also forms a *depôt* for the safe custody of all the instruments sent out from England. It is likewise largely made use of by the Public Works Department, and other branches of the public service both military and civil. On the whole 200,000 impressions of maps are turned out annually independent of the Atlas sheets, the preparation and issue of which, have up to the present time been lamentably slow, from various conflicting causes unconnected with the administration of the Survey Department in India. The administrative offices cost in all £31,582 and the executive field establishments £34,254 in 1870-71 or £66,106 in all.

Atlas of India.—Forty complete, 13 quarter and 48 incomplete sheets have been published. There are 28 general and 11 extra sheets of Martaban and Tenasserim still blank. Much has been done of late years, but very much still remains to be done, and of that already published much is now obsolete and will be superseded by better surveys, and require fresh editions of the sheets to be engraved.

The Geological Survey.

This Survey was begun in 1856 under Dr. T. Oldham, who is still its Superintendent. Its maps are based on the Surveys already described. This Survey costs £23,000 a year. The latest Report refers to the calendar year 1872. In that year the staff was weakened by the absence on leave or special duty of several officers. Mr. W. T. Blanford, deputed to accompany the Seistan Boundary Commission, collected extensive materials regarding the Natural History of a little known portion of the earth's surface, which offers many points of high interest and importance, in so far as it forms a connecting link between our Indian Empire and the wide areas of Arabia on one side and of the Caspian and Russia on the other.

Central India.—Mr. Medlicott was actively engaged in the examination of the Satpoora coal-fields and adjoining country. The most important results practically, were two—the possibility of coal being found to extend under the more recent deposits of the Nerbudda valley proper outside the hills, and the probability of beds of workable coal being traced more to the south in the Doodhee valley. To test the former Mr. Medlicott recommended that boring trials should be made near Gad-

urwarra, and this has been commenced. The actual borings have been placed under the charge of Mr. Collin, a coal engineer who had been engaged at Wurrora in the Chanda district. But he was badly supplied with tools, and at a distance from any place where mechanical appliances and instructed labour could be obtained, so that the progress hitherto has been small and very disappointing. Mr. Medicott is only responsible for the proper selection of the locality, the actual working being under different control. The false economy of attempting to carry out such an undertaking without proper tools and efficient supervision cannot be too strongly insisted on. Mr. Medicott meanwhile has been endeavouring to push on the geological examination of the adjoining country, this being the necessary preliminary to any further practical search for coal, his progress in this being, however, most seriously retarded by the necessity of looking after boring operations so inefficiently conducted, without any countervailing advantage. Boring trials with imperfect tools were made near Gadurwarra. Mr. W. L. Willson was steadily engaged in extending the geological lines and boundaries, from the north of Dumoh, where he had been engaged, into Bundelcund and the adjoining territory of Rewah. Some of the Dumoh maps were ready. Mr. Mallet, who had proceeded to the coal-fields of Kota, on the southern borders of Mirzapore district, mapped out its limits. He noticed some fourteen outcrops of coal, most of them, however, very thin and worthless; some two or three have a workable thickness of fair coal. All appear to be on about the same horizon, not more than two being seen in any cross section, the richer outcrops thus appearing to be only local. Mr. Mallet has also added many interesting mineralogical observations to those in his previous report upon the rocks occurring in the widely spread gneiss series, especially upon the valuable bed of Corundum which he has noticed in that neighbourhood. During the later part of the year, Mr. Mallet took up the examination of the Hazarcebaugh district. Mr. Ball was engaged in the examination of the coal-bearing rocks in Sirgooja. He afterwards accompanied Mr. H. Bauerman, whom the Secretary of State sent out to inspect the more important iron-yielding districts, with a view to giving a definite opinion on the feasibility of establishing iron works in India, visited Beerbhoom, Raneegunj and Hazarcebaugh. Mr. Hacket carried his lines and divisions from the adjoining districts of Jubbulpore and Bijragoogurh into Rewah. In the present season Mr. Hacket has been sent to work out the details of the more recent deposits of the Nerbudda valley in connection with the Satpoora basin, which Mr. Medicott is examining at the same time. Mr. Fodden extended to the

south his examination of the rocks of the Nizam's territories adjoining Chanda, tracing out the existence of a group of rocks under the great Deccan trap to west of Sirpoor, containing remains of *Palaeozamia*, thus establishing their relations with the upper jurassic rocks of Kutch and the Rajmahal beds of Bengal, and giving another clue towards unravelling the connection of the so-called Jubbulpore beds of the Nerbudda valley with the others. The full extent of these rocks remains to be worked out.

Punjab.—Mr. Wynne and Dr. Waagen were engaged in the detailed examination of the Salt Range and adjoining country. This has enabled the mapping of the whole of that range to be completed, while a remarkably interesting and extensive series of fossils has been obtained, which promise to open up some very important and intricate results. At the close of the working season, Dr. Waagen returned to Calcutta and took up the detailed examination of the Cephalopoda from Kutch, the previous collection of which had received very extensive additions from the labours of Dr. F. Stoliczka. This group will form one of the most important contributions to the Cephalopoda fauna of the upper jurassic formations (from the Tithonien to Callovien) ever published. The extent of this group alone, without any of the other classes of Mollusca, may be estimated from the fact that that their illustration will require about 60 large quarto plates. A complete collection of the salts and rocks of the Salt Range and its salt mines, to be sent to the Vienna Exhibition, was prepared. A brief but careful description and sections of the well known hill of *Sirban*, close to Abbottabad, was published.

Madras.—Mr. King's attention was chiefly directed to the country extending between Dumagoodiem and Kummummett. In one place a limited area of coal-bearing rocks was traced out, and actual beds of coal found; but the country is so covered with jungle, and so thickly coated with debris and recent deposits, that nothing very definite can be asserted regarding the extent or value of this coal without borings. Mr. King made a careful examination of the country between the Godavary, and Rajahmundry, and the sea, and there found some fossiliferous beds, the organic remains from which will prove of high interest. He also brought the well known fossiliferous beds of Kateru, near Rajahmundry, into stratigraphical relationship with those occurring at Pungady on the opposite bank of the Godavary—here a stream of great width. Mr. Foote steadily carried out the boundary lines between the great area of the Deccan trap rocks and the underlying beds; and between those intermediate beds and the gneiss rocks on which they rest. He

connected his lines with those previously mapped in by Mr. Wilkinson to the west. The entire area examined, excepting a few square miles on the top of the plateau, is within the drainage basins of the Kistna, Gatpurba, and Malparba rivers. Mr. Foote was also fortunate enough to add to the valuable series of fossils, bones, &c., of Rhinoceros, which he had obtained during the previous year, and to find others of bovine animals, together with deposits of fresh-water shells, which on examination proved to be very similar to those found with the ossiferous clays and gravels of the Nerbudda valley. These ossiferous beds will prove of the very highest interest when fully worked out, as bearing on the distribution of genera in these pleiocene deposits, which still exist in other areas, but which have entirely ceased to exist within the limits of the districts where their remains are found.

Burma.—Mr. Theobald extended his examination of the country between the central range and the eastern boundary of the country on the Sittang river. The present season will see the completion of his examination of British Burma proper; and a map and general report will then be prepared for publication.

Kutch.—Dr. Stoliczka completed his detailed examination of the Province of Kutch, in which he has been enabled, by the application of his palæontological knowledge, to define several well marked sub-divisions or horizons in the jurassic rocks, and to establish their close relationship to the acknowledged groups in European classifications.

Maps.—Of the 'Atlas of India' maps, which are to be used as the final record of the work, six quarter sheets were ready for issue to the public at the close of the year. Of these the four quarter sheets of sheet 79, containing the larger portion of the Cretaceous area of the Madras Province, were prepared some time since, but had not been issued, awaiting the completion of the adjoining parts. Two quarter sheets, north-east and south-east, of sheet 78 were printed during the year and the parts of sheet 77 were sent to the engravers. The Government of India doubled the sum granted for the *Palæontologica Indica*.

CHAPTER IV.

FISCAL RESULTS.

THE land yields more than one-half of the net revenue of India or above twenty-one millions sterling gross every year. Up to a recent period the land revenue proper had mixed up with it the Forest and Excise Accounts. The combined results are seen in the following figures, showing a steady growth, since the first settlement of Lord Cornwallis in 1792-3 from four to twenty-one millions sterling at the present time, partly from the territorial growth of the Empire and the population and partly from increased periodical assessments:—

Years.	£.	Years.	£.	Years.	£.
1792-93	3,913,401	1820-21	13,696,189	1848-49	15,832,508
1793-94	4,048,128	1821-22	13,729,217	1849-50	16,451,927
1794-95	4,197,137	1822-23	13,582,804	1850-51	16,993,065
1795-96	4,123,982	1823-24	13,559,439	1851-52	16,696,748
1796-97	4,058,814	1824-25	13,055,409	1852-53	17,401,349
1797-98	3,869,298	1825-26	13,739,544	1853-54	17,165,966
1798-99	3,966,416	1826-27	13,898,589	1854-55	17,875,683
1799-1800	4,123,138	1827-28	11,754,703	1855-56	18,590,271
1800-1	4,221,695	1828-29	13,572,126	1856-57	19,449,327
1801-2	4,446,846	1829-30	13,305,095	1857-58	16,749,011
1802-3	4,296,884	1830-31	13,338,551	1858-59	19,816,788
1803-4	4,450,128	1831-32	11,590,332	1859-60	20,690,918
1804-5	4,604,025	1832-33	11,481,938	1860-61	20,942,936
1805-6	4,880,433	1833-34	11,444,249	1861-62	21,877,439
1806-7	4,648,600	1834-35	12,053,718	1862-63	21,904,378
1807-8	5,185,955	1835-36	12,539,772	1863-64	22,548,441
1808-9	5,335,789	1836-37	13,057,725	1864-65	22,607,457
1809-10	5,286,935	1837-38	12,671,743	1865-66	23,008,448
1810-11	4,804,156	1838-39	13,126,930	1866-67 (11 months)	21,450,703
1811-12	4,779,634	1839-40	13,159,569	1867-68	22,512,225
1812-13	4,890,975	1840-41	13,155,663	1868-69	22,474,936
1813-14	4,604,212	1841-42	14,039,598	1869-70	21,066,929
1814-15	11,749,294	1842-43	14,251,135	1870-71	20,622,823
1815-16	11,643,884	1843-44	14,203,971	1871-72	20,520,337
1816-17	12,199,856	1844-45	14,164,152	1872-73 (part. est.)	21,229,000
1817-18	12,363,684	1845-46	14,372,891	1873-74 (est.)	21,180,000
1818-19	13,490,589	1846-47	14,981,690		
1819-20	13,034,014	1847-48	15,464,199		

Since 1856-57 the Empire has retained its present boundaries and the figures denote natural growth. The Land Revenue is raised on a different system in almost every Province. In Bengal, Behar and Benares the assessment of 1793 was made perpetual with the zemindars, and their relation to occupancy tenants was not finally settled till Act X. of 1859. In Orissa, however, there is a thirty years' settlement and in Assam also it is periodical. In 1802 the same system was applied to Madras, but after it had affected

only the Northern districts, the policy of the day changed in favour of a direct, annual or periodical settlement between the peasant proprietors and the State without the intervention of zemindars or talookdars, except where they already existed. Under Sir Thomas Munro's influence, accordingly, the ryotwar system of annual leases was applied to the greater portion of Madras. The same system was applied to Bombay and has since become modified so that thirty years' leases prevail there. From the first such leases were given to the North-Western Provinces with the exception of the Benares Division, and have since been extended by officials trained in these Provinces to the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Oudh. Annual leases prevail in British Burma, the people being unwilling to engage for a longer time. Lord Dalhousie passed rules granting a *quasi* fee-simple tenure to purchasers of waste land in the Soonderbun marshes, subject to the condition of cultivating a certain portion annually. In 1860 Lord Canning conceded a pure fee-simple tenure to purchasers of lands in which there were no rights but those of the State. Large estates have thus been bought in the tea districts of the Himalayas from Kangra to Cachar and Chit-tagong, in the plains of Oudh and in some parts of the Central Provinces. The Waste Land Rules have since been modified.

It may be said, approximately, that lands held on annual leases yield the state 4 millions sterling a year, those held at a fixed rent pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions and those cultivated on leases running from 10 to 30 years produce $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

The conclusion of a permanent settlement with Bengal proper has effectually prevented the collection of fiscal statistics, but the levy of a Road Cess from October 1873 will throw a flood of light on the tenures, tenants and landlords. The land-revenue proper during the past three years, nett and gross, may be seen from these figures:—

				Revenue.	Expenditure.
				£	£
1871-72	...	Actual	...	20,520,337	2,435,552
1872-73	...	Almost actual	...	21,229,000	2,443,000
1873-74	...	Estimate	...	21,180,000	2,477,000

The following table shows the details of the land-revenue all over India, omitting Mysore and the Feudatory States for the 8 previous years:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (Eleven Months).	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Land Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue from Lands...	18,383,199	18,305,074	18,526,138	17,163,240	18,467,922	18,296,971	19,051,607	19,187,408
Sale of Khas Mehals...	238,945	77,953	3,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,468
Rent of Resumed Tha- nadaree Lands and of lands for Revenue and Police Services	720,471	677,886	663,619	665,752	669,374	640,482	660,492	658,584
Sale Proceeds of Waste Lands ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,703	416,614	42,429
Interest on Govern- ment Securities pur- chased with the sale proceeds of waste lands ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ...	542,538	643,857	867,750	847,432	831,668	887,331	923,186	631,060
Total	19,935,153	19,794,775	20,061,342	18,701,449	19,974,634	19,865,207	21,066,930	20,622,823
Rerar ...	355,890	370,565	395,104	418,140	435,500	450,247	458,123	481,395
Eastern Settlements ...	13,260	13,359	10,859	7,978	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	20,303,803	20,088,699	20,467,305	19,127,567	.....	.....	.....	.....

Bengal.

The number of miles surveyed for revenue purposes in the year ending September 1872 was 4045 at a cost of Rs. 64-9-10 per square mile. With the exception of the resurvey of Midnapore the survey of Bengal proper is completed. The bulk of the area still to be dealt with lies in Assam, where an immense tract in district Lukimpore, estimated roughly at 8,000 square miles, extending beyond the revenue-paying portion already completed, north and east up to the water-shed, is to be surveyed topographically on the scale of 1 inch to 1 mile.

The rent roll of Bengal in periods since 1853-54, when it first came under a separate Lieutenant-Governor, is seen in the following table:—

Year.	Number of estates.	Current demand.	Total, including arrear demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balance.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1852-54	...	186,154	3,63,25,440	4,02,30,781	3,61,11,486	2,87,993	35,31,302
1857-58	...	182,153	3,67,21,296	4,00,73,051	3,65,38,628	2,77,162	32,57,861
1861-62	...	193,647	3,72,40,465	4,03,57,193	3,68,84,509	1,73,455	32,99,229
1865-66	...	225,145	3,77,19,764	4,13,69,437	3,75,52,227	3,15,202	35,00,008
1870-71	...	235,530	3,91,82,691	4,32,36,961	3,83,65,980	1,57,230	42,13,742
1871-72	...	234,534	3,98,95,967	4,36,66,994	3,89,77,903	3,37,388	43,51,708

The above figures show that the land revenue demand of 1871-72 exceeded that of 1857-58 by Rs. 26,74,681, or £267,468 sterling. Of this increase about £35,000 belongs to the province of Bengal Proper, and is due to the fact of considerable estates having in one way or another come into the hands of Government, by alluvion, by purchase at sales, or by reclamation from the Sunderbuns or other unsettled tracts, and which, after having been managed and nursed for a series of years, yield an increase of revenue, which adds gradually to the rent-roll. Again, there are some outlying districts of Bengal to which considerable additions have been made. The district of Cachar is almost a new creation, and considerable tracts not permanently settled have been brought under settlement in Sylhet and Chittagong. In these extreme eastern districts the system is very much ryotwara. A portion of the Midnapore district is not permanently settled, consequently periodical increases have been obtained, and a considerable increase is now expected from a new settlement. The revenue of Behar

has increased by about £60,000, of which nearly half is in Shababad alone, and is mostly due to the confiscations, after the Mutiny, of the large estates of the rebel Koer Sing; the remainder is due to the settlement of the alluvial accretions which either fall to Government or are settled with the adjacent landholders. In Chota Nagpore a new settlement of some remote tracts not permanently settled, and in Cooch Behar the development of the Darjeeling district and the addition to our territory of the Dooars or sub-montane tracts taken from Bhootan, has caused a comparatively large increase of revenue in those provinces. In Assam only has there been a very large increase. When this province first came into the hands of Government the revenue was scanty and the collection of it made in a rude and primitive fashion. The gradual introduction of a ryotwar settlement, and the opening out of the province for tea cultivation, made it possible about three years ago to adopt revenue rates nearly double those which previously prevailed, and though a good deal of land was in consequence thrown up, the revenue has nevertheless increased from £128,000 in 1867-68 to £208,000 in 1870-71.

Madras.

In 1871-72 the area of Government land cultivated everywhere, except in Malabar and South Canara, which have not been surveyed, was—

		£	
Unirrigated, acres	13,858,661, assessed at	...	1,529,312
Irrigated, do.	3,018,848 do. ...	...	1,532,761
Total ... 16,877,509 do. ...		...	3,062,073

The area was 423,760 acres and the assessment £89,749 less than in 1870-71. The extent of land cultivated in Malabar is about 784,039 acres. The assessment in South Canara and Malabar amounted to £299,403. The decrease in cultivated area was chiefly caused by want of rain. It was largest in South Arcot. In Chingleput and Coimbatore, where the seasons were favourable, there was an increase. In Salem the introduction of the new settlement was, as usual, attended by large relinquishments of lands, the assessment of which has been raised, but these will be very temporary.

The following table gives the particulars for each district:—

Table showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1871-72.

Districts	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	1870-71.	Comparison.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Increase.		Decrease.	
							Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Ganjam	103,150	1,29,429	162,550	4,74,080	265,700	6,03,509	277,490	6,33,978	11,790	30,469
Vizagapatam	55,680	55,593	19,736	1,06,203	75,326	1,60,796	75,326	1,71,592	10,496	10,496
Godavery	951,682	5,14,593	235,887	*6,59,219	487,549	11,78,771	+ 506,652	12,08,366	10,123	85,195
Kistna	1,629,694	23,35,997	145,507	8,01,311	1,775,203	31,37,333	1,775,203	32,10,304	20,019	72,968
Nellore	504,555	7,61,141	157,173	7,12,410	658,724	14,73,551	777,871	15,76,835	20,642	1,02,984
Cuddapah	1,115,894	8,65,649	86,670	7,14,387	1,202,564	16,89,048	1,245,209	16,65,329	40,649	89,283
Bellary	2,169,627	13,89,626	139,047	6,87,782	2,308,674	20,17,257	2,365,645	21,13,268	34,971	1,02,011
Kurnool	1,124,319	11,00,251	24,010	1,10,026	1,148,329	12,80,877	1,193,290	13,43,948	44,961	62,971
Chingleput	464,165	2,04,114	240,133	1,017,462	704,298	1,307,577	897,046	1,660,998	7,522	49,689
South Arcot	333,191	6,63,829	189,143	11,50,607	522,334	17,59,436	690,887	18,42,842	43,653	53,406
Tanjore	192,488	2,69,998	492,883	11,35,607	685,371	30,07,281	1,161,233	31,69,313	83,464	1,62,081
Trichinopoly	886,887	8,33,753	184,491	36,77,455	971,378	39,47,451	998,391	39,64,115	8,011	16,684
Madura	822,911	8,30,120	132,854	6,33,555	955,765	14,57,303	1,021,762	14,59,530	30,884	32,272
Tinnevely	802,874	6,31,566	268,632	6,06,764	1,071,506	14,42,874	768,027	14,16,533	12,162	69,642
Coimbatore	1,864,977	16,89,860	80,933	15,94,637	1,945,910	22,16,205	1,916,130	22,85,845	28,224	51,812
Nellocherries	42,339	22,923	40	5,87,521	42,379	22,57,632	43,566	22,520	687	51,812
Salem	1,022,780	13,11,025	64,158	4,13,843	1,086,939	17,24,868	1,192,150	17,96,367	35,212	78,519
South Canara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,22,843	.....	.....	.....	523
Malabar	.....	6,10,250	.....	11,61,463	.....	17,71,713	.....	17,73,064	.....	941
Total	13,568,661	1,59,03,372	3,015,848	1,64,89,074	16,877,509	3,32,14,763	17,301,369	3,45,14,115	460,743	4,02,885
							26,963	64,533		
								Net Decrease...	423,760	8,98,352

* This does not include the water rate on lands in the delta talooks of the district. † These are the correct figures. Those entered last year were estimates.

The effect of good harvests for two years* was still felt and prices again declined. The subjoined table embodies the prices obtained for the last six years.

Items.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Price of Rice, 2nd sort, per garce, ...	522	395	350	353	326	292
Do. Paddy, do. do. ...	243	179	170	168	140	125
Do. Cholam, do. do. ...	324	224	206	194	173	151
Do. Cumboo, do. do. ...	298	207	188	181	158	141
Do. Baggy, do. do. ...	313	219	196	182	155	141
Do. Veragoo, do. do. ...	208	153	134	126	128	93
Do. Wheat, do. do. ...	800	623	499	552	663	515
Do. Salt, do. do. ...	330	299	296	316	337	339
Do. Cotton, per candy ...	166	124	114	146	135	114

The North-Western Provinces.

During the last seventeen years nearly the whole of these Provinces, except the permanently-settled Province of Benares, has been undergoing revision of Settlement. There remain only four Districts—Moradabad, Agra, Humeerpore and Banda, besides Pergunnah Kashceopore in the Terai—in which the former settlement had not expired on the 1st April, 1872. In the Districts of Etawah and Muttra the term of settlement came to an end in July, 1871. The fiscal results of the assessment up to the end of March, 1872, is thus shown:—

Division.	Former land revenue without cesses.	Revised revenue without cesses.	
	£	£.	
Meerut, ...	637,304	711,265	Net increase, £282,631.
Kumaon, ...	18,429	22,856	
Rohilkhand, ...	429,169	488,207	
Agra, ...	352,898	407,261	
Allahabad, ...	56,099	46,616	
Jhansi, ...	163,637	153,166	
Benares, ...	254,900	341,197	
Grand Total, ...	1,837,436	2,170,068	

The total cost of settlement operations from their commencement in 1854-55 to the close of 1870-71 has been £623,073. The amount expended during the first six months of 1871-72 was £58,332, thus making the total up to £681,405. The actual net increase of revenue up to end of March, 1872, is £282,631, or 13 per cent. on the land revenue assessed. The following table gives details for each district.

*Revenue, Demands, Collections and Balances for Revenue year 1st
Oct., 1870—30th Sept. 1871.*

District.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Percentage of Balances on demands.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Doon ...	56,426	55,105	1,321	2 34
Saharunpore ...	10,07,648	10,05,676	1,972	20
Moozuffernuggur ...	10,87,383	10,84,673	2,710	25
Meerut ...	17,67,084	17,51,993	15,086	85
Boothundshuhur ...	11,38,709	10,94,724	43,985	3 86
Allypore ...	18,40,659	18,93,163	1,496	08
Kumaon ...	1,43,060	1,41,736	1,324	93
Gurhwal ...	95,584	95,432	102	11
Terai ...	1,57,786	1,57,786	...	...
Bijnour ...	10,89,771	10,89,305	466	04
Moradabad ...	12,22,172	12,18,603	3,569	29
Budaon ...	9,33,530	9,26,524	7,006	75
Bareilly ...	17,33,548	17,29,786	8,762	50
Shahjehanpore ...	10,03,912	10,01,477	2,435	24
Muttra ...	16,61,768	16,59,071	2,697	16
Agra ...	16,27,801	16,27,697	104	01
Furruckabad ...	11,51,206	11,45,715	5,491	48
Mynpoorie ...	11,48,007	11,41,824	1,183	10
Etawah ...	11,99,492	11,98,572	921	08
Etah ...	7,45,641	7,38,906	6,735	90
Jaloun ...	8,82,667	8,81,073	1,594	18
Jhansi ...	4,80,896	4,71,006	9,890	2 06
Lullutpore ...	1,47,324	1,43,635	3,689	2 50
Cawnpore ...	21,33,740	21,36,367	2,373	11
Futtehpore ...	14,21,961	14,21,268	693	05
Banda ...	13,04,823	13,04,769	54	...
Allahabad ...	21,44,280	21,35,612	8,668	40
Humeerpore ...	10,84,103	10,83,327	776	07
Jounpore ...	12,50,709	12,24,003	26,796	2 14
Goruckpore ...	11,64,680	11,54,406	10,274	88
Bustee ...	10,20,777	10,10,796	9,981	93
Azimgurh ...	14,91,115	14,84,170	6,945	47
Mirzapore ...	8,45,127	8,41,277	3,850	46
Benares ...	8,96,133	8,92,164	3,969	44
Ghazee-pore ...	15,10,594	14,87,897	22,697	1 50
Total { 1870-71	8,85,95,207	3,88,75,593	2,19,614	57
{ 1869-70	8,68,66,864	3,85,56,425	3,10,439	79

The following abstract shows the number of suits between landlord and tenant, under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, during the year :—

Division.	Pending at close of year.	Instituted	Decided.		Pending.
			On merits.	Otherwise.	
Meerut ...	997	12,648	8,093	4,589	963
Rohukhand ...	830	13,897	7,723	6,281	723
Agra ...	615	12,988	8,889	4,064	650
Allahabad ...	809	10,363	6,491	3,640	541
Benares ...	923	10,509	6,647	3,357	933
Total ...	3,670	60,445	37,843	22,431	3,810

The year 1871-72 began with very favourable prospects, but ended disappointingly. The spring harvest of March, 1871, was an unusually good one and prices fell to a lower rate than had been seen for several years. The rainy season was most abnormal. It began early—so much so that there was hardly any hot weather, and May was, as a rule, cooler than April—and it continued late: the downfall was heavy, averaging 54 inches over the whole of the North Western Provinces, against 45½ inches in 1870, 37½ in 1869 and 19 in 1868. This resulted in very general injury to the autumn crop. Indigo was a complete failure; the area under cotton was rather less than in the previous year (1,072,479 acres,) and the crop was below the average rate of produce and poor in quality; the outturn of most of the food grains sown for this harvest was low. If the khurreef (autumn crop) is spoilt by rain, the cultivator is compensated by a bumper rubbee (or spring) harvest. The area is enlarged, the fields on which the khurreef was spoilt being ploughed up and sown with rubbee; and the extra moisture of the soil generally leads to increased production. But in this year the usual compensation was denied to the agriculturist. The prospects of the rubbee were remarkably fine till the end of December, but the rain that fell then, was heavy and long-continued, and was followed by cold, damp fogs, which for the most part mildewed the wheat and materially affected the outturn. In the Benares Division the injury was greatest and most extensive; elsewhere it was confined mainly to wheat and the hardier barley escaped. In the Agra Division alone the fogs were less prevalent and the harvest was above the average. The failure was nowhere so great as to produce scarcity, but it was the more disappointing because the promise had been so fair. The following table shews how prices, which had been unusually low in April, 1871, had

risen to their previous standard or above it, all over the North-Western Provinces, by April, 1872:—

		Meerut.	Roht- khuud.	Agra.	Allaha- bad.	Benares	Jhansie.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Wheat.	1st April, 1871	25 6	27 1	25 7	22 0	19 5	21 1
	1st July, 1871	26 6	28 15	26 6	24 9	19 8	29 11
	1st October, 1871	27 8	29 8	26 3	21 7	20 11	26 7
	1st January, 1872	22 0	22 9	19 6	21 3	17 7	22 13
	1st April, 1872	24 3	22 5	19 13	20 0	13 15	24 0
Barley.	1st April, 1871	40 8	48 7	36 11	29 4	27 3	30 1
	1st July, 1871	37 3	43 12	34 7	33 14	25 9	40 5
	1st October, 1871	39 12	45 1	34 11	29 10	23 2	40 5
	1st January, 1872	29 0	32 3	25 8	24 13	20 15	31 6
	1st April, 1872	31 0	33 15	29 13	27 6	20 0	31 8
Jowar.	1st April, 1871	33 3	34 2	31 5	26 7	23 4	33 7
	1st July, 1871	27 15	28 5	25 6	23 0	20 15	31 0
	1st October, 1871	31 8	28 2	27 4	26 12	33 5	34 6
	1st January, 1872	23 6	26 15	19 8	23 15	19 11	27 8
	1st April, 1872	13 7	25 7	17 9	22 7	19 8	25 8

The latest Rent Roll published in 1869-70 showed the following:—

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.
		Rs.
Settled in perpetuity	10 973	56 57 423
Settled for 30 years or upwards	45 760	2 69 66 123
Settled for 10 years and under 30	6 152	17 56 976
Settled under 10 years	7 8	1 88 4 5
Settlement in progress	13 142	46 68 320
Total	76 815	3 94 37 332

The Punjab.

Surveyed and Assessed Area.—The statistics were collected in 1868-69; it having been determined to revise this statement only once in five years, as the variations from year to year are inconsiderable. The total assessed area is returned as 65,23,050 acres, of which 20,171,558 acres are cultivated and 45,111,492 are uncultivated. Of the cultivated area, 5,984,891 acres are shown as irrigated and 14,186,667 as unirrigated. Of the uncultivated area, 3,665,618 acres are entered as grazing lands, 14,017,793 as culturable, 27,428,081 as unculturable. The gross amount of assessment is Rs. 2,17,09,248, and the average rates are Rs. 1-1-3 per acre on cultivation, Rs. 0-10-2 on culturable land, and Rs. 0-5-4 on total area.

The following are the details for each district:—

Surveyed and Assessed Area (in Acres) of the Punjab, 1871-72.

District.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Uncultivated.			Assessment.			Rate per acre on culturable land.			Rate per acre on total area.		
	By Government Works.	By Private Works.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Total area assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area.
Delhi	122,173	84,680	318,402	635,255	168,197	12,044	109,176	286,417	814,672	939,969	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6
Goarzon	1,141	115,990	822,616	938,747	...	...	18,567	299,179	1,267,926	1,098,818	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2
Karnal	108,460	134,955	492,275	626,176	3,093	678,812	275,480	904,292	1,505,970	868,680	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6
Hissar	53,978	39,611	1,236,247	1,349,836	7,898	41,847	746,195	1,271,447	918,562	430,044	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1
Rohilk	122,038	21,955	738,697	960,690	...	139,942	106,246	246,088	1,159,680	897,572	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1
Sirsa	...	65,789	168,373	234,162	...	1,593,934	162,670	1,756,604	1,990,766	182,843	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6
Umbalk	9,272	123,410	813,544	946,258	...	283,989	452,415	736,404	1,681,520	1,294,954	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Londona	...	23,148	706,742	729,890	25,495	62,625	64,377	127,002	869,787	659,383	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Simla	...	640	10,284	10,924	...	511	...	511	11,435	14,109	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Jubbulpore	...	200,097	456,997	657,094	1,182	78,763	118,259	197,022	852,298	1,291,331	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Husharpore	...	17,656	733,871	751,527	...	64,563	518,955	583,518	1,395,245	1,379,680	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Kangra	...	118,078	463,267	581,345	...	270,655	4,892,557	5,163,212	5,753,634	808,480	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Umrkot	92,361	109,889	506,120	708,370	5,275	135,914	161,079	296,993	1,116,370	621,866	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Sealkot	...	492,908	423,268	916,176	97,908	91,022	296,192	387,214	1,251,324	1,116,370	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Goarzon	61,669	127,021	641,253	869,941	...	97,104	296,192	393,296	1,116,370	621,866	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Lahore	77,863	333,468	674,657	1,081,988	253,418	990,535	337,492	1,328,030	2,384,925	1,622,020	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Ferozepore	...	79,671	1,051,371	1,131,042	...	327,970	337,492	665,462	1,725,656	594,278	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Goarzon	...	327,832	89,612	417,444	...	596,300	327,447	923,747	1,523,983	683,040	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Bawalpore	...	16,937	940,561	957,498	...	207,317	2,810,644	3,017,961	3,975,983	731,744	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Jhelum	...	71,480	692,335	763,815	358,747	254,444	1,310,872	1,765,116	2,502,290	616,050	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Goarzon	...	285,673	418,885	654,458	18,636	954,444	3,680,000	4,634,444	5,076,720	865,310	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Shahpore	...	252,800	170,880	423,680	...	2,712,980	368,680	3,081,660	3,076,720	365,310	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Mooltan	...	202,123	118,684	321,434	...	712,441	2,422,266	3,134,707	3,076,720	365,310	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Junag	303,624	174,743	68,882	547,249	2,653	1,504,481	985,601	2,490,082	3,650,867	552,404	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Mongomery	66,495	153,700	312,040	518,235	...	985,601	918,460	1,904,061	3,650,867	552,404	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Muzaffargarh	253,900	145,000	15,093	413,993	265,707	1,006,371	2,422,266	3,428,333	3,650,867	552,404	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Dera T. Khan	...	428,804	113,309	542,113	364,864	1,230,756	2,422,266	3,650,867	3,650,867	552,404	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Dera G. Khan	...	69,732	64,826	134,558	...	985,601	918,460	1,904,061	3,650,867	552,404	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Bunroo	100,470	189,145	251,374	430,519	414,007	1,230,756	2,422,266	3,650,867	3,650,867	552,404	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Peshawar	...	259,676	490,835	750,511	...	174,449	360,514	534,963	2,016,181	405,108	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Kohat	...	40,108	120,792	160,900	132,510	25,330	1,497,789	1,523,119	1,523,119	175,409	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Hazara	...	32,690	178,691	211,381	...	6,812	1,701,804	1,708,616	1,920,000	213,606	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1
Total	1,372,987	4,611,904	14,186,667	20,171,556	3,665,618	14,014,793	27,423,081	43,111,492	65,283,050	21,709,283	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.1

Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1871-72.

Description of Revenue.	1870-71.		1871-72.				Cost of Collections.	Net Collections during the Year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estate sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realizations of Balances of previous Years.	Total Realized.					
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.											
Revenue as in past year	1,87,13,900										
Added to roll during the year.	1,75,073	1,86,50,928	1,87,64,491	1,85,52,434	41	1,85,93,692	20,41,207	1,65,52,485	2,73,118		
Taken off roll during the year	1,24,482										
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,74,631	2,80,465	2,80,465	5,834	2,86,299	...	2,86,299	...		
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above	...	11,57,193	...	10,39,256	76,972	11,16,228	...	11,16,223	11,085		
Total	...	2,00,52,752	...	...	...	1,99,96,219	20,41,207	179,55,012	2,84,173	...	...

Land Tenures.—Those held direct from Government are estates the holders whereof are liable (unless specially exempted) to pay land-revenue to Government, but are not liable to pay rent to a landlord. Omitting Hazara and Kohat, the total number of such estates is 57,983, comprising 55,312 villages and 2,139,912 holders, and covering an area of 52,904,238 acres, which gives an average of 912 acres for each estate. The details are shown in the following table:—

Nature of Tenure.	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.
1. <i>Zemindari estates</i> —comprising:—				
(1).— <i>Large Zemindari estates</i> (i. e., estates owned by one or more individuals), paying more than Rs. 50,000 per annum revenue, ...	0	0	0	0
(2).— <i>Medium Zemindari estates</i> , paying more than Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000, per annum, ...	4	37	44	294,408
(3).— <i>Small Zemindari estates</i> (other than those of cultivating communities), paying Rs. 5,000 per annum or less, ...	851	1,286	3,617	2,572,970
(4).— <i>Village Zemindari estates</i> —estates held by proprietary cultivating communities, sharing expenses and profits and paying revenue in common, ...	1,522	3,428	37,781	3,536,393
2. <i>Estates held by proprietary cultivating communities</i> , providing expenses of cultivation and paying revenue in whole or in part, <i>separately</i> or <i>by sections</i> , with joint responsibility in case of default of any member of community; including—				
(1).— <i>Patidari estates</i> —where the property is territorially divided into main divisions or into sub-divisions, or into both, and further into fractional shares in each sub-division, according to a known law deduced from ancestral or customary right, ...	4,237	9,372	472,720	10,125,969
(2).— <i>Bhayaachara estates</i> —where the property is divided into greater or smaller holdings, and a measured area, based on actual possession, represents the interest of each sharholder,—possession from a time beyond the law of limitation having trodden down all claims founded on ancestral or customary right, ...	7,332	12,652	1,075,461	21,456,442
(3).— <i>Mixed Patidari and Bhayaachara</i> , ...	3,843	5,290	897,675	8,808,987
3. <i>Talukdari estates</i> —estates of superior land-owners, receiving the gross revenue from the occupant proprietors, and, after deducting their own allowance, paying the balance to Government, ...	115	425	5,760	5,011,202
4. <i>Revenue-free tenures</i> —comprising (1) <i>ja-girs</i> , or assignments of Government land revenue in favour of individuals or institutions in lieu of service, or in support of such institutions for life, for a term of years, or in perpetuity; and (2) <i>mafs</i> or plots of land belonging to individuals or institutions, which are exempt from payment of revenue for life, years, or in perpetuity, ...	29,826	20,573	139,063	5,011,202

Nature of Tenure.—(Continued.)	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.
5. <i>Estates of grantees of the British Government:—</i>				
(1).—Holding on lease, ...	60	1,961	6,899	625,614
(2).—Holding in freehold, ...	140	234	1,082	1,1,225
6. <i>Estates of land-holders who have redeemed the revenue,</i> ...	22	22	80	18,846
7. <i>Purchasers of waste land,</i> ...	21	24	230	23,022
Total ...	57,883	55,812	2,139,912	52,904,234

Tenures not held direct from Government, are estates the holders whereof pay, or are liable to pay, rent to a landlord or superior landowner, or are mere recipients of rent charges from proprietors.—The total number of these, omitting Kohat and Hazara, is 1,712,492, comprising the following varieties:—

1. Estates of intermediate holders between full proprietors and tenant cultivators—
 - (1).—*Talugdars*—receiving a fixed allowance from proprietors in commutation of proprietary rights, but having no share in the management of the village, ... 13,169
 - (2).—Holders of farming leases, ... 3,242
2. *Ryots* (tenant cultivators)—
 - (1).—With rights of occupancy, ... 374,997
 - (2).—Holding conditionally, ... 58,685
 - (3).—With no permanent rights, ... 1,232,467
3. Holders of service grants, ... 38,932

Transfers of Land.—The transfers for the last two years were as follow:—

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Number	Average Area in Acres.	Number.	Average Area in Acres.
By voluntary sale or gift, ...	17,714	10	14,373	17
By compulsory sale, ...	137	78	166	94
By inheritance, ...	49,817	24	52,146	16
Total ...	67,668	29	66,685	17

In last report a large increase in the number of transfers in 1870-71 over those of 1869-70 was noted, and this increase was nearly maintained in 1871-72, the decrease in voluntary sales being compensated by the increase in transfers by inheritance.

Of the voluntary transfers the largest number with reference to the nature of the holdings was in the following classes :—

	Number.	Average Area in Acres.
Shares in small zemindaries,	8,251	12
Holdings of proprietary cultivators,	2,664	16
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character,	1,475	16
Shares in villages owned by cultivating communities,	1,358	30

Of the compulsory sales, 49 were shares in small zemindaries, with an average area of 69 acres ; one was a village in the Sirsa District, 4,293 acres in extent, owned by a cultivating community ; 3 were shares, averaging 602 acres, in cultivating villages ; 94, averaging 62 acres in extent, were holdings of proprietary cultivators ; and 19 were intermediate holdings with an average of 18 acres. About two-fifths of the transfers by inheritance were holdings of proprietary cultivators.

Settlements.—Settlement operations were in progress throughout the year 1871-72 in the Districts of Hazara, Peshawur, Derah Ghazi Khan, Moutgomery, the Muktsar and Mamdot tracts of the Ferozepore District, and the Unah and Shahpore-Kandi tracts of the Hoshiarpore and Goordaspore Districts. Of these, the settlements in the first three named frontier districts are first regular settlements, while the remainder are revised regular settlements. Towards the close of the year a revision of settlement was commenced in the districts of the Delhi Division, and a first regular settlement in the frontier Districts of Bannu and Derah Ismail Khan. The Government of India sanctioned the extension of settlement operations to the Districts of Muzuffergurh, Mooltan and Rohtuk. In Muzuffergurh the settlement will be a first regular settlement and in Mooltan and Rohtuk a revised regular settlement. The revised settlements of the Umritsur, Goordaspore, Sealkot, Lahore, Goojranwala and Goojrat Districts, which were completed between 1865 and 1869, have been in each case confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor for a term of ten years. The settlement of the Kohat District expired in 1866, and is being carried on from year to year, and that of the Jung District expired in the year under report. The dates on which the settlements of the remaining

districts of the Province will expire are shown in the following table:—

Year in which Settlement expires.	DISTRICT.	Term of Years for which the Settlement was made.
1874.	Jhelum ...	10 years.
"	Rawalpindoe ...	10 years.
1876.	Greater part of Sirsa ...	Under 30 years.
1880.	Umballa ...	Under 30 years.
1881.	Jullundhur ...	30 years.
"	Shahpore ...	Under 30 years.
1882.	Loodiana ...	30 years.
"	Simla ...	Under 30 years.
"	Hooshiarpore ...	30 years.
"	Kangra ...	30 years.
* 1883.	Hissar ...	Under 30 years.
1884.	Ferozepore ...	30 years.
1888.	Small part of Sirsa ...	30 years.

The land revenue of the Punjab since 1852-53 is seen in the following table:—

Years.	Land Revenue.
1852-53 ...	£948,739
1853-54 ...	950,333
1854-55 ...	960,426
1855-56 ...	955,801
1856-57 ...	947,125
1857-58 ...	1,798,913
1858-59 ...	1,902,748
1859-60 ...	1,858,955
1860-61 ...	2,116,630
1861-62 ...	1,810,37
1862-63 ...	1,862,338
1863-64 ...	1,943,216
1864-65 ...	1,891,780
1865-66 ...	1,893,947
1866-67 (11 months) ...	1,902,951
1867-68 ...	1,926,127
1868-69 ...	1,892,585
1869-70 ...	...
1870-71 ...	2,205,275
1871-72 ...	1,999,622

Bombay and Sindh.

The following table exhibits the Land Revenue, showing the Gross Revenue, Remissions, Realizations and Outstanding Balances in each Collectorate of the Presidency, and also of the Province of Sind:—

[illegible]

The following table exhibits, in a classified shape, the surveyed and assessed area in each Collectorate, showing the cultivated and uncultivated area, the extent of irrigated land and the rate per acre of the Survey assessment. In those districts in which the survey is not yet completed, the figures refer only to the surveyed and settled area. The figures which are placed against Punch Mahals refer only to the Kallol Talooka; those against Broach refer to the Broach and Anklesar Talookas only; the figures against Kanara and Rutnagiree are approximate only.

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

Name of District.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Total Area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.		Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable Waste.		Rate per Acre on Cult.	Rate per Acre on Culturable Lands.	Rate per Acre on Total Area of Settlement.	
	By Government	By Private Individuals.									
											Rs. A. P.
Ahmedabad	...	76,391	8,44,907	3,30,510	.....	4,39,672	18,91,432	18,00,829	15 8	1 7 0	.....
Kaira	6,171	37,622	3,46,784	4,222	89,714	1,04,544	4,50,302	14,75,736	9 9	1 11 1	3 1 2
Panch Mahals	...	1,217	46,479	2,935	23,855	10,760	80,327	1,16,806	0 0	1 6 6	1 5 5
Surat	...	17,641	6,06,733	.....	1,24,515	1,92,692	7,48,890	21,12,862	0 0	2 13 2	.....
Broach	...	2,60,417	2,60,417	4,757	10,391	248	2,73,816	12,56,827	7 3	4 12 6	4 11 0
Khandesh	21,019	11,054	24,74,994	53,949	913,670	3,68,575	44,41,564	34,98,737	0 0	4 11 7	0 14 7
Nasick	17,591	30,785	18,28,067	44,538	3,44,699	8,80,656	21,70,767	14,38,403	8 1	1 1 9	.....
Thana	...	9,692	9,61,705	.....	64,456	.....	10,26,331	13,00,517	0 4	1 4 10	.....
Kolaba	...	4,55,333	4,55,333	.....	8,707	.....	4,74,041	6,94,237	1 0	6 13 1	1 7 5
Ahmednagar	...	34,076	24,37,459	...	78,597	9,13,562	34,29,117	12,11,687	0 0	0 7 10	0 5 7
Belgaum	...	59,882	10,45,762	3,26,780	1,05,647	2,03,001	12,11,992	8,77,556	6 2	0 11 7	0 11 7
Dharwar	2,042	...	15,20,181	889	1,25,192	4,000	16,52,398	18,45,814	1 10	0 13 0	0 13 0
Kandree	935	...	20,00,012	.....	76,826	.....	20,76,838	3,05,788	8 0	0 6 1	70 5 11
Kanara	...	4,461	1,29,697	...	23,290	.....	1,63,409	2,82,187	9 0	0 7 3	.....
Poona	...	1,347	18,29,399	...	46,150	...	19,89,094	10,26,326	0 0	2 1 7	1 12 8
Runnagiree	1,080	21,114	11,75,040	1,404	2,19,493	11,19,828	7,83,291	10,29,012	0 3	0 8 9	0 6 6
Satara	1,246	48,576	16,06,889	1,58,446	2,44,744	2,42,882	17,09,002	13,00,106	9 0	0 14 0	0 11 9
Solapore	183	19,692	18,81,106	5,840	10,510	38,165	18,91,620	9,16,923	4 0	0 12 7	0 12 7

Oudh.

During the year the Revenue and field survey of the Province was completed. Its total cost was Rs. 8,62,502 and the average per 1,000 acres Rs. 58-9-8. The district averages range from Rs. 87-3-10 in Lucknow, which included a survey of the city, to Rs. 38-8-0 in Gonda. Up to the end of September 1871

466 square miles assessed at Rs. 1,46,735, per annum, had been settled in perpetuity.
 20 617 00 " " " " 1,41,14,933 for 30 years and upwards.
 32 10 " " " " 4,253 " 10 to 30 years.
 38-90 " " " " 27,398 under 10 " "
 1,731 00 " " " " are in progress of assessment.

The increase to the land revenue, by the revision of the assessment during the year, was Rs. 7,83,510. The revision has added upwards of 42 lakhs of rupees to the land revenue of the Province, at a cost of 53 lakhs, or fifteen months of the increase it has given to the revenue. Of the assessed area 54.65 per cent. is under cultivation, 4.54 per cent. is under wood, 6.43 is occupied by jheels and tanks and 21.52 is culturable. The revised assessment has an average incidence of Rs. 1-14-6 per acre of cultivation, but the incidence ranges from Rs. 2-6-7 and Rs. 2-6-4 in the more favoured districts of the S. W., to Rs. 1-5-11 and Rs. 1-8-6 in the Terai districts on the Northern border. The incidence is Rs. 6-12-0 per adult agricultural male, or little more than 8 annas a month, and will be reduced as the extensive wastes come under the plough. Most of the cost of the settlement was occasioned by the gigantic labour of the first record of rights.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.
Settled in perpetuity ...	466	1,46,735	.....
Settled for 30 years or upwards ...	20,617	1,41,14,933	Between the years 1895 and 1901.
Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	32.10	4,253	Between the years 1877 and 1880.
Settled under 10 years ...	38.90	27,398	Various.
Settled in progress ...	1,731	...	.....
Total ...	22,885	1,42,93,849	.....
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights, ...	...	...	.....
Settlements without such record ...	22,885	1,00,80,483	.....

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

Oudh.

District.	Cultivated.			Unirrigated.	Total.	Uncultivated.		Total area assessed.	Assessment.				Remarks.
	Irrigated.	By Govern-ment works.	By private in- dividuals.			Grazing land cultiva- ble.	Uncultivable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cul- tivation.	Rate per acre on cul- tivable land.	Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.	
Lucknow,	209,754	272,108	481,862	184,095	211,325	666,857	Rs. As. P. 11,62,869 0 0	2 6 7	...	...	Rs. As. P. 1 11 11	
Unao,	208,629	239,161	448,780	185,956	228,920	631,736	20,62,992 0 0	2 5 10	...	...	1 9 6	
Bara Bankees,	155,777	378,517	534,294	96,627	192,690	630,921	12,25,310 0 0	2 4 7	...	...	1 15 1	
Seaware,	154,840	759,288	914,078	283,672	213,869	1,197,752	13,26,678 0 0	1 7 8	...	...	1 1 6	
Hardul,	258,220	686,340	844,560	352,724	269,830	1,197,284	14,31,063 0 0	1 11 1	...	...	1 3 1	
Kharsa,	87,955	602,587	690,542	410,610	196,097	1,101,150	10,55,283 0 0	1 8 6	...	...	0 15 3	
Fyzabad,	480,441	344,592	825,033	239,654	417,314	1,064,067	16,73,848 0 0	2 0 6	...	...	1 9 2	
Bharatoli,	43,225	793,216	836,441	511,063	189,217	1,348,104	11,45,072 0 0	1 5 11	...	...	0 13 7	
Gonda,	120,990	332,149	453,139	180,846	152,118	633,983	9,17,952 0 0	2 0 4	...	...	1 7 2	
Boj Bareilly,	308,784	119,570	428,354	202,760	232,285	632,104	10,37,094 8 0	2 6 4	...	...	1 10 0	
Sultanpore,	293,459	110,875	504,334	182,478	315,001	689,812	10,94,098 13 0	2 2 8	...	...	1 9 4	
Fertabgurb,	409,383	124,680	534,063	163,675	411,124	697,948	11,77,163 14 0	2 3 3	...	...	1 11 0	
Total and average rates.	...	2,832,467	4,668,223	7,495,690	2,990,030	3,035,160	10,494,720	1,42,23,349 3 0	1 14 6	...	...	1 5 9	

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government, for the year ending 30th September 1871.

Nature of tenure.	No. of estates	No. of villa- ges.	No. of holders or sharehold- ers.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assess- ment of each estate.		Revenue rate per acre.		Supposed net profit per acre.
						Rs.	As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Great Zemindaries pay- ing more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	24	5,026	27	2,064,916	86,038	93,029	7 2 1	0 11 1	2 3	
	7	1,513	7	992,329	141,761	1,16,917	13 0 0	15 0 0	11 0	
Large Zemindaries pay- ing more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	240	6,208	211	3,433,055	14,304	14,704	3 5 1	2 7 1	2 2	
	139	2,174	1,266	1,236,663	8,896	11,838	14 0 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	
Small Zemindaries other than those of cul- tivating communities	2,440	4,258	16,459	2,170,394	889	1,036	3 7 1	3 5 1	0 9	
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	3,471	6,047	42,191	3,185,475	917	864	8 4 2	8 3 8	2 10	
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, in- cluding all small estates paying less than Rs. 100.	466	458	5,536	211,381	453	307	1 8 0	14 3 0	12 5	
Holders of revenue-free tenures ... { In perpetuity	700	1,586	1,198	286,308	409	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	411	330	1,798	84,280	205	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	
Purchasers of waste lands { Grantees	5	6	8	3,020	604	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	
Purchasers	15	34	15	49,584	...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	
	43	67	43	152,015	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	
Total	7,962	27,709	68,749	13,870,422	1,724	34,185	7 4 1	3 3 1	2 3	

Of this 5,497,371 acres are held under the law of primogeniture. Two-thirds of the great Zemindaries, paying more than Rs. 50,000 of revenue, are so held. Of these great Zemindaries, there are 31. Of the large Zemindaries, the masters of which form the bulk of the Talookdars of Oudh, there are 379, of which again two-thirds are held under the law of primogeniture. The returns of the number of shareholders in the smaller Zemindaries and coparcenary properties cannot as yet be depended on, and no correct deduction can be drawn as to the area and value of their average property. The area of 370,588 acres is held revenue free, chiefly in perpetuity. In five estates only with an aggregate area of 3,020 acres the revenue has been redeemed. There are 60 holders of waste-land allotments; of these 47 have purchased the fee-simple of 141,555 acres.

The following return is intended to shew the position of those "inferior zemindars and village occupants," whose rights in the soil have been the most important subject of the judicial inquiries in regular settlement. According to the present return the number of under-proprietary holdings in the province is 31,280 and the average rent paid on them Rs. 1-14-7 per acre, almost exactly the average of the incidence of the revenue demand. Till carefully revised by the settlement officers, this return cannot be accepted as correct. It does not shew the distinctions between the larger and smaller holdings, which is exhibited in the settlement reports and the returns of the averages shew that many holdings have been entered as single holdings, which are, in truth, coparcenary tenures. In one district, in which these tenures are perhaps of greater strength than in any other part of the province, a minute enquiry has been made. The actual number of under-proprietors in that one district is 11,529, and the average value of their intermediate right a yearly grace in rent amounting to Rs. 2-4-2 per man, in addition to the ordinary cultivating profits.

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number, of hold- ings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.
		acres.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Intermediate hold- ers between zemina- dars and ryots,	{ On permanent ten- ure	31,026	177 295 4 9	1 11 3
	{ On farming leases,	254	260 526 2 6	2 1 11

Register of transfers.—Only one small zemindary and 12 shares in small zemindaries were transferred by compulsory sale, as compared with 43 and 27 in the previous year; 59 small Zemindaries, and 369 shares were transferred by voluntary sale and gift, as compared with 112 and 588 respectively in the previous year; 20 sales of the holdings of proprietary cultivators took place, as compared with seven in the previous year.

Land Revenue.—The following are the comparative results regarding the land revenue :—

Assessed, ...	{ 1869-70, ...	...	...	Ra.	1,31 08,850
	{ 1870-71, ...	...	...	"	1,34,77,015
Remitted, ...	{ 1869-70, ...	...	...	"	53,433
	{ 1870-71, ...	...	...	"	12,315
Refunded, ...	{ 1869-70, ...	...	...	"	25,543
	{ 1870-71, ...	...	...	"	11,621
Realized, ...	{ 1869-70, ...	...	...	"	1,28,66,065
	{ 1870-71, ...	...	...	"	1,31,48,951

The revenue realized was the largest collected in the Province since British rule. The balance on the amount assessed was 2·3 per cent; in the previous year it was only 1·7, but in the two years preceding it had been, with a materially lower assessment, 2·79 and 4·75.

The Central Provinces.

Survey and Settlement.—The returns show that 25,767 square miles were previously surveyed according to the Topographical and 48,549 square miles according to the Revenue Survey. During the year 2952·75 square miles were further surveyed according to the Revenue Survey, at a cost of Rs. 37 12-8 per mile. The surveys were going on in the districts of Raipore and Chindwara. The area in which the Land Revenue Settlement has been made is 56,322 square miles; in 27,641 the Settlement is for 30 years; in 27,234, comprising the districts of Belaspore, Nimar, the Upper Godavery and Mundla, and portions of Chunda and Jubbulpore, for 20 years; and in 1,447, which are Zemindary lauds in Bhundara and Balaghat, for 3 years only. The Settlement of three districts, Nimar, Chunda and Mundla, had not been finally confirmed by Government; in Sumbulpore a summary settlement of the land revenue for a period of 12 years was in progress. Out of an assessed area of 36,046,250 acres, only 12,376,910 (a little more than one-third) are cultivated, 11,575,737 are culturable and 10,408,480 are unculturable; 1,685,123 acres are given as grazing lands. The Land reve-

now assessed is Rs. 58,05,159. The rate on cultivation thus falls at 7 annas 6 pie (nearly a shilling) per acre; on culturable lands at 3 annas 7 pie (nearly six-pence) per acre; and on the total area assessed at 2 annas 7 pie (about 3 pence 3 farthings) per acre. In a Province where the density of population varies greatly in different parts, and where the natural features of the country and qualities of the soil are in different parts extremely diverse, the amount of cultivation compared with the area assessed and the rate at which the assessments falls per acre vary very greatly in different districts. In Nagpore, for instance, more than one-half the assessed area is cultivated and the rate of assessment per acre falls at 13 annas 2 pie per acre on cultivation; at 9 annas 11 pie on culturable land; and 7 annas 5 pie on the entire area assessed. In Mundla, on the other hand, where the soil is light and poor, requiring rest every few years, and where the population is scanty and nomadic, less than a quarter of the assessed area is cultivated; and the assessment falls at the rate of 3 annas 1 pie per acre on cultivation, 11 pie on the culturable area and at 8 pie only on the whole area assessed.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in rueles.	Annual reve- nue asses- sed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	...	.....	.....
" for 30 years or up- wards ...	27,641	45,01,486	30th June 1897	
" for 10 years and under 30 ...	27,234	12,03,922	30th June 1888	
" under 10 years ...	1,447	10,741	30th June 1874	Zemindary was'es.
" in progress ...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	56,322	58,05,149	...	Exclusive of Feudatories.
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ...	.....	.....	.....
Do. without such record. Settlement du- } Detailed ring the year } Summary	4,200	83,619	.....	Extension of the present summary Settlement of the Sambalpoore dis- trict which is now be- ing settled.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

District.	Cultivated.			Total.	Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivable lands.	Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.
	By Government works.	By private individuals.										
Nagpore	...	7,128	984,492	991,620	98,306	318,065	234,457	1,742,448	813,281	0 13 2	0 9 11	0 7 5
Bhandara	...	12,929	807,583	820,512	30,845	561,593	612,419	2,016,379	4,03,673	0 8 0	0 4 8	0 3 3
Chanda	...	161,966	408,783	570,749	312,983	2,623,185	2,090,917	4,497,894	2,26,746	0 6 4	0 1 1	0 0 10
Wardha	...	3,830	753,669	757,499	20,763	273,834	226,561	1,283,578	4,84,636	0 10 2	0 7 4	0 0 6
Baleghat	...	111,369	112,678	224,045	...	341,822	1,103,247	1,693,214	76,892	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 0 8
Jalgaon	...	2,318	728,367	730,685	4,116	671,144	491,784	1,897,729	5,50,541	0 13 0	0 6 3	0 0 4
Sagar	...	6,913	618,509	625,421	241,766	529,695	342,955	1,740,837	4,47,826	0 11 5	0 5 2	0 0 1
Dumoh	...	1,464	424,183	425,646	177,171	235,673	370,506	1,208,896	2,64,084	0 9 11	0 5 0	0 0 3
Seoni	...	80,262	534,030	614,292	...	387,507	420,847	1,411,646	2,20,376	0 6 8	0 3 7	0 0 3
Munde	...	1,442	330,713	332,155	50,331	716,390	381,057	1,479,517	64,439	0 3 1	0 0 11	0 0 8
Betul	...	14,750	627,021	641,771	177,827	643,871	307,353	1,675,923	1,97,693	0 4 9	0 2 8	0 0 10
Hoshungabad	...	2,166	889,431	891,597	279,619	244,421	251,410	1,637,437	4,17,993	0 7 6	0 4 8	0 0 4
Narsinghpore	...	7,781	567,913	575,704	...	152,867	289,445	1,918,016	4,12,892	0 11 6	0 3 1	0 0 6
Ohindwara	...	6,668	597,821	604,489	286,063	184,424	257,895	1,372,859	1,97,859	0 6 10	0 3 1	0 0 3
Nimar	...	7,916	351,168	359,072	...	180,780	161,718	702,720	1,83,259	0 8 4	0 4 7	0 0 3
Nagpore	330	5,526	2,155,363	2,160,894	...	2,459,319	1,492,759	6,072,972	5,44,456	0 4 0	0 1 11	0 0 1
Besaoore	...	198,161	864,802	1,062,963	...	1,176,635	2,248,438	4,480,886	2,68,851	0 4 0	0 1 11	0 0 5
Sambarpore
Upper Godavary	...	9,333	33,370	42,703	5,324	39,402	59,602	207,362	31,543	0 11 10	0 3 5	0 2 5
Total	330	640,730	11,736,790	12,376,910	1,685,123	11,575,737	10,408,480	36,046,250	58,04,159	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 2 7

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders and share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.		Supposed net profits per acre.	
							Rs.	...	Ra.	...
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	4	683	4	943,776	235,944	12,489	0 00	0 11	0 10	0 3 6
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities.	45	2,067	88	2,013,769	44,750	11,690	0 00	0 4 2	0 3 6	0 1 8
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	15,047	19,926	37,038	26,874,071	1,779	312	0 00	2 9	0 1 8	0 3 4
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs. 100	6	6	85	4,243	707	339	0 00	7 8	0 3 4	0 1 0
Holders of revenue-free tenures { In perpetuity For life	38,170	7,976	35,731	6,210,391	163	13	8 00	1 4	0 1 0	0 5 6
" of quit-rent tenures { In perpetuity For life	4,316	1,136	4,710	390,929	90	...	...	...	0 5 6	0 3 6
Under Kham management	5,132	901	9,038	1,027,920	200	...	...	...	0 3 6	0 3 6
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	646	498	820	581,444	900	...	...	...	0 3 6	0 3 6
Purchasers of waste lands	1,128	793	1,390	703,630	632	...	...	...	0 3 6	0 3 6
...	7	7	...	4,169	595	47	0 00	1 2	0 0 6	0 0 6
...
...	201	...	181	196,617	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	64,702	33,994	89,076	339,50,953	602	...	...	...	...	...

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of hold- ings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent rate per acre.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Intermediate holders be- tween Zemindars and ryots. } On permanent tenure, ...	1,553	430 0 0	182 4 0	0 6 0
... } On farming leases ...	3,162	608 2 20	122 5 0	0 3 2
Ryots holding at fixed rates ...	155,743	17 1 52	15 2 9	0 13 10
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates...	133,365	15 3 13	11 4 11	0 11 4
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights ...	483,802	10 3 38	7 8 0	0 10 11
Holders of service grants ...	51,607	3 0 9	2 6 0	0 12 4

Transfer of Estates.—Of small zemindari 347 were transferred by voluntary sale or gift, 142 by compulsory sale under the decree of a Civil Court; 154 shares in such estates were voluntarily alienated and 28 by compulsion. Of proprietary cultivators, 450 voluntarily sold their lands and 26 were obliged to sell them. Of ryots holding at fixed rates 1,162 parted voluntarily with their holdings and 57 lost them by compulsory sale, while 613 ryots with rights of occupancy sold their rights and 46 were compelled to sell them. The power to sell land is one that is becoming more and more frequently exercised. The Civil Courts order many sales in execution of their decrees, and these represent but a small number of those that take place for the purpose of satisfying decrees or appeasing creditors.

Land Revenue.—The land revenue demand was Rs. 60,80,133 of which Rs. 60,76,286 was realized.

British Burma.

The area of the cultivated land under settlement was :—

District.	Area under Settlement in.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1870-71.	1871-72.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Akyab ...	79,524	75,800	"	3,723
Northern Arakan ...	54,638	54,945	"	43
Ramree ...	10,392	10,381	"	8
Sandoway ...	211,865	196,072	"	15,793
Basseln ...	72,556	65,224	"	7,332
Myanong ...	295,096	195,476	379	"
Prome ...	128,618	154,239	25,626	"
Thayet ...	"	"	"	"
Toungoo ...	28,695	28,695	"	"
Shwe-gyen ...	10,911	10,649	"	262
Amherst ...	68,492	69,421	"	70
Tavoy ...	11,476	11,575	"	"
Mergui ...	20,166	20,166	"	"
Total ...	883,571	882,345	Net de- crease.	1226

The whole question of the settlement of land in this Province was carefully considered by a committee of experienced officers, who recommended that the Settlement establishment sanctioned in 1869 should be modified and that, in future, settlements should be carried out under the supervision and control of the revenue authorities; that the primary duty of the establishment entertained for settlement purposes should be to demarcate and map the various holdings; that where possible a uniform rate of assessment should be imposed on the area of each kweng or plain, such rates to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner subject to the approval of the Commissioner; that the system of individual leases should be followed in all cases, the joint system having been productive of oppression; that leases for portions of holdings only should not be granted; that lessors should be allowed to abandon their holdings on giving one year's notice, or on payment of a year's tax; that an allowance for *bond fide* fallow land not exceeding one-quarter of the total area of the leased holdings should be granted; that the leases should be for periods of 5 or 10 years, one term of duration only being allowed in each kweng; that due provision should be made for providing that the village enclosure is not encroached upon, and that a sufficiency of grazing ground is allotted to each village; and that the rights of the cultivators to the waste lands adjoining leased tracts, should not be absolute but only preferential. These proposals met with the full approval of the Chief Commissioner, and on submission to the Government of India were generally accepted.

The total area of land under cultivation in 1871-72 was 2,143,968 acres, an increase of 53,582 acres over the area under tillage in the previous year. Of the gross area under cultivation 1,774,776 acres were under rice crops, 45,951 acres were fallow, 120,824 acres were utilized for gardens, 82,383 acres were under miscellaneous crops—chiefly cotton, sesamum, tobacco and sugar-cane,—112,362 acres were under toungya or hill cultivation and 7,672 acres were grant lands on which revenue had become assessable. The greatest increase was in the area of rice cultivation, due to the continued demand for this grain for Europe, and the Straits and China.

Surveyed and assessed area in Acres.

[illegible]

† Including Rs. 222—Miscellaneous Revenue.
† Exclusive of Northern Arakan.

The amount assessed as *Land Revenue* was £344,523 as against £331,944 in the previous year,—an increase of £12,579, or 3·78 per cent, of which £2,223 was realized in the Arakan division, £6,114 in Pegu and £4,242 in Tenasserim. In this Province with a sparse population and a vast extent of country culturable but uncultivated, the rates of assessment range low and depend to a great extent on the quality of the soil and ready means of transport, or otherwise. In some parts of Thayet and Sandoway the rent is as low as six pence per acre; whilst in Myanong and Amherst, where rich alluvial land is obtainable, and the facilities of transport are considerable, the highest rate levied is six shillings per acre. The light land tax, however, is supplemented by the capitation tax, which is peculiar to the Province, and by the rice duty, which is a tax which falls, from a variety of causes, wholly upon the producer and is equivalent to a duty of 14 per cent *ad valorem* on this article of export.

No landed proprietors known in India as Zemindars exist in this Province. The holders of the land are, with but few exceptions, the cultivators and the extent of their holdings averages about 5 acres. The exceptions are, where grants of waste land have been made to Europeans or Natives of India, but such grants are but little cultivated.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities ...	4	2	4	1,106	276·25	261	Rs. A. P. 1 3 1	6
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...	92	267	22	10,114	109	*407	10. As. 1 P. to Rs. 1-14-3	...
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rupees 100 ...	696,793	13,422	399,611	2,132,749	4·66	5-13-4	From 8 As. to Rs. 5	From 5 to 10 Rs.
Total ...	896,899	13,691	899,707	2,143,969	...	...	...	...

Ooorg.

The land revenue was Rs. 2,67,900. The cultivated area amounted to 100,912 acres of which 500 were irrigated.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Estates	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.	Supposed Net Profit per Acre.
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating Communities.	696	...	167	35,765	51	68-5-0	...	...
Proprietary Cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100	23,005	...	14,741	79,018	37/16	8-2-1	...	...
Proprietary Cultivating Communities paying in common	61	...	146	26,998	442 1/2	502-2-4	...	...
Holdings of Land- Revenue-Free { In perpetuity ... For life ...	947	...	367	3,246	37/16	...	Land Rs. 3-6-4 Coffee " 2-0-0	Land Rs. 2-6-4 Coffee " 10-0-0
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste land	13	...	13	50	315/16	147-13-6	...	...
Total ...	24,722	519	15,431	1,45,070	...	...	...	...

Mysore.

The duration of the survey assessment was fixed under Section 25 of Bombay Act I. of 1865, for periods of not more than 30, or less than 25, years, from the date of the introduction of the settlement in each case. Where special reason therefore exists, the term may be altered. Of the 81 talooks of which the Province now consists, survey operations had been extended to 24 at the close of 1870 and to 28 at that of the year under report. Of this latter number, the settlement was completed in 11 and the work was still in progress in 17. The Government land is held under the ryotwaree tenure, on a money assessment, or on the *metayer* system under which the Government dues are paid in kind. Under the revenue survey settlement, that system, so far as the State is concerned, will wholly cease. Meanwhile the ryots can always convert their occupation of such lands into the ordinary tenure and every encouragement to their so doing is afforded by Government.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.
Small Zemindaries other than those of Cultivating Communities	2,438 1/2	...	845,502	...	...	0-7-4
Proprietary Cultivating Communities paying in common	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietary Cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100	31,944 1/2	598,959	3,721,006	8-8 1/2	10 13 9	1-12-0
Holdings of Revenue-Free tenures { In perpetuity ... For life ...	836 1/2	...	663,487	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste lands	...	...	180	...	...	21-13-5
Total	35,219	...	5,230,175	...	...	...

Land Revenue.—The land revenue was Rs. 71,64,034, against Rs. 72,91,498 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 1,27,464.

Berar.

Land is assessed and occupied on the Ryotwara system. The surveyed and assessed area and the assessment for 1871-72 are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.						Assessment.			
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Land.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
Omra-wuttee ...	5,452	10,70,335	10,75,787	11,266	4,79,460	4,13,332	9,04,058	19,79,845	14,37,409	36	1 3 6	1 3 6	
Ellich-pore ...	8,680	6,14,692	6,23,372	9,78,000	15,909	47,274	10,41,183	16,64,555	9,46,768	83	1 6 7	0 9 1	
Woon ...	246	5,51,093	5,51,339	980	13,14,532	7,90,661	21,66,173	26,57,512	3,78,072	10 5 0	2 10 0	2 1 1	
Akoleh ...	20,591	13,71,735	13,92,326	15,794	1,17,698	1,73,249	3,05,741	16,98,067	18,41,423	59 6 12	6 12 6	6 12 6	
Buldana ...	23,802	12,64,865	12,93,667	26,119	1,82,576	2,87,061	4,95,756	17,89,423	9,65,441	12 3 5	6 7 15	12 3 5	
Basim ..	17,469	5,87,208	6,04,677	28,095	2,38,249	3,13,131	5,79,475	11,84,152	4,11,237	10 9	...	...
Total ...	81,240	54,59,928	55,41,168	10,60,254	23,48,424	20,23,708	54,32,386	1,09,73,654	59,80,050	1 0 4	0 12 0	1 0 10 0	

During 1871-72 the area of cultivation increased to the extent of 106,741 acres, the consequent increase in the assessment being rupees 2,17,923 (£21,792-6s.) The land revenue demand rose from Rupees 47,32,702 (£4,73,270 4s.) in 1870-71 to Rupees 49,37,847 (£4,93,784 14s.) in 1871-72.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION:

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATION.

THERE are four law-making Councils in India—those of the Governor General, of Bengal, of Madras and Bombay. Each consists of the Executive Council with additional members representing the non-official public, Native and European.

In the Governor General's Council, also, there are generally three or four official members who advise or take charge of measures referring to the Provinces, such as the North West, the Punjab, Bombay and Madras. The Lieutenant Governor, or Governor, of the Province in which the Central Legislature may sit, is *ex officio* a member of it. Bengal has no Executive Council. The Governor General has the power of veto on the legislation of the inferior Legislatures, and the Secretary of State for India may advise Her Majesty to disallow the Acts of the Governor General's Council.

The Governor General's Legislative Council.

In 1871-72 twenty-one Acts were passed by the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Act No. XVIII. of 1871 (An Act for the Levy of Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.)

The Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated 14th December 1870, conferred upon Local Governments the charge of certain Departments of the public service specially connected with local requirements, and reduced the amount of the grants hitherto made for those services from the Imperial Revenue. It became necessary, therefore, to supplement those grants and thus to provide, in the North-Western Provinces, the means of carrying out many works of local improvement which were urgently required, but for which, under existing circumstances, no assignments could be made from Imperial funds. In districts temporarily settled, in which the term of settlement has expired, it is provided, in section 3, that every estate shall be liable to such assessment as the local Government thinks fit, not exceeding five per cent. of its annual value. In such cases "annual value" is defined to mean double the amount of land-revenue assessed for the time being on an estate. In districts permanently settled, the Local Government is empowered, by section 4, to impose a rate not exceeding two annas for each acre under cultivation, half of which the landlord may, by section 7, recover from his tenant. Section 10 prescribes the objects to which the Local Government may assign the proceeds of the rate; and it is provided that the assignment in each district shall not, in any year, be less than the total sum levied in that year in the district. The unexpended surplus of any assignment may, at the discretion of the Local Government, either be re-assigned for expenditure in the same district, or applied generally for the benefit of the North-Western Provinces. Section 13 provides for the keeping of the necessary accounts; section 14 for the appointment of local committees to supervise the expenditure of the sum assigned, and section 15 for suits brought for the recovery from co-sharers, tenants or others, of any sum on account of a rate imposed under the Act, and for suits on account of the illegal exaction of any such rate, or for the settlement of accounts.

Act No. XIX. of 1871 (An Act to provide for the Appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.)

Doubts having been expressed as to whether the mode of appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces was in conformity with the provisions of the Regulations, this Act was passed to dispose of the matter, and to define with distinctness the powers of the Local Government in connection with this subject. The Act became operative on 1st September 1872, when the new Code of Criminal Procedure came into force.

must state his objection in writing to the Collector within a month (section 9). If the landlord does not within a month object, the Collector may, if he considers the security tendered by the applicant sufficient, grant him a certificate sanctioning the advance (section 10). If the applicant, being a tenant, cannot furnish any adequate security, the notice to the landlord is to warn him that, if within a month he does not object to the loan, he will be deemed to have assented to it, and to have agreed that the land in respect of which the loan is asked shall be pledged as security for repayment of the loan (section 12). If the landlord so signifies his dissent, and refuses to withdraw it, the Collector is not to grant a certificate; if the landlord does not express dissent or if he withdraws it, the Collector may, if the value of the land, together with any other security deposited by the borrower, is not less than the advance, grant the applicant a certificate sanctioning the advance. All sums granted on a certificate given under the Act are to be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made, or by his security; or, if they cannot be so recovered, as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of the land to be improved. By section 17 it is provided that, when a landlord consents that the land in occupation of his tenant shall be pledged as security for an advance, the improvement effected by means of such advance shall not be deemed to alter the relative position of the landlords and tenant in reference to the land. Section 18 authorizes the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules proscribing the manner in which applications for advances may be made; the conditions under which advances may be granted, and under which they will be repayable; for securing the due expenditure of the advances, the proper execution, inspection and maintenance of the works for which the advance was made; the instalments by which advances shall be repaid, and the rate of interest to be charged; and for the keeping and auditing of accounts of receipts and expenditure under the Act.

Act No. XXVII. of 1871 (An Act for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuuchs.)

Various tribes in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh carry on theft and robbery systematically. They live quietly for part of the year in their own districts, but they spend the rest of it in wandering about the country plundering, and on their return divide their gains according to a fixed rule. In the North-Western Provinces alone, there are twenty-nine tribes who support themselves in the manner above described. In the Punjab a system of Police control had been, until within the last few years, exercised over tribes of this description with most useful results. The rules involved in this control were, however, pronounced by the Chief Court to be without legal warrant. The system consequently fell into abeyance, and the result was an alarming increase of crime in the Punjab and neighbouring territories, which the authorities found no difficulty in connecting with the persons lately liberated from surveillance. The object of Act XXVII of 1871 is, therefore, to restore the system of superintendence and control, subject, however, to such conditions as will ensure its not being employed in a rash or oppressive manner.

The second part of the Act provides a somewhat similar system of registration for eunuuchs who are reasonably suspected of kidnapping or mutilating children, or of committing offences under section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. By section 26, registered eunuuchs are prohibited from appearing in public dressed or ornamented like women, or from taking part in any public or private exhibition, and (by section 27) from keeping any boy under the age of sixteen under their control; nor, by section 29, can such a person be guardian to a minor, make a will, make a gift, or adopt a son. Provision is made, in section 28, for the removal of boys found in the house, or under the control, of a registered eunuch, and for their transmission to their home or other safe disposal.

Act No. XXVIII. of 1871 (An Act to amend the European Vagrancy Act, 1869.)

The object of this Act is to provide for the case of men coming from Australia in charge of horses, on engagements which terminate on the conclusion of the voyage. Such persons are at once thrown out of employ and become vagrants; but as there is no person in this country to serve whom they have landed, it is impossible to put in force the provisions of section thirty-one of the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, as to the recovery of cost of removal and other expenses incidental to their vagrancy. The Act meets this difficulty by enlarging the wording of section thirty-one in such a manner as to render the consignee of any imported animal, or the agents in India for the sale of such animal, or (if the consignee or agent cannot be found) the agent to whom the ship in which the animal came was consigned, liable to all charges incurred by the State in consequence of the person who has come to India in charge of such animal becoming a vagrant within a year after his arrival in India.

Act No. XXIX. of 1871 (An Act for repealing certain Regulations of the Bengal Code which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.)

It is an essential part of the scheme for effecting a complete consolidation of the existing enactments that all inoperative provisions and unnecessary matter therein contained should

rst be expunged. This has already been accomplished as regards the Acts of the Governor General in Council, extending from the year 1834 up to the present time, by Acts VIII. of 1868 and XIV. of 1870. The sifting process has likewise been applied more or less effectively by the local legislatures to the Regulations of the Madras and Bombay Codes, and they have now been reduced to very moderate proportions.

Fifty-three obsolete Regulations are thus got rid of.

Act No. XXX. of 1871 (An Act to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in the Punjab.)

The preamble recites that all lakes, rivers, streams, and other natural drainage-channels and collections of water are the property of Government.

Whenever Government thinks that the water of any stream, lake, &c. should be applied for the purpose of a canal or drainage-work, a notification to that effect is to appear in the gazette. Provision is made in sections 11 and 12 for the abatement of a tenant's rental in respect of any such stoppage or diminution, and for its enhancement if the water supply is subsequently restored.

Section 32 lays down the conditions to which all contracts made for the supply of canal water, and all rules framed by the Local Government on this subject, must conform. Sections 33 to 35 define the persons who are liable for water used in an unauthorized manner or suffered to run to waste. Sections 36 to 43 provide two modes of payment for canal-water,—one by the occupier to be called the "occupier's rate," and one by the owner in respect of the benefit received by the canal-irrigation. Section 40 authorizes the Local Government to frame rules for the apportionment of the "owner's rate" between the landlord and tenants of a class not liable to enhancement on account of the increased productiveness of the soil. In sections 44 to 48, provision is made for the imposition, in certain cases, of a rate on lands irrigable but not irrigated. At any time not less than five years after the commencement of irrigation from a canal, an enquiry may be ordered by the Local Government into its condition and the irrigation therefrom. If such enquiry satisfies the Local Government that the owners of lands irrigable by the canal have not made reasonable use of it, the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Government of India, declare that the owners of all lands irrigable by the canal, within certain specified limits, shall be charged with a special rate, not to exceed two rupees per annum per acre. Section 48 defines the meaning of "irrigable by a canal" for the purposes of this portion of the Act. Section 50 provides for the assessment of cultivated land within 300 yards of a canal, which appears to be benefited by percolation from a canal.

Part VI. provides for the employment of forced labour in canal-works in such districts as the Local Government thinks fit. This was an existing custom in certain parts of the Province from time immemorial; it is congenial to the people's taste, and this Part of the Act does little more than re-enact the rules which the people have themselves adopted for their own convenience.

Act No. XXXI. of 1871 (An Act to regulate the Weights and Measures of Capacity of British India.)

The Indian Weights and Measures Act, 1870, having been disallowed, Act XXXI. of 1871 was passed for the purpose of re-enacting such portions of the former Act as were understood not to be objected to by the Secretary of State. The Act was, therefore, practically a re-enactment of Act XI. of 1870, with the omission of the provisions which referred to measures of length and area, or authorized Government to compel the adoption of the new weights in particular cases.

Act No. XXXII. of 1871 (An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Civil Courts in Oudh.)

Section 11 provides for the extent of ordinary original jurisdiction to be exercised by the Courts, the first grade being empowered to hear suits up to two hundred rupees, the second grade up to five hundred rupees, and the third grade suits of any amount; the fourth and fifth grades—the Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner—have no ordinary original jurisdiction; the Chief Commissioner may invest any Court of the first grade with powers up to five hundred rupees and any Court of the second grade with powers up to one thousand rupees. Sections 16–25 provide for appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from Courts of the first and second grades lie ordinarily to the Deputy Commissioner, unless when the amount in suit is over one thousand rupees, when the appeal lies to the Commissioner. Appeals from the original judgments of the Deputy Commissioner lie to the Commissioner, and from those of the Commissioner to the Judicial Commissioner. If the decision of the Appellate Court modifies the decision of the Original Court, the Judicial Commissioner may, if he thinks it necessary, allow a further appeal to himself. In the decision of the Appellate Court confirms that of the Original Court, the decision shall be final, except that, if the Appellate Court is in doubt as to a point of law or the construction of a document, it may refer it for the decision of the Judicial Commissioner.

Act No. XXXIII. of 1871 (An Act to consolidate and define the Law relating to the Settlement and Collection of Land-Revenue in the Punjab, and for other purposes.)

The object was to re-enact, in distinct language and in a compendious form, the various rules and orders which previously regulated, the subject of the assessment and collection of the land revenue, and the registration of landed interests incidental thereto. Chapter I provides for the appointment of Revenue Officers of four grades, and for the issue of rules by the Local Government as to the appointment, duties, payment and removal of Lambardars, Patwaris, Kanningos and other village officials. Chapter II, deals with settlements. Section 7 defines the meaning of the phrase "under settlement," and section 9 provides that the Local Government shall, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, give written instructions to the officer in charge of a settlement as to the principles on which the assessment is to be made. The various kinds of settlement, summary and regular settlements and re-settlements, are next set out (section 10), and the details of a notification of settlement prescribed (section 11). Section 12 lays down the documents of which the Record-of-rights shall consist; the language in which these documents shall be couched, and the manner in which they are to be prepared, signed and attested, may be prescribed by the Local Government. As to the effect of settlement proceedings, it is provided, in section 13, that judicial decisions passed by Settlement Officers shall have the same effect, and be proved in the same manner, as any other judicial decision, and that entries in the record, duly authenticated, shall be presumed to be true. Section 17 provides for the sanction of a settlement by the Local Government, either as regards the assessment or the Record-of-rights, or both; and section 18 for the revision of either at any time before sanction. In section 19 the rule is laid down as to the revision of a Record-of-rights once sanctioned, and in the following section it is provided that any one aggrieved by an entry on the Record-of-rights may bring a suit for a declaration that such entry is incorrect, and may join Government and every interested person as defendants in such suit. Revenue Officers are empowered, by section 22, to require the erection or repair of boundary pillars. By section 23, Settlement Officers may issue Commissions to take evidence, and, if empowered by the Local Government, may refer any matter in dispute to arbitrators, with or without the consent of the parties. The arbitrators so appointed are to have such powers, and their finding to be liable to such appeal, as the Local Government directs (section 25). Settlement Officers have the same powers (section 21), to compel the attendance of witnesses as are vested in the Civil Courts, and the same rights as to entry and inspection of land (section 26) as are specified in section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. As to the effects of the Record-of-rights on rights of proprietorship, it is provided, in section 28, that in future settlements, unless it is otherwise expressly recorded, all forests, waste-lands, quarries, spontaneous produce, and accessory interests shall be deemed to belong to the owners of the estates; and in section 29 that, in all present settlements, forests, waste-lands, quarries, spontaneous produce, and other accessory interests in land shall be presumed to belong to Government, but that this presumption may be defeated by showing, from the assessment, that such interest was regarded as belonging to the proprietor of the estate. Mines of metal or coal are, in every instance, the property of Government, but compensation for injury done, in working these, to the surface of the soil, is to be made to the owner of the estate. Chapter III, deals with "engagements for the payment of land revenue;" the persons to whom the settlement is to be offered; the mode in which the offer is to be made; the liability involved by its acceptance, and the effect of a refusal on the part of the owners of an estate to engage for its land-revenue. Chapter IV, provides for the maintenance of the Record-of-rights by the Deputy Commissioner after the conclusion of the settlement, and for rules to be framed by the Local Government as to the necessary entries.

Act No. I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.)

Previous to the passing of this Act, India did not possess any uniform law of evidence. Within the presidency towns, the English law of evidence was in force, modified by certain Acts of the Indian Legislature, of which Act II. of 1855 was the most important. This measure, however, did not profess to set forth any general and systematic statement of the law, but appeared to have been designed, not as a complete body of rules, but as supplementary to, and corrective of, the English law, and also of the customary law of evidence prevailing in those parts of British India where the English law is not administered. As the customary law had not assumed any definite form, and as some branches of it had fallen into complete abeyance, the Mofussil Courts were left without any fixed rules, except those contained in Act II. of 1855 and other kindred enactments, and the practice differed in various parts of the country as to the degree in which the provisions of the English law on the subject were considered obligatory. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, provides a general and comprehensive system for the whole of British India; the rules contained in it apply to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court, including Courts-Martial, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator. As "Court" is defined to include all Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally entitled to take evidence, the Act will practically be applicable to every inquiry with which the Courts can in any way be concerned.

The plan upon which the Act proceeds is as follows: every judicial proceeding whatever has for its object the ascertaining of some right or liability. If the proceeding is criminal, the object is to ascertain the liability to punishment of the person accused; if the proceeding civil, the object is to ascertain some right of property or status, or the right of one party to receive, or the liability of the other to afford, some form of relief. All rights and liabilities are dependent upon, and arise out of, facts, the word "fact" being defined as including—1, anything, state of things, or relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses; 2, any mental condition of which any person is conscious. Any fact from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence, non-existence, nature or extent of any right, liability or disability, asserted or denied, in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows, is termed "a fact in issue" (section 3). The ascertainment of some such facts is the object of every judicial proceeding, and for this purpose other facts, connected with, and bearing upon, facts in issue, in certain specified ways, are allowed to be given in evidence, and are termed relevant facts: The following are declared to be relevant facts:—

1. Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction (section 6). 2. Facts which are the occasion, cause or effect, immediately or otherwise, of a relevant fact or a fact in issue, or which constitute the state of things under which it happened, or afforded an opportunity for its occurrence or transaction (section 7). 3. Facts which show or constitute motive or preparation for a fact in issue or relevant fact; and the conduct of any party to a suit or proceeding in reference to any fact in issue or relevant fact; the word "conduct," however, being defined not to include statements, except when such statements accompany or explain acts other than statements (section 8). 4. Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which support or rebut an inference suggested by a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which establish the identity of anything or person whose identity is relevant, or fix the time or place at which a fact in issue or relevant fact happened, or show the relation of parties by whom such fact was transacted (section 9). 5. Things said or done by a conspirator in reference to the common intention, as against any other conspirator (section 10). 6. Facts which are inconsistent with a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which, by themselves, or in connection with other facts, render the existence or non-existence of a relevant fact or fact in issue highly probable or improbable (section 11). 7. Facts which enable the Court to determine the amount of damages to be awarded. 8. Any transaction, by which a right or custom, the existence of which is in question, was created, claimed, recognized, asserted or denied, or which was inconsistent with its existence; or any particular instance in which such right or custom was claimed, recognised, exercised or disputed, or departed from (section 13). 9. Facts showing the existence of any state of mind, body, or bodily feeling which is in issue or relevant (section 14). 10. Facts which, when the question is whether an act was intentional or accidental, show that it forms one of a series of similar occurrences (section 15). 11. Facts which, when the question is whether a particular act was done, show the existence of a course of business, according to which it would naturally have been done (section 16).

Another class of relevant facts are "Admissions" (section 17—31), which are statements of the nature, and made by the persons and under the circumstances, stated in sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. Section 21 provides that, except in two specified instances, an admission may be proved only as against the person who made it, or his representative in interest, but not in his behalf. Sections 22—29 deal with certain exceptions to the relevancy of admissions, especially with reference to confessions improperly obtained. Section 30 provides that, when more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, a confession made by one of such persons, affecting himself and some other of the accused, may be taken into account as against any one whom it affects. Section 31 enacts that admissions are not conclusive proof of the facts admitted. Another class of relevant facts are certain statements of relevant facts (section 32) which are relevant when the person who made them is dead, cannot be found, or has become incapable of giving evidence, or cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances, the Court considers unreasonable. These statements are—1, statements by a deceased person as to the cause of his death; 2, statements made in the ordinary course of business; 3, statements against interest; 4, statements as to a custom, by a person likely to be acquainted with it; 5, statements as to relationship, by a person having special knowledge; 6, statements in wills, pedigree, or tombstones, &c., as to relationship between deceased persons; 7, statements in a deed, will, or other document, relating to a transaction in which a right or custom was created, claimed, modified, recognized, asserted or denied; and 8, statements of relevant feelings or impressions by a number of persons.

Under this heading is placed evidence given by a witness in a former judicial proceeding: section 33 defines the conditions under which such evidence is relevant in another judicial proceeding, for the purpose of proving the facts stated. By section 34, entries in books of account, regularly kept, referring to a matter under enquiry, are relevant, but are not sufficient by themselves to charge any person with liability. The four following sections provide for the case of entries in public or official books, published maps or plans, records in Acts of Parliament or of the Indian Legislatures, statements in Gazettes, Law Reports, &c. Another class of relevant facts are judgments of the Courts given in former suits or proceedings. Section 40—44 define the circumstances under which they become relevant. Section 40 provides for the plea of *res judicata*, by enacting that any judgment which, by law, prevents a Court from taking cognizance of a suit or holding a trial, is relevant when the question is whether such suit or trial should be held. By section 41, a final judgment of a competent Court, in the exercise of Probate, Matrimonial, Admiralty or Insolvency jurisdiction, which confers or takes away any legal character, or declares a person to be entitled to any such character, or to be entitled to anything, not as against any particular person, but absolutely, is conclusive proof as to the legal character or right which it confers or takes away, or de-

clares to exist or not to exist. Judgments, other than those referred to in section 41, are relevant, if they refer to relevant matters of a public nature, but are not conclusive proof of that which they state (section 43). Other judgments are irrelevant unless their existence is a fact in issue or relevant fact under some other provision of the Act—as, e. g., the existence of a judgment against a man might be relevant as showing his motive for murdering the judgment-creditor.

Relevant opinions are next dealt with; sections 45—51 set forth the cases in which opinions are relevant, namely, the opinions of experts as to points of foreign law or science or art, or identity of handwriting; the opinions of persons acquainted with handwriting as to its identity; the opinions, as to a general right or custom, of persons who would be likely to know of it, if it existed; the opinions of persons having special means of knowledge, as to (1) the usages and tenets of any body of men or family; (2) the constitution or government of any religious body, or (3) the meaning of terms used by particular classes of people (section 49); and, except under certain circumstances, the opinions expressed in the conduct of persons having special means of knowledge as to the relationship of one person to another. Sections 52 to 55 deal with the cases in which "character" is relevant either in civil or criminal proceedings. This concludes the first Part of the Act, which disposes of the relevancy of facts, or, in other words, answers the question, *What facts may be proved.*

The second Part of the Act answers the question, *How facts, which are relevant under Part I, are to be proved?* Sections 56, 57, and 58 enumerate certain facts which the Court will recognize without proof, namely, those of which the Court takes judicial notice, and those which the parties agree, at the hearing or by writing under their hands, to admit, or which by any rule of pleading in force they are deemed to have admitted. Sections 59 and 60 provide that everything, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence,

but that oral evidence must, in every instance, be direct; i. e., the evidence of a man who relates the impression produced on his own senses by the fact stated, or, if the fact is to be proved by the existence of an opinion, who states that he holds that opinion. An exception is made in favour of statements of the opinions of experts, which may, if necessary, be proved by the production of a published treatise. If oral evidence relates to a material thing, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require it to be produced for inspection. The next chapter (sections 61 to 90) deals with the mode in which documents must be proved. Sections 62 and 63 define primary and secondary evidence, and the two next sections provide that, except in certain specified cases, documents must be proved by primary evidence. Section 68 provides that, in certain instances, it shall be necessary, in order to make use of secondary evidence, that the party in possession of a document shall be first served with notice to produce; but the Court may always dispense with this necessity. The proof of signatures of documents required by law to be attested, of documents requiring attestation, but which a party admits, and of the identity of handwriting are next dealt with (sections 67 to 73). Provision is next made for the proof of certain documents defined as "public documents" (sections 74 to 78); and the next ten sections (79 to 89) lay down certain presumptions as to documents, which are to be drawn in the cases enumerated. Thus, the Court shall presume that documents purporting to be certificates, or certified copies or other documents declared by law to be admissible as evidence of any fact, are genuine (section 79); that a record of evidence purporting to be signed by a competent officer is genuine; and the statements by such officer as to the mode in which it was taken are true (section 80); that Government Gazettes, Private Acts of Parliament, &c., are genuine; that the seal or signature of a document admissible in an English Court without proof is genuine; that maps and plans made by order of Government are accurate; that books purporting to be printed by order of Government and to contain the laws of the country, and books containing reports of judicial rulings, are genuine (section 84); that powers of attorney executed before certain officials were executed as they purport to have been (section 85); and that documents called for and not produced were duly attested, stamped, and executed (section 89). The Court, also, may presume that a document purporting to be a certified copy of the judgment of a foreign Court, if authenticated in the manner prescribed, is genuine and accurate; that books referring to matters of public interest were published as they purport to have been published; that a telegraphic message received corresponds with a message delivered for transmission; and that documents purporting to be thirty years old, produced from proper custody, were signed, executed, and attested as they purport to have been.

Chapter VI. (sections 91 to 100) deals with the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence. Section 91 provides that, when the terms of a contract or disposition of property have been reduced to writing, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be in writing, no evidence shall, except in the cases stated, be given in proof of the terms of such contract, disposition or matter, except the writing itself, or secondary evidence of the writing, in cases in which secondary evidence is, under the Act, admissible. By section 92, when any contract, disposition, or matter of the nature referred to in section 91 has been proved in the manner there provided, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted, as between the parties, for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or subtracting from, its terms. Several provisions, however, are added, grounded on decisions of the English Courts, setting forth the cases in which oral evidence is admissible for the purpose of modifying a written contract; and the following sections lay down, with some particularity, rules as to the conditions under which the language of a document may, if it is insufficient, indistinct, technical, inaccurate or unmeaning, be supplemented by oral evidence.

The material and mode of proof being now disposed of, Part III. of the Act goes on to deal with "the production and effect of evidence." Chapter VII. lays down rules for deciding on

whom, in each instance, the burthen of proof lies. Besides the general rule in section 102, that the burthen of proof lies on the person against whom the decision would lie if no evidence were given on either side, some special rules are given in the following sections, *e. g.*, that the burthen of proving a fact necessary to make any evidence admissible lies on the person who wishes to give such evidence (section 104); that when a person is accused of an offence, the burthen of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any of the general or special exceptions of the Indian Penal Code or other law, lies on the accused person (section 105); that when a fact is specially within a person's knowledge, the burthen of proving it lies on him (section 106); that when the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burthen of proving him to be dead lies on the person who asserts it (section 107); that when a man has not been heard of for seven years, the burthen of proving him to be alive lies on the person who asserts it (section 108); that when persons have acted as partners, landlord and tenant, or principal and agent, the burthen of showing that they do not stand in those relations to one another lies on the person who asserts it (section 109); that the burthen of proving that a man is not entitled to that of which he is in possession lies on the person who asserts it (section 110); that when a person occupies a position of active confidence towards another, and a transaction takes place between them, the burthen of proving the *bona fides* of the transaction lies on the person occupying such position (section 111); that the birth of a person during a valid marriage between his mother and any man, or within 280 days after its dissolution, shall be conclusive proof of his legitimacy, unless it can be shown that the parties had no opportunity of access (section 112); that a notification in the Gazette of a cession of territory shall be conclusive proof that a valid cession has taken place (section 113); and finally, section 114 allows the Court, in a large number of cases, to place the burthen of proof on which party it pleases, by providing that the Court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct, and private and public business, in their relation to the facts of the case.

The subject of *stoppel* is dealt with in chapter VIII; the competence of witnesses in chapter IX, and the mode in which witnesses shall be examined in chapter X. Amongst other provisions on this subject, it is enacted, in section 146 and the following sections, that a witness may be asked questions, not otherwise relevant, for the purpose of testing his veracity, finding out who he is, or shaking his credit; that when the question is as to matter not relevant, except in so far as it tends to injure the witness's character, the Court shall decide whether the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and shall be guided in deciding on the admissibility of the question, by certain specified considerations (section 148); that such question shall be asked only when the person asking them has reasonable ground to believe the imputation conveyed to be well founded (section 149); that cases in which such questions are asked by barristers or pleaders, without such reasonable ground, may be reported to the High Court (section 150); and that, when such questions have been answered, evidence shall not be given to contradict the witness's answer, except in the cases especially mentioned (section 153.) Section 155 points out the mode in which a witness's credit may be impeached by the adverse party, or, with the Court's consent, by the person who calls him; section 156 provides for corroborative evidence; sections 159 and 160 for a witness refreshing his memory by reference to a document made at or near the time of the transaction to which it relates; and section 161 that a witness so using a document may be cross-examined upon it. Section 165 confers on a Judge the power, in order to discover relevant facts, of asking any question he pleases, or ordering the production of any document; but it provides that his judgment must be based on facts relevant and duly proved; that the Judge shall not compel a witness to answer any question which he is by the Act privileged not to answer; nor ask any question which, under the provisions of the Act, is improper, nor, except as provided by the Act, dispense with primary proof of a document.

Chapter XI re-enacts a provision of Act II. of 1855, to the effect that the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not, of itself, be ground for a new trial or reversal of any decision, if it appears that, independently of the evidence admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision, or that, if the rejected evidence had been admitted, it ought not to have varied the decision.

Act No. II. of 1872 (An Act to revive and continue the operation of Act XV. of 1867, to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab, and for other purposes.)

Act No. III. of 1872 (An Act to provide a form of Marriage in certain cases.)

For some years past the attention of the Government had been directed to the claims of persons, not belonging to any of the established religions of the country, to a form of marriage the legality of which should be beyond dispute. The members of the *Brahma-Samaj* having taken the opinion of the Advocate General of Bengal on the validity of the marriage ceremony practised among themselves, were led by his reply to entertain grave doubts as to the legal effect of marriages so solemnized and as to the legitimacy of the offspring arising therefrom. The position of these and other classes rendered it clear that relief ought to be afforded: considerable doubt, however, was felt as to the mode in which this could most conveniently be done. The intention originally was to have a simple Civil Marriage Act

and in 1869 a Bill was accordingly introduced "to legalize marriages between certain Natives of British India not professing the Christian Religion." The Select Committee, however, to which this measure was referred, reported that the various Local Governments were unanimously opposed to its introduction, while they agreed in considering that it would be unobjectionable if confined to the members of the Brahma samaja, for whose benefit it was immediately designed. The Committee recommended, therefore, that the Bill should be thus restricted in its scope, and provided a declaration to be made in every case of a person marrying under it, to the effect that the person so marrying was a member of the Brahma-samaja. This proposal, however, was strongly objected to by the less advanced section of the Brahmists, who call themselves the Adhi Brahma-samaja, and, regarding themselves still as Hindus, deprecated all legislation on the subject of Brahmist marriages, as implying doubts which they did not feel, as to their competence to contract valid marriages, and objected to the Bill as indicating that the Brahmist sect necessarily professed views with which they did not sympathize. On the other hand, it was found that the more advanced sect of the Brahmists had no objection to declare that they were neither Hindus, Mahomedans, nor Parsis, and would be satisfied with a Bill providing a form of marriage for persons who were prepared to make a declaration to that effect.

The present Act, accordingly, is so framed as to apply only to such persons as do not belong to the Christian, Jewish, Hindoo, Mahomedan, Parsee, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion, and by section 2 it is further necessary in order to a marriage under the Bill that—

- (1) neither party should have a husband or wife living;
- (2) that the man should have completed eighteen years, and the woman fourteen years of age;
- (3) that each party, if under the age of twenty-one years, should have obtained the consent of his or her father or guardian.

It is also essential that the parties should not be related to one another in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to any law to which either of them is subject, render a marriage between them illegal. As to this last point, however, it is provided that no law or custom as to consanguinity shall prevent such persons from marrying, unless a relationship between them can be traced through some common ancestor, who stands to each in a nearer relationship than great-great-grandfather, or unless one of the parties is the lineal ancestor, or a brother or sister of a lineal ancestor, of the other. Section 17 provides that the Indian Divorce Act shall apply to marriages contracted under the Act, and that a marriage under the Act may be declared void, as well for the causes mentioned in the Divorce Act, as on the ground that it contravenes some one or more of the conditions (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section 2. By section 18, the issue of marriages under the Act shall, if they marry under the Act, be subject to the law of their father as to the prohibition of marriages on the ground of consanguinity or affinity, subject, however, to the provisions annexed by the Act to the rule on this subject. In order to guard against the Act being used inferentially to throw a doubt on the validity of marriages contracted otherwise than under its provisions, it is provided that, if the validity of any such marriage shall be questioned in any Court, it shall be decided as though the Act had not been passed. Section 20 provides retrospectively for the validation of certain marriages solemnized before the passing of the Act, by persons who, if it had been in existence, might have taken advantage of its provisions.

Act No. IV. of 1872 (An Act for declaring which of certain rules, laws and regulations have the force of law in the Punjab, and for other purposes.)

On the annexation of the Punjab, the province had been for a considerable period administered by means of rules and orders issued personally by the Governor General in Council; and, even after the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor, it was understood that the laws in force in other parts of India were not in many instances extended to the Punjab in a plenary and unconditional manner, but were liable, from time to time, to be modified by administrative orders of the Government of India or the Local Government. A large number of such orders were in existence when the Indian Councils' Act was passed. This measure was deemed to put an end to the power of the Governor General to pass orders for the government of the Punjab, otherwise than in accordance with the means therein provided; but section 25 had the effect of giving all rules and orders hitherto issued by the Governor General or the Local Government the force of law. One consequence of this was, that it became impossible to say with certainty what the law of the Province was, as the language of Government had not, in many instances, made it clear how far a direction was intended to be imperative, or to what extent laws in force in other parts of India were intended to be enacted; nor had any approach to an authoritative list of the rules, orders and regulations legalized by section 25 of the Indian Councils Act been attempted. The difficulties arising from this state of things were most felt in connection with a volume commonly described as the *Punjab Civil Code*, which was issued originally as a *Law Manual* for the use of officials, but had come to be regarded by some officers in the Punjab as having, in parts at least, acquired the force of law, while other officers still treated it as invested with no more than its original authority. A difference of opinion on this point having arisen between the Judges of the Chief Court, legislation became inevitable.

Act No. V. of 1872 (An Act to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay over the Province of Sindh.)

Bengal.

Act IV. of 1871.—An Act for the better sanitation of Pooree and other towns in Orissa, and regulation of lodging-houses therein.

This Act made provision for the licensing and regulation of pilgrims' lodging-houses at Pooree, and on the main lines of road leading thither, and for the better sanitation of Pooree and other towns in Orissa. It empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Health Officer for Pooree, and empowered the Magistrate to grant house-owners licenses for the reception of lodgers into their houses, subject to inspection, and to penalties for breach of rules. It provided also certain conservancy regulations, and empowered the Magistrate, with the assent of the Health Officer and Civil Surgeon, and the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to make byelaws relating to conservancy and the regulation of pilgrims. The Lieutenant-Governor may extend the Act, or part of it, to Bhoobaneswur and Jajipore, or to any of the towns or villages in Orissa used as pilgrims' stages, or on the line of roads habitually traversed by pilgrims. As many as 497 lodging-houses have been licensed under the Act, and improvements in the way of their ventilation have been impressed on the notice of the owners. Attention has been paid to conservancy, and a general plan of drainage is being considered. As far as is yet known, the Act has worked successfully, and has met with no opposition.

Act V. of 1871.—An Act to facilitate drainage in certain districts of Bengal.

This Act provides for the better drainage and improvement of certain lands in the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan. The sums advanced to carry out the scheme must be repaid by the proprietors of the lands improved, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. They will be apportioned amongst such proprietors with reference to the quantity of land in the possession of each which will be directly benefited by such improvements and the benefit derived by such land. The sums so apportioned are recoverable from the proprietors under the provisions of Act VII. (B. C.) of 1868. The proprietors, on the other hand, are entitled to recover from their subordinate tenants, sums proportioned to the area of the lands of their tenants benefited by the works. This Act may be said to be an experimental one. If it succeeds, the same principle may be applied to other parts of the country and other marshes. In this case the proprietors have consented to accept the scheme, and it is hoped that it will work. The powers of the Commissioners cease after the apportionment of the charges.

Act VI. of 1871.—An Act to amend Act VI. of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council.

Act VII. of 1871.—An Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870.

Act VIII. of 1871.—An Act for the better regulation of markets in Calcutta, and to empower the Justices to establish Municipal markets.

Act IX. of 1871.—An Act for the construction of a bridge across the River Hooghly between Howrah and Calcutta.

Act X. of 1871.—An Act to provide for local rating, for the construction and maintenance of roads and other means of communication.

This Act was passed to provide local rating for the construction and maintenance of roads and other means of communication within the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It cannot extend to the town of Calcutta or to any place governed by the District Municipal Improvement Act, or the District Towns Act, 1868. With those exceptions, the Lieutenant-Governor may extend it to any district or districts within the territories subject to his government. In any district where the Act is in force, all immovable property is liable to the payment of a district road cess in order to construct and maintain roads, &c., within the district. To enforce this payment the Act provides for the valuation of all lands therein. Returns must be made by the holders of all estate and tenure superior to cultivating ryots, who are defined to be persons cultivating land and paying rent there for not exceeding Rs. 100 per annum, and also by owners of plantations acquired from or under the authority of Government. The cess for

lands is not to exceed a half anna in the rupee of the annual value thereof. The holder of an estate must pay yearly the entire amount of the cess for the lands comprised in his estate, less the deduction calculated at half of the rate of the cess for every rupee for the revenue payable for the estate. The holder of a tenure must pay yearly to his superior landlord the cess on the land comprised in his tenure, less the deduction to be calculated at one-half of the rate of the cess for every rupee of the rent paid by him for his tenure. The cultivating ryot must pay to his landlord one-half of the cess calculated upon the annual value of his land. The Act provides the times of payment and the modes of recovery from the person liable to pay. Houses also are liable to the cess according to the rates mentioned in a schedule annexed to the Act. The cess is payable by the occupier, who may deduct one-half of the sum from his rent. Mines, quarries, tramways, railways, and other immovable property not specially provided for, must pay road cess as a rate not exceeding a half anna on every rupee of the annual net profit thereof. District committees are constituted under the Act, members thereof being either appointed or elected. Provisions are made to regulate their mode of transacting business and to define their functions, which include the preparation of a statement of the roads, &c., to be brought within the operation of the Act, and also the preparation of an estimate of the income and expenditure for the year, together with specifications and estimates of the works to be performed during the year. The district committees also determine the rates of cess which are required for each year. Branch committees are also to be formed for divisions of the district by appointment and by election. They are in all respects subordinate to the district committee of the district. The fund raised by the cesses must be applied in paying (1) the necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act; (2) in the payment of the staff and establishment; (3) in the construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication. At the close of the year the Act was in operation in seventeen districts, and measures for valuation are now in progress.

Act XI. of 1871.—An Act to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to take a census of Bengal.

Act I. of 1872.—An Act to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.

Act II. of 1872.—An Act to amend the law for the registration of jute warehouses, and to provide for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade.

Act III. of 1872.—An Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V. of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to amend Act XXII. of 1855.

This received the assent of the Governor General on 6th June 1872.

Madras.

The following Acts were passed in 1871-72.

Act VI. of 1871.—An Act to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper.

Act VII. of 1871.—An Act to amend Madras Act V. of 1863 (An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same), and to provide for its extension to other piers.

Bombay.

The Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations passed the following Acts during the year:—

Act I. of 1871.—An Act to provide for the cost of Police employed in Towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force.

The expenditure on Police having, under the orders of the Government of India, been made a provincial charge, it appeared equitable that the Police employed for the protection of the inhabitants of particular places in which Act XXVI. of 1850 was in force should be maintained out of the local rates.

Act II. of 1871.—An Act for imposing duties on certain of the non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.

This Act imposes a duty on those classes of the Mofussil community who, heretofore, have contributed neither to the local one-anna cess levied on the land, nor to the rates and taxes levied by municipalities for town improvements. Government has since suspended the operation of this Act.

Act I. of 1872.—An Act to amend Act XIII. of 1856.

Act II. of 1872.—An Act to secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

In consequence of the embarrassed condition of the municipal finances, and to enable the Municipality to meet immediate and pressing liabilities, an application for a loan of 15 lakhs to the Municipality was made to the Government of India. That Government consented to advance the loan on the conditions that it should be paid off within 20 years, with interest at the rate of 5 percent. per annum; that the borrowing power conferred on the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay by Bombay Acts II. of 1865 and IV. of 1867 should be cancelled by legal enactment; that any moneys hereafter to be borrowed by the Justices should be borrowed under the provisions and subject to the conditions of Act XXIV. of 1871; and that, to secure the repayment of the loan, an Act similar to Bombay Act III. of 1870 should be passed by the Local Legislative Council.

CHAPTER II.

THE ARMY, ENGLISH AND SEPOY.

H. E. General the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala and Carryington, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, succeeded Sir W. Mansfield, now Lord Sandhurst, as Commander-in-Chief in India on 9th April 1870, and took his seat as an extraordinary member of the Governor General's Council on the 25th May of the same year. The Provinces of Madras (with Burma) and Bombay have each a local Commander-in-Chief who is a member of the Governor's Council. The forces immediately under the Commander-in-Chief of India are technically known as the Bengal Army. But besides that Army there is the Punjab Frontier Force of Natives, which is directly controlled by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; the Central India Horse and the Native Corps in feudatory territory, which are under the immediate orders of the Governor General alone.

Strength of the Indian Army.

When Sir W. Mansfield made over the command to Lord Napier, in April 1870, the nominal establishment amounted to 184,074 and the actual strength to 172,613 men. Of the latter 55,338 was the strength of the British forces in India and 117,280 that of the Native Army. Of the latter 60,900 were in Bengal and on the Punjab frontier, 31,202 were in Madras and stations garrisoned by it, and 25,178 in Bombay. Besides these there were 7,086 officers including all in-civil and miscellaneous appointments. As the overland relief was in progress the actual strength was lower than it generally is. Taking the strength returned by the Medical Department, the following shews the gradual reduction of the effective English garrison since 1860 when the Mutiny campaigns were at an end. The figures exclude commissioned officers :—

Year.	Strength.
1860	97,882
1861	72,791
1862	71,069
1863	64,902
1864	63,284
1865	64,405
1866	59,941
1867	56,942
1868	52,282
1869	55,439
1870	54,876
1871	56,806

The military aggregate effective strength in each year since 1862, in detail of English and Sepoy troops, and of officers and men, is given in the following table:—

Aggregate Effective Strength of the Army in British India in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years.	Europeans, Royal and H. M.'s Indian Troops.			Native Force.				Total Effective Strength in India, Europeans and Natives.
	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Total	European Officers, including Staff Corps and those attached to Civil Force.	Native Officers and Men under Orders of Commander-in-Chief.	Civil Force (exclusive of Officers) not under Orders of Commander-in-Chief.	Total Officers and Men.	
1862.	2,272	72,064	75,337	2,730	109,408	29,371	140,509	215,846
1863.	2,478	69,985	72,463	2,617	105,043	27,886	135,546	208,009
On 1st May 1864.	3,330	68,988	71,618	2,457	106,348	26,668	135,673	207,291
1865.	3,224	68,416	66,649	2,538	102,299	20,619	132,356	199,006
On 1st April 1866.	3,142	60,291	63,433	2,531	102,710	24,149	129,440	192,873
1867.	3,255	59,073	62,328	2,445	102,597	22,143	125,186	180,514
1868.	3,249	58,822	62,071	2,363	107,437	25,069	134,869	192,940
1869.	3,170	58,772	61,942	2,325	105,995	25,038	133,358	195,300
1870.	3,091	56,954	60,045	2,286	103,720	24,871	130,868	190,931
1871.	2,890	55,368	61,258	2,369	102,801	24,719	129,789	191,047

The following contrasts the present strength of the British and Native Forces in India, with their strength in 1862-63:—

1862-63.		1871-72.	
<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Europeans.</i>	
16 Brigades comprising 104 Batteries Royal Artillery.		14 Brigades, comprising 88 Batteries Royal Artillery.	
11 Regiments Cavalry.		9 Regiments Cavalry.	
55 Regiments Infantry.		50 Regiments Infantry.	
The Lahore Light Horse.			
The East Indian Regiment.			
The Eurasian Battery of Artillery.			
<i>Natives.</i>		<i>Natives.</i>	
44 Regiments Cavalry (including the Guide Cavalry, two Regiments Central India Horse, and the Deollee and Erinpore Cavalry.)		39½ Regiments (including the Guide Cavalry, two Regiments Central India Horse, and the Deollee and Erinpore Cavalry.)	
147½ Regiments Infantry (including the Malwa and Meywar Bheel Corps, the Erinpore and Deollee Infantry, Bhopal Battalion, and two Regiments of Nagpore Infantry).		136½ Regiments Infantry (including the Malwa and Meywar Bheel Corps, the Erinpore and Deollee Infantry, and the Bhopal Battalion).	
25 Companies Sappers and Miners.		25 Companies Sappers and Miners.	
<i>Native Artillery.</i>		<i>Native Artillery.</i>	
2 Punjab Light Field Batteries.		2 Punjab Light Field Batteries.	
Punjab Garrison Company.		Punjab Garrison Company.	
Hazara and Peshawur Mountain Batteries.		Hazara and Peshawur Mountain Batteries.	
1 Batteries Hyderabad Contingent.			
Assam Local Company.			
11 Battery Horse.			
14 Batteries Goolundauze.			
1 Battalion Goolundauze.			
BENGAL		BENGAL	
MADRAS		MADRAS—Nil.	
BOMBAY		BOMBAY 2 Companies.	

Statement of the Military Charges in England, for the Army in India, for the years 1861-62 to 1871-72.

Heads of Service.	Cost of the Indian Army					
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Effective Services—</i>						
Passage of Officers and Troops	£ 152,193	£ 139,709	£ 174,857	£ 182,944	£ 280,417	
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	199,620	172,933	161,410	169,418	199,032	
Payments to the Imperial Government for Troops serving in India, including cost of Depôts in England, Furlough pay of Officers of the British Service, pay of Colonels of Regiment, &c.						
Indian Overland Troop Transport Service	1,128,590	675,465	550,000	805,000	645,000	
Stores	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	*409,343	*346,637	*199,187	*312,510	*450,926	
Miscellaneous, including Expenses for Education of Officers and for Pay and Passage of Officers under Instruction, &c.	37,934	25,414	25,125	14,963	22,125	
Contracts for Construction of Indian Troop Transports	...	...	...	...	177,021	
Total	1,927,700	1,360,163	1,110,079	1,484,130	1,771,521	
<i>Non-Effective Services—</i>						
Retired Pay, including Colonel's Allowances	663,603	794,483	768,072	775,209	761,021	
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund	127,782	103,778	151,971	127,759	125,494	
Payments to the Imperial Government on account of Retired Pay, &c., for Troops serving or having served in India	230,000	233,000	245,000	213,095	200,000	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,021,445	1,131,211	1,165,043	1,124,063	1,109,373	
Total of Effective and Non-Effective Services	2,949,145	2,491,374	2,275,122	2,608,193	2,880,894	
Deduct Receipts and Recoveries	10,404	99	213,710	7,294	2,000,000	
Total of Net Military Charges	2,938,741	2,491,275	2,061,412	2,597,899	2,857,314	

* These amounts were adjusted in the accounts in India for these years, and are here introduced for comparison with corresponding charges in subsequent years.

Statement of the Military Charges in England, for the Army in India, for the years 1861-62 to 1871-72.

Heads of Service.	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72
<i>Effective Services.</i>	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pay of Officers and Troops	£ 272,801	£ 189,048	£ 145,359	£ 53,465	£ 49,860	£ 19,828
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	218,075	237,940	257,065	402,855	409,012	436,656
Payments to the Imperial Government for Troops serving in India, including cost of Depôts in England, Furlough pay of Officers of the British Service, pay of Colonels of Regiment, &c.	675,000	738,620	620,000	725,282	658,710	590,805
Indian Overland Troop Transport Service	3,885	144,735	276,205	224,736	261,927	258,389
Stores	556,062	752,063	872,621	878,491	939,782	950,337
Miscellaneous	40,513	59,092	50,083	26,289	13,008	21,528
Contract for Construction of Indian Troop Transports	569,627	272,204	13,176	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,336,663	2,363,702	2,334,599	2,311,092	2,385,291	2,267,242
<i>Non-Effective Services.</i>						
Retired Pay, including Colonel's Allowances	747,262	750,806	766,952	759,867	754,347	750,575
Pensions, Lord Olive's Fund	91,683	164,821	55,065	204,389	133,892	133,331
Payments to the Imperial Government on account of Retired Pay, &c., for Troops serving or having served in India	210,099	220,500	217,000	217,000	216,462	457,224
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	6,400	8,642	36,075	31,675
Total	1,048,845	1,136,127	1,045,417	1,189,898	1,140,206	1,372,805
Total of Effective and Non-Effective Services	3,385,508	3,499,829	3,380,016	3,500,990	3,525,497	3,640,047
Deduct Receipts and Recoveries	19,879	16,400	11,521	22,192	18,463	52,938
Total of Net Military Charges	3,365,629	3,483,429	3,248,495	3,478,808	3,507,034	3,587,109

* These amounts were adjusted in the accounts in India these years, and are here introduced for comparison with corresponding charges in subsequent years.

Statement of the Military charges in India, for the Army in

Grants and Services	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Army and Garrison Staff ...	51,27,820	46,38,665	47,65,865	48,18,680
II.—Administrative Staff ...	13,67,520	19,03,914	20,38,370	19,13,610
III.—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges ...	7,25,47,400	6,83,33,361	6,88,17,836	6,81,66,700
IV.—Commissariat Department ...	2,56,64,900	2,34,38,984	2,39,37,390	2,40,00,990
V.—Stud and Remount ditto ...	16,99,930	15,35,711	15,97,417	17,15,670
VI.—Clothing ditto ...	6,98,350	15,22,791	8,49,523	20,17,800
VII.—Barrack ditto ...	16,77,630	21,46,575	28,59,221	35,64,590
VIII.—Administration of Martial Law ...	2,22,796	2,22,844	3,64,511	4,04,940
IX.—Medical Department ...	60,74,850	74,89,234	88,89,016	44,03,030
X.—Ordnance ditto ...	47,98,190	35,68,735	41,47,658	45,67,950
XI.—Ecclesiastical ...	58,680	2,54,480	2,48,889	2,48,240
XII.—Education ...	48,900	1,72,885	2,75,529	2,56,390
XIII.—Sea Transport Charges ...	22,050	1,56,255	28,68,552	35,45,840
XIV.—Miscellaneous Services ...	26,19,030	43,04,448	31,41,836	42,70,650
XV.—Volunteer Corps ...	22,820	100	39,663	32,210
XVI.—Rewards for Mily. Services...	.....	.....	1,71,218	1,58,050
XVII.—Retired Officers ...	1,33,500	2,97,206	2,72,199	2,60,200
XVIII.—Military Pensions ...	83,77,680	64,55,851	61,43,868	63,15,300
XIX.—Widows' Pensions, & Compassionate Allowances...	31,800	85,977	1,74,210	1,05,650
XX.—Superannuation Penalsions & Gratuities ...	94,316	78,031	1,56,990	2,00,510
Unclassified Charges ...	1,31,21,170	22,39,069	5,04,473	.....
Surveys ..	4,80,310	5,94,920	6,65,166	8,26,930
Total Gross Expenditure exclusive of Europe stores ...	14,20,98,830	12,50,69,990	12,49,78,920	12,18,19,570
Deduct Receipts ...	95,62,190	80,23,090	74,74,310	73,55,670
Net Expenditure ...	13,25,36,640	11,70,46,900	11,75,04,510	12,44,63,900

The charges for Europe stores from 1861-62 to 1865-66 have been excluded from this statement above, in order to facilitate comparison with corresponding charges

India, for the years 1861-62 to 1871-72.

1865-66.	1866-67, (11 months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49,31,522	46,58,301	49,66,075	52,82,495	52,33,824	46,61,360	46,58,408
19,78,496	18,76,139	20,40,010	21,16,585	19,89,523	19,67,943	19,86,338
6,89,80,540	6,29,49,050	6,67,76,045	6,71,48,732	6,86,24,728	6,52,71,455	6,50,37,925
3,12,86,333	2,56,57,287	2,15,91,898	2,36,37,284	2,42,67,455	2,18,51,340	1,92,92,696
19,13,622	20,49,851	24,97,656	26,92,457	25,34,155	19,67,963	18,07,316
15,32,135	11,51,153	11,02,699	10,45,982	11,04,276	8,78,572	11,91,336
33,35,615	21,70,418	26,03,042	37,95,908	35,31,906	32,73,293	33,63,496
4,18,625	3,82,083	4,40,429	4,37,106	4,38,002	4,25,976	4,51,816
44,35,330	39,30,624	44,14,477	46,69,696	45,73,265	43,79,524	42,15,005
44,97,740	41,98,592	56,93,726	66,47,967	54,41,016	52,15,847	59,90,747
2,40,332	2,12,695	2,24,913	2,22,646	2,17,627	2,05,922	2,06,408
2,58,743	4,67,750	6,15,216	4,26,892	4,07,489	4,39,689	3,47,114
34,09,451	29,56,387	16,11,010	17,93,022	14,96,198	31,60,330	8,60,463
46,62,961	47,06,140	41,19,174	35,44,303	40,08,236	32,95,010	43,37,398
41,392	41,933	41,394	47,275	72,773	79,638	69,512
1,87,700	1,82,898	1,75,640	1,42,298	1,28,365	1,30,273	1,01,023
2,27,802	1,66,686	1,76,774	1,61,281	1,55,503	1,38,446	1,22,368
64,65,851	53,86,343	58,54,295	57,89,522	57,72,953	57,07,804	56,73,590
1,10,422	91,078	98,370	1,10,622	1,15,577	1,88,790	1,84,491
2,01,510	1,66,423	1,87,942	1,93,592	1,82,220	1,83,952	1,94,734
.....
.....
13,90,94,129	12,44,03,886	12,60,34,665	12,93,96,665	12,82,87,500	12,54,93,027	12,00,93,194
72,89,406	71,74,890	74,27,120	1,10,15,030	1,06,94,226	94,36,847	88,93,406
13,18,16,722	11,72,36,916	11,86,67,545	11,88,80,635	11,76,83,274	11,60,56,180	11,11,96,789

ment (although adjusted in the accounts of Military expenditure in India) and added to the in subsequent years which were adjusted in the Home Accounts.

The net cost of the English and Sepoy Forces in England and in India, has gradually been reduced from sixteen to fifteen millions in the eleven years ending 1871-72 for which there are "actual" figures:—

Years.	Gross Charges.		Receipts.		Net Charges.		
	England.	India.	England.	India.	England.	India.	Total Net Charges.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861-62 ...	2,649,145	14,209,883	10,404	866,219	2,688,741	13,253,664	16,192,405
1862-63 ...	2,491,374	12,506,999	99	802,809	2,491,275	11,704,690	14,195,965
1863-64 ...	2,275,122	12,497,882	213,710	747,481	2,061,412	11,750,451	13,811,863
1864-65 ...	2,605,193	13,181,957	7,294	735,567	2,597,899	12,446,890	15,044,789
1865-66 ...	2,853,894	13,905,412	26,58	728,340	2,853,714	13,181,672	16,038,386
1866-67 (11 months)	3,385,508	12,440,383	19,879	717,489	3,365,629	11,722,894	15,088,523
1867-68 ...	3,439,829	12,603,406	16,400	742,712	3,423,429	11,860,754	15,284,183
1868-69 ...	3,230,016	12,989,666	31,521	1,101,508	3,230,016	11,888,063	15,118,558
1869-70 ...	3,500,998	12,828,750	22,183	1,060,422	3,478,815	11,768,328	15,247,143
1870-71 ...	3,525,487	12,648,308	18,463	943,685	3,507,024	11,605,618	15,112,642
1871-72 ...	3,640,047	12,009,319	52,938	889,340	3,587,109	11,119,979	14,707,088

Note.—The amounts above shown as expenditure in England include the value of Europe stores, in all the years, whether exhibited at the time in the Home or Indian accounts.

Officers.—The unemployed officers were as follows according to the Army List of 1st January 1872:—

	No.	Total pay per mensem.		Total pay per annum.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Major-General ...	16	5,963	4 0	71,559	0 0
Colonel ...	1	1,295	5 0	16,543	12 0
Lieutenant Colonel ...	104	95,840	0 0	11,50,080	0 0
Major ...	70	48,171	12 0	5,54,061	0 0
Captain ...	101	42,014	9 10	5,04,175	6 0
Lieutenant ...	12	2,863	6 0	34,360	8 0
Total ...	304	1,94,149	4 10	23,29,779	10 0

The average cost of each of 4,167 officers, which was Rs. 4,478 in 1862, rose to Rs. 6,375 in 1872 for each of 3,216 officers in military employment, including absentees in Europe. The following gives the details:—

*Comparative Statement of the Establishment and Cost of the General List Officers of Cavalry and Infantry
and of the Staff Corps (including absentees in Europe, &c.,) in 1862 and 1872 respectively.*

Grades.	1st January 1862.				1st January 1872.				Difference in cost.			
	Cost per annum.		Cost per annum.		Cost per annum.		Cost per annum.		Increase per annum.		Decrease per annum.	
	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cavalry.												
Colonels ...	21	10,227 0 0	12	5,814 0 0	12	7,128 0 0	12	7,128 0 0	.....	.....	62,696 0 0	0 0
Lieutenant Colonels ...	13	16,041 0 0	16	18,512 0 0	16	18,512 0 0	16	18,512 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major ...	11	10,223 5 8	10	9,293 15 4	10	9,293 15 4	10	9,293 15 4	.....	.....	11,162 12 0	0 0
Captains ...	102	67,438 2 0	95	63,488 15 8	95	63,488 15 8	95	63,488 15 8	.....	.....	47,993 12 0	0 0
Lieutenants ...	141	61,600 4 0	39	14,744 12 0	39	14,744 12 0	39	14,744 12 0	.....	.....	4,471 68 0	0 0
Cornets ...	18	6,591 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	67,099 8 0	0 0
Total Cavalry	306	1,50,011 5 8	172	1,01,391 11 0	172	1,01,391 11 0	172	1,01,391 11 0	41,632 0 0	41,632 0 0	6,25,208 0 0	0 0
Infantry.												
Colonels ...	165	61,496 0 3	108	40,291 15 0	108	40,291 15 0	108	40,291 15 0	4,88,023 4 0	4,88,023 4 0	2,54,928 15 0	0 0
Lieutenant Colonels ...	103	1,08,386 4 0	131	1,36,224 12 0	131	1,36,224 12 0	131	1,36,224 12 0	16,32,697 0 0	16,32,697 0 0	8,04,971 4 0	0 0
Major ...	98	77,340 6 0	13	1,16,259 7 0	13	1,16,259 7 0	13	1,16,259 7 0	1,33,112 4 0	1,33,112 4 0	12,40,830 8 0	0 0
Captains ...	545	2,93,879 6 0	276	1,14,643 8 0	276	1,14,643 8 0	276	1,14,643 8 0	13,75,732 0 0	13,75,732 0 0	36,76,923 0 0	0 0
Lieutenants ...	1,297	2,26,143 14 0	73	18,793 10 0	73	18,793 10 0	73	18,793 10 0	2,24,903 8 0	2,24,903 8 0	8,34,429 3 0	0 0
Ensigns ...	343	69,652 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Infantry	2,533	8,63,498 1 2	801	3,19,113 4 0	801	3,19,113 4 0	801	3,19,113 4 0	3,22,963 0 0	3,22,963 0 0	69,12,276 14 0	0 0
Staff Corps.												
General Officers ...	8	1,118 1 9	47	17,517 0 9	47	17,517 0 9	47	17,517 0 9	1,96,787 4 0	1,96,787 4 0	.....	.....
Lieutenant Colonels ...	29	24,068 6 0	684	6,49,769 6 0	684	6,49,769 6 0	684	6,49,769 6 0	63,96,508 0 0	63,96,508 0 0	.....	.....
Major ...	212	1,99,953 0 0	600	3,20,437 8 0	600	3,20,437 8 0	600	3,20,437 8 0	14,45,814 0 0	14,45,814 0 0	.....	.....
Captains ...	588	2,19,967 2 0	825	3,05,627 5 6	825	3,05,627 5 6	825	3,05,627 5 6	10,63,923 10 0	10,63,923 10 0	.....	.....
Lieutenants ...	406	91,054 8 0	407	91,880 4 0	407	91,880 4 0	407	91,880 4 0	2,709 0 0	2,709 0 0	.....	.....
Total Staff Corps	1,393	5,36,701 1 9	2,443	12,88,171 2 3	2,443	12,88,171 2 3	2,443	12,88,171 2 3	30,17,640 6 0	30,17,640 6 0	.....	.....
Grand Total	4,167	15,55,010 8 7	3,318	17,08,666 1 3	3,318	17,08,666 1 3	3,318	17,08,666 1 3	98,81,354 6 0	98,81,354 6 0	75,37,487 14 0	0 0
										Net increase ...		
										Rs. 18,43,866 8 0		

Average cost per annum for each Officer in 1862 ... Rs. 4,478
 Ditto 1872 ... " 6,376
 Increase ... " 1,897

Health of the English Army.

Dr. J. M. Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in his eighth Report for 1871 publishes the annual tables of Dr. Bryden which, for the first time, embrace the statistics of the whole European Army of India.

Statement showing the mortality among the European Troops in the three Presidencies during 1871, compared with that of each year since 1858.

	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.					
Died per 1,000 of average strength.														
Years.	All other causes.			Total.	Cholera.	All other causes.			Total.	Cholera.	All other causes.			Total.
	Cholera.	In hospital.	Out of hospital.			In hospital.	Out of hospital.	In hospital.			Out of hospital.			
1858	9.16	91.39	10.52	111.07	—	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
1859	8.87	35.30	1.38	45.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1860	12.04	24.14	.59	36.77	...	19.1	2.04	21.14	...	...	...	...	31.70
1861	23.73	21.06	1.14	45.93	...	14.5	1.8	16.3	...	...	...	...	24.72
1862	9.61	17.44	1.06	28.11	...	17.09	1.7	18.16	...	...	...	...	24.60
1863	4.09	18.65	1.18	24.12	...	18.6	3.01	19.61	...	...	...	...	16.14
1864	2.65	17.39	1.16	21.10	...	18.5	8.6	20.1	...	14.4	1.5	...	15.9	
1865	3.12	20.40	.72	24.24	...	19.6	2.9	22.4	18.0	17.8	1.3	...	35.1	
1866	1.87	17.34	1.40	20.11	2.3	17.9	1.6	21.7	0.6	10.7	1.4	...	12.3	
1867	13.84	16.16	.95	30.95	0.36	15.34	2.3	18.0	5.0	12.4	1.9	...	19.3	
1868	1.81	16.94	1.36	20.11	0.5	15.8	3.0	19.3	0.8	12.1	1.0	...	13.9	
1869	16.46	24.98	1.45	42.89	2.2	18.8	2.3	23.3	5.2	13.7	2.5	...	21.4	
1870	.63	19.74	1.53	21.90	3.5	13.4	2.3	19.2	0.1	15.3	1.3	...	16.7	
1871	.71	16.07	1.05	17.83	3.32	15.40	1.38	20.10	.09	13.10	.83	...	14.02	

The death-rate for Bengal in the last year, 17.83 per 1,000, although lower than it has ever been previously, is still above the ratio which has been attained in the other Presidencies and especially in Bombay. The marked fluctuations in the Bengal mortality, chiefly due to cholera, contrast, as a rule, with the comparatively steady proportion of deaths in both Madras and Bombay.

Statement showing the admissions into Hospital among European Troops in the three Presidencies during 1871, compared with those of each year since 1858.

Years.	Admissions per 1,000 of average strength.		
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
1858	3,111	.....	.....
1859	2,228	.....	.....
1860	2,051	1,699	1,933
1861	2,045	1,361	1,766
1862	1,970	1,291	1,818
1863	1,838	1,232	1,591
1864	1,641	1,521	1,514
1865	1,605	1,426	1,520
1866	1,501	1,460	1,410
1867	1,412	1,353	1,403
1868	1,438	1,388	1,148
1869	1,729	1,258	1,543
1870	1,731	1,436	1,602
1871	1,507	1,193	1,517

The average number daily sick in hospital in each year varied as follows:—

Statement showing the proportion of Daily Sick among European Troops in the three Presidencies during 1871, compared with that of each year since 1858.

Years.	Bengal.*		Madras.†		Bombay ‡	
	Average Strength.	Daily Sick per 1,000.	Average Strength.	Daily Sick per 1,000.	Average Strength.	Daily Sick per 1,000.
1858	43,771	112	.....	81	.....	...
1859	55,104	90	.....	67	.....	...
1860	48,901	83	10,696	63	11,388	...
1861	44,879	82	10,739	56	8,860	...
1862	42,980	76	12,531	62	11,870	...
1863	41,351	69	12,621	55	12,329	...
1864	40,385	62	12,993	65	12,173	59
1865	37,210	60	13,059	62	11,899	56
1866	35,013	58	11,378	69	12,077	59
1867	33,784	53	10,793	61	11,866	58
1868	31,560	52	10,168	62	9,830	49
1869	34,624	59	10,277	59	10,538	56
1870	33,373	63	11,035	63	10,468	58
1871	36,122	59	10,544	57	10,840	54

* Dr. Bryden's Tables.

† From 1858 to 1866, Report of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras for 1866, page 12, for 1869 and 1870, Reports of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras for these years; for 1871, Dr. Bryden.

‡ From 1864—1870, Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay for 1870, page 12 for 1871, Dr. Bryden.

For Madras and Bombay the strengths are taken from the Army Medical Department Reports for the years 1860—69, and include only Her Majesty's European Regiments. For 1870 the strengths in these Presidencies are taken from the Reports of the Sanitary Commissioners for that year.

The returns of invaliding in Bengal during a series of years are recorded side by side with similar information from the other Presidencies.

Statement showing the extent of Invaliding among the European Troops in Bengal, Madras and Bombay during 1874, as compared with each year since 1858.

Years.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Strength.								
	Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	For dis- charge.	For change.	Total.	For dis- charge.	For change.	Total.	For dis- charge.	For change.	Total.
1858	...	...	43.59	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859	...	...	24.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860	27.89	16.20	44.09	8.1	49.6	57.7	8.99	15.34	24.33
1861	12.95	15.14	28.09	13.3	22.2	35.5	12.10	16.49	28.59
1862	13.31	18.19	31.50	9.5	18.7	28.3	10.87	19.88	30.75
1863	14.51	20.46	34.97	11.5	28.5	40.09	14.28	18.25	32.53
1864	14.29	21.46	35.75	14.0	51.0	65.03	13.88	19.14	33.02
1865	17.18	29.69	46.87	4.9	33.9	38.9	14.80	16.57	31.37
1866	17.37	31.67	49.04	10.5	46.1	56.6	21.36	24.59	45.96
1867	15.78	31.50	47.28	10.5	44.1	54.6	17.36	26.63	43.99
1868	13.66	31.92	45.58	9.5	52.3	62.4	15.38	20.77	36.15
1869	15.09	38.89	53.98	8.2	47.4	55.7	9.68	15.28	24.96
1870	8.37	44.13	52.50	6.6	70.4	77.07	...	...	27.8
1871	13.65	33.88	47.53	11.71	33.38	45.09	10.43	19.83	30.26

In the year 1871 out of a strength of 56,806, the daily average sick numbered 3,291, equivalent to a ratio of 57.9 per 1,000, and the mortality was at the rate of 17.53. The admissions into hospital were in the proportion of 1,449.6.

1871.		Per 1,000 of average strength.			
	Strength.	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.	
Bengal ...	35,122	1507.7	59.2	17.53	
Madras ...	10,844	1193.2	57.5	20.10	
Bombay ...	10,840	1517.6	54.6	14.02	
Army of India ...	56,806	1449.6	57.9	17.53	

Bombay gives the largest number of cases of sickness; Madras the fewest. The constant sick-rate, on the other hand, was lowest in Bombay and highest in Bengal. The maximum death-rate was attained in Madras, and the minimum in Bombay.

The ratio of daily sick did not vary in different months so much as might have been anticipated. In Bengal it ranged between a minimum of 50 in December, and a maximum of 69 in August and September. In Madras the lowest ratio, 53, was in March, and the highest, 63, in July. In Bombay, from which the returns under this head are the most favourable, the largest proportion of sick in any one month was 63 in July, and in December it fell to 44, lower than it was for any month in either of the other Presidencies.

The admissions from fevers—intermittent, remittent, and continued—when taken together, contribute most largely to the general result. Venereal diseases come next to fevers, but the details vary considerably. The comparative freedom from these fevers enjoyed by the troops in Madras is worthy of notice. There they equalled only 167 per 1,000; whereas in Bombay the ratio was 691 and in Bengal it was 590. In the matter of venereal affections, the returns of this Presidency are the most unfavourable, for the ratio of cases was 208 compared with 180 in Madras and only 174 in Bombay. The comparative prevalence of Delirium Tremens in Madras and also, though to a less extent, in Bombay as compared with Bengal, the large proportion of cases of Dysentery in Madras, and the preponderance of Respiratory diseases in Bengal, deserve attention.

A comparison of the death-rates caused by the principal diseases, shows that in Bengal the highest ratio, 2.73, was due to Hepatitis; the next 2.25 to Remittent and Continued Fevers. Besides these no one cause is especially prominent. In Madras also Hepatitis heads the list with a high ratio, 3.59; next, owing to an outbreak at Secunderabad, comes Cholera with a death-rate of 3.32. The mortality from Dysentery, 2.31, is also heavy. In Bombay the returns are singularly favourable. The death-rate for the Presidency, 1.402, is lower than in either Madras or Bengal, and the details of which it is composed show no special loss from any particular disease. Enteric fever, which contributes much the same death-rate in each of the three armies, Apoplexy, Hepatitis, Heart disease and Phthisis, all caused deaths which exceeded one, and were under two per 1,000. The mortality from Cholera in Bombay, 0.09, is almost inappre-

ciable, and falls considerably below even the ratio for Bengal, which in 1871 was exceptionally favourable.

The European forces occupy nine different areas into which the country has been divided. In addition to these, there are the hill stations and convalescent depôts of Bengal which form two additional groups, and a third is composed of the hill stations and convalescent depôts of the other Presidencies thrown together as one. Tested by the number of admissions into hospital per 1,000 of average strength, Southern India shows most favourably, for here the ratio was only 1,079, and next the hill stations of Bengal 1,114. Owing to the prevalence of Fevers, the highest admission-rate was reached in the Central India group, where it amounted to 1,928 per 1,000; but the sixth group and also the Meerut and the Rohilkund stations, which usually form a very healthy group, yield a ratio which falls not far short of this figure. Similar comparison may be made in the constant sick-rates. As regards mortality, the ratio of 90·4 in the hill stations of Bengal is by far the most favourable.

The following statement shows approximately the number of European Soldiers of the Bengal Presidency daily in hospital from the chief diseases during 1871.

Fevers	...	...	...	460
Venereal disease	...	...	...	458
Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	124
Diseases of Chest	...	...	...	121
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	59
Dysentery	...	...	...	56
Wounds	...	...	...	34
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	26
Cholera	...	...	...	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	5
Apoplexy	...	...	...	3
Other diseases	...	...	...	646

The proportion of deaths at different quinquennial periods of life shows that the reduced mortality of 1871 was chiefly attained in the older periods. Among the lads under 20 there was little change. This may be seen from the following Statement in which the results of the two years are compared, and particulars at the same time are given for the other Presidencies and for the Army as a whole :—

Died per 1,000 of Strength.

	Under 20.	20-4.	25-29.	30 and upwards.
Army of Bengal, 1870	8.84	16.86	17.83	30.97
" " " 1871	8.31	11.62	14.60	27.84
" " Madras "	3.57	12.20	15.60	33.75
" " Bombay "	5.47	9.67	11.44	24.08
" " India "	6.62	11.30	14.25	28.44

The high death-rate among the young men in Bengal is entirely accounted for by typhoid fever, which proved fatal in that Presidency to 4.98 per 1,000; whereas in Madras the ratio of loss from this disease at this period of life was only 89, and in Bombay 1.37. In the next quinquennial period the death-rate under this head was lower in Bengal than in either of the other Presidencies. The composition of the Army in relation to age is thus shown, as it stood at the beginning of 1871—

	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and upwards.	Total.
Army of Bengal ...	3,016	10,582	10,070	8,205	3,000	438	35,300
Madras ...	1,121	2,787	2,884	2,719	996	196	10,703
Bombay	1,460	3,722	2,622	1,998	942	217	10,961
India	5,591	17,091	15,576	12,922	4,938	846	56,964

The small proportion of men in the older periods of life is remarkable. Throughout the entire army of India there were only 846 men of 40 and upwards.

The annexed Statement shows the proportion of married and unmarried soldiers as it stood on the 1st May 1871. The results are almost identical with those of the year previous, and illustrate the fact that the number of married men among the rank and file is considerably under that allowed by regulation.

Abstract of married and unmarried European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers serving in the three Presidencies on 1st May 1871.

Corps.	Staff Sergeants.				Sergeants.				Rank and File.				Total of all Grades.	
	Establishment in India.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of Married to actual strength.	Establishment in India.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of Married to actual strength.	Establishment in India.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of Married to actual strength.	Married.	Unmarried.
Engineers.														
Bengal	2	2	1	66.66	25	9	24	27.27	43	5	4	55.55	16	29
Madras	2	2	...	100	20	16	4	80	40	2	6	33.33	21	10
Bombay	2	2	...	100	4	...	1	...	8	9	...	100	11	1
Total	6	6	1	85.71	49	25	29	49.29	96	17	10	62.96	48	40
Artillery.														
Bengal	152	90	44	59.23	272	141	142	49.82	5741	466	5201	8.22	706	5357
Madras	64	58	9	80.56	110	76	34	69.09	2341	335	1922	14.84	469	1955
Bombay	63	45	13	77.38	96	66	35	65.34	2064	222	1891	10.5	333	1929
Total	281	202	66	75.27	478	283	211	57.28	10148	1022	9014	10.19	1508	9291
Cavalry.														
Bengal	50	28	18	60.86	155	57	67	45.96	2075	176	1898	8.61	261	1933
Madras	20	13	9	60.00	50	24	27	49.05	840	100	745	11.83	129	781
Bombay	34	20	4	53.33	60	40	20	66.66	829	88	810	9.79	148	894
Total	94	61	31	60.30	265	128	114	51.89	3744	364	3433	9.61	548	3568
Infantry.														
Bengal	288	159	80	64.11	1280	541	648	45.50	26796	2073	24107	7.91	2773	24844
Madras	72	50	25	69.44	369	165	193	46.88	7564	624	6743	8.47	843	7080
Bombay	90	62	22	73.50	390	180	157	65.41	7524	559	6389	7.55	801	7015
Total	450	271	133	66.58	2049	890	998	47.14	41844	3256	37636	7.96	4317	38890
Grand Total of all Arms	831	540	281	69.76	2861	1331	1352	49.42	55930	4660	50133	8.30	6521	51719

Dr. Bryden shows, by a careful analysis, that for men below 30, the results are slightly in favour of the married men, who are withdrawn in some measure from causes of mortality which operate against the unmarried soldier; but, for the married men above 30, the death-rate is consistently higher than that of the unmarried, the excess being due probably to the greater age of many of the married class, who have been detained in India by the fact of having been married.

Married men below 30	20.23.	Married men above 30	30.02
Unmarried „ „ 30	21.84.	Unmarried „ „ 30	33.05

In 1871, the married men spent each nine days in hospital while the unmarried passed on the average upwards of twenty-one days in hospital. The returns for the Armies of Madras and Bombay for 1871 give results which are very similar; as an exception, it is to be noted, that in the Bombay Army the death-rate of the older class, the married men, is only 1 per 1,000 in excess of that of the unmarried men.

The annual returns designed to illustrate the extent of intemperance among British Troops, show that in the Army of Bengal, in 1871, there were 809 total abstainers, and in that of Bombay 318. No return for Madras had been received. In Bengal 11,750 cases of drunkenness were reported during the year. In Bombay the number was 4,643. In the Cavalry Regiments, the cases varied from a minimum of 26 to a maximum of 187; in the Batteries of Artillery from 13 to 283, and in the Infantry from 115 in one Regiment to 717 in another.

The total loss of the European Force in each of the three Presidencies, and of the European Army of India as a whole, during 1871 was as follows :—

1871.	Per 1,000 of average strength.		
	Died.	Invalided.	Total Loss.
Bengal	17.83	47.53	65.36
Madras	20.10	45.09	65.19
Bombay	14.02	30.26	44.28
Army of India ...	17.53	43.62	61.15

This statement shows remarkably in favour of Bombay. Excluding convalescent depôts there were 134 officers and 4,666 men in the hills on 1st June 1871, and in addition 400 men from each of the two Regiments at Peshawur, the 2-60th, and the 1-6th, and 50 men of the Royal Artillery, had been ordered to Cherat. At the hill convalescent depôts, the strength on that date amounted to 81 officers and 2,189 men. In addition 120 young soldiers of the 72nd Highlanders were sent to Kussowlie and Dugshaie. The total number of men in the hills throughout the entire hot season and rains was 6,855, and from the middle of June it increased to 7,825.

Wives and Children.—The statements showing the sickness and mortality among the wives and children of European soldiers in 1871 are very complete. Throughout the whole of India the number of the first averaged 6,384. The cases of sickness equalled 1,050, the daily sick 41 and the deaths 24·12 per 1,000. The extent of sickness cannot be fairly estimated by these figures, for many ailments are treated in quarters, and moreover, under the new nomenclature, cases of child-birth are not reckoned, even although the women are admitted into hospital on such occasions. The mortality among the women in the three Presidencies in 1871 was as follows :—

Statement showing the mortality among European soldiers' wives in the three Presidencies during 1871.

1871.	Average strength.	Number of deaths from cholera.	Number of deaths from all causes.	Died per 1,000.	
				From cholera.	From all causes.
Bengal ...	3,680	9	105	2·45	28·53
Madras ...	1,421	3	26	2·11	18·30
Bombay ...	1,283	...	23	...	17·93
Army of India	6,384	12	154	1·98	24·12

The results in Bengal compare very unfavourably with those of the other Presidencies, and this is the more unsatisfactory, as the high death-rate of 28·53 per 1,000 is not to be accounted for by any such special cause as the prevalence of cholera.

The death-rate among the children in all the Presidencies in 1871 was high, as shown in the following summary. In their case, as in that of the women, the extent of sickness as indicated in the Tables is much below what actually occurred :—

Statement showing the mortality among soldiers' children in India during 1871.

	Average strength.	Number of deaths from cholera.	Number of deaths from all causes.	Died per 1,000.	
				From cholera.	From all causes.
Bengal ...	6,039	6	520	1·60	86·11
Madras ...	2,534	4	127	1·58	50·12
Bombay ...	2,127	0	147	0	69·11
Army of India	10,700	10	794	·93	74·21

The return for Madras is by far the most favourable. In Bombay, although not a single death was due to cholera, the mortality was considerably higher, but still much under that of Bengal.

Officers.—In the British Army there were in all 29 deaths out of a strength of 1,932, or a ratio of 15·01 per 1,000; in the Indian Army, the ratio was 12·23 per 1,000, the equivalent of 24 deaths out of a strength of 1,962. These ratios are both favourable compared with the returns of former years. These figures include all the officers on the staff. Looking only to regimental officers the ratio of mortality among officers of European Regiments in India during 1871 was 12·49 per 1,000, the equivalent of 35 deaths out of a strength of 2,803.

Health of the Native Army.

Bengal.—The Native Army of Bengal consists of four distinct bodies of men. *First*, there is the regular Native Army, numbering about 44,000 men, which is distributed over a very large area extending from the confines of Assam on the east to the North-Western Frontier. *Secondly*, there are the irregular regiments occupying stations in Central India which are all more or less of a local character, and which form the small group shown in the Tables as the Central India Irregular Force numbering between 5,000 and 6,000 men. *Thirdly*, there is the Punjab Irregular Force, with a strength of over 12,000 men which is also a local force garrisoning the stations of the North-West Frontier. And, *lastly*, there are the few Madras regiments quartered in one or two stations of the Central Provinces and Central India.

Among the men of the regular Native Army, there were 792 deaths during 1871, of which 592 occurred with their regiments, and 200 were reported among those on leave. The total mortality in relation to 44,477, the average strength, equalled 17·81, a ratio which is under that of either 1869 or 1870, when it stood respectively at 20·41 and 19·43. It is also somewhat less than the average of the 10 years 1861 to 1869, which was 18·25. The individual groups into which the regular Native Army has been divided present in this respect very different results. In the regiments stationed in Bengal Proper and Assam the death-rate was very heavy, amounting to 25·03; in those of the Gangetic valley 13·75; in the third group 16·13; in the fourth only 11·82, and in the Punjab 18·53. In the Central India Irregular Regiments the results were more satisfactory, for in these the total death-rate equalled 14·64, the equivalent of 82 deaths among 5,600 men. But although this ratio compares favourably with that of the Native Army generally, and of the Central India Irregular Force in 1869, when it amounted to 18·09 per 1,000, it is considerably above the proportion of loss in this same group in 1870, when it was only 10·57. In the Punjab Irregular Force, out of a strength of 12,300 men, 257 died, or a proportion of 20·90 per 1,000. In 1870 the death-rate was 18·85; but in 1869, chiefly owing to epidemic cholera at Kohat and Bunnoo, it was 26·72. *

The returns from the Madras regiments serving in the Bengal Presidency do not show the deaths occurring among men away from their regiments, and the total mortality in them is thus unknown.

Madras.

During 1871-72 the health of the Native Army was unusually good, and this favourable condition was no doubt, in part at least, a result of the various sanitary improvements, which during recent years have been introduced for the benefit of the Native Soldier. The average strength of the Native Troops during 1871-72 was 25,865, the total treated 16,403, the average daily sick 642 and the total deaths in hospital 217. The corresponding figures for the previous official year were—strength 25,576, treated 16,244, average daily sick 677 and deaths in hospital 258. A comparison of the percentages of sickness and mortality during the two years is favourable to 1871-72.

Years.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
1870-71	... 63 51	1 008
1871-72	... 63 41	0 83

The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality amongst the Native Troops during 1871-72 :—

Divisions.	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency ...	2 843	1 781	19	83	62 64	0 68	1 06
Northern ...	2 962	1 462	20	75	49 35	0 67	1 36
Southern ...	4 706	2 197	42	77	46 68	0 69	1 91
Mysore ...	3 114	2 340	39	84	75 14	1 25	1 66
Ceded Districts ...	1 707	790	18	33	46 28	1 05	2 27
Hyderabad Sub- sidiary Force }	4 317	3 192	39	93	73 94	0 90	1 22
Nagpore Force ...	3 149	2 976	18	91	94 50	0 57	0 60
Pegu (for three quarters ending December 1871)	3 067	1 660	22	106	54 28	0 71	1 32
Total ...	25,865	16,403	217	642	63 41	0 83	1 32

Bombay.

The Sanitary Commissioner reports on a strength of 26,334. Of this the loss was by invaliding 30·3 against 32·8 per mille in 1870; by deaths 13·0 against 11·4 per mille in 1870. The proportion was 2·5 per mille less by invaliding and 2·4 per mille greater by deaths. Including casualties on furlough there were 94 deaths out of Hospital—3·57 per mille. From the monthly returns the mean strength of men serving with their Regiments was 23,407 against 23,554, and the average number of daily sick was 1,007·4, 43·0 per mille, against 954·4, 40·5 per mille in 1870. The total number of admissions was 30,467 against 29,179 in 1870, the ratios per mille being 1,300·5 against 1,238·0.

Sickness and Mortality.

Years.	Mean Strength from Monthly Returns.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.			Invalided to be discharged.	Ratio to Strength per mille.			
				In Hos. pital.	Out of Hos. pital.	Total.		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Invalided.
1865	24,787	26,443	1,001·1	363	...	363	1,015	1,068·7	40·5	14·8	41·0
1866	24,451	28,769	902·6	162	...	162	920	1,176·8	56·9	6·6	34·4
1867	24,835	27,417	873·0	194	...	194	896	1,104·0	37·1	7·8	33·8
1868	26,533	35,161	1,054·0	240	...	240	951	1,225·1	39·7	9·1	33·8
1869	24,609	32,392	1,007·0	224	...	224	780	1,316·8	40·9	5·1	31·7
1870	23,554	29,179	953·9	199	7	206	867	1,238·8	40·5	8·7	30·8
1871	23,407	30,463	1,007·0	247	1	248	798	1,301·0	43·0	10·6	34·1

PREFACE.

THE object of this annual volume is to present a uniform statistical picture of India. The Editor desires to supply a work of reference on the administration of India, British and Feudatory, in which all important facts may be found set forth in orderly array, for the use of officials and public writers no less than for the information of ordinary readers. Uniform results have been arrived at, with considerable accuracy, in the case of almost every branch of the administration except that which includes the Civil and Criminal Courts.

The year 1871-72, and indeed the whole period up to the end of August 1873, when this volume is issued, was still one of transition in our statistical and administrative system, but also one of considerable reform. The prominent fact is the census of almost every Province, taken in the months of January and February 1872. This was the first regular enumeration of the population of Bengal. Up to this time the detailed reports of the census of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Mysore have not appeared. Nor is it yet possible to state fully the results of provincial finance in relation to population. The road-cess, which will reveal valuable facts regarding the agricultural condition of Bengal, will not come generally into force till the 1st October next. The educational and administrative reforms in that Province will not show their complete results till the close of the current official year. And by that time the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet are likely to be formed into a new Province under a Chief Commissioner. In every case where it has been available, information has been given up to the latest date as the sheets passed through the press.

It should be possible, in the first Part of the next Volume, to publish the results and an analysis of the census of all India, as well as vital and municipal statistics which, for want of an accurate registration of the population, have hitherto been misleading.

The year ending March 1872 and the subsequent seventeen months have been a period of general prosperity throughout India. Although the foreign trade has fallen in value, the seasons have been favourable to the people and the reduction of taxation has caused general satisfaction.

SINGAPORE, }

The 26th August, 1873. }

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CHAPTER III.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Registration.

Bengal.—In this province the number of compulsory registrations affecting immovable property was 158,077 and of optional 55,431 in 1871-72. The number affecting movable property was 30,801. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,73,136 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,80,961. While the Lieutenant Governor has great doubts of the propriety of literally enforcing all contracts under all circumstances, it is most desirable that the execution of deeds and contracts should be put beyond dispute by authentic registration. About a quarter of a million of documents are annually registered, but the great majority are contracts regarding immovable property of which the registration is compulsory. He has therefore set in operation a system of rural registrars in the interior of districts and he hopes to carry his measures further. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's belief, that in none of our ordinary registration offices is there sufficient means of identification, if a man attempts personation or fraud. Such identification will be better secured in local offices. But the real security is the publicity of the transaction and the fact that it was placed on record at a certain date. When a contract is publicly registered it does not long remain without contradiction if there be fraud, and when the authenticated copy is speedily sent for record in a central office, there can be no subsequent tampering with the transaction. The new system was on trial but had so far worked satisfactorily.

Madras.—The results of the past year show a continuance of the advance in registration of documents relating to immovable property but that of miscellaneous documents declined. Under the former head there were 142,950 Registrations and under the latter 11,331 as compared with 13,176 in the previous year. The abolition of special Registration is said to be the cause of the falling-off. Deeds of gift, which showed a great decrease in 1870-71, as compared with preceding years, exhibit a further falling-off in the year under report. The cause assigned on the last occasion was, that, with a view to evade the heavy uniform stamp duty of sixteen rupees prescribed by the present Stamp Act for deeds of gift, these documents were sometimes drawn up for a nominal consideration as deeds of sale. The number of deeds of sale affecting immovable property this year was in excess of that for 1870-71, notwithstanding that the latter year surpassed any previous one.

The number of mortgages was 523 more than in 1870-71. Leases exceeding one year also show a large increase amounting to nearly 25 per cent. With a few exceptions, almost every district comes in for a share of the increase. Such an addition to the number of leases registered during the year, notwithstanding the exemption accorded by Government in favour of leases for more than one but for less than five years and of which the yearly rent does not exceed 50 rupees, may appear strange; but, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that puttahs and muchilkahs as defined in Section 3 of (Madras) Act VIII. of 1865, which had been exempt from obligatory registration before the present Act came into force, must now be registered when they are for more than one year and the yearly rent exceeds 50 rupees. Leases for terms not exceeding one year show a small decrease. Only 207 certified copies of decrees and orders of court were registered. The number will doubtless increase hereafter, but the Nellore Registrar states that, as the decrees passed in appeal contain no specification of the property affected, certified copies of such decrees when presented for registration have to be refused by the registering officer. This is probably the case in other districts as well as Nellore, and may be the cause of the very small number of registrations under this head. There was an increase of upwards of three lakhs in the value of the aggregate transactions brought on the books of the Department.

North-Western Provinces.—Two changes were effected during the year, one of which tended to decrease the receipts and the other to diminish the expenditure. The first was the passing of Act VIII. of 1871 which took effect from July of that year and the second was the introduction of a new scale of fixed remuneration to Sub-Registrars according to the amount of work done. The gross receipts were Rs. 2,83,090 levied on 133,791 documents.

Punjab.—The total number of documents registered in 1871-72 was 95,746 as compared with 92,712 in the previous year, giving fees amounting to Rs. 1,45,376. The expenditure was Rs. 84,506.

Bombay.—There was a decrease of Rs. 32,000 in the receipts from registration during 1871-72; the number of registrations was 84,087 as against 89,716 in 1870-71. The falling-off is attributable chiefly to the introduction of the present Registration Act and to the abrogation of an article in the penalty table of the Department which formerly produced a considerable annual sum.

Oudh.—There were 121 registration offices in this Province and these registered 10,534 deeds for the payment of money not secured on real property; 52,654 for the performance of other personal contracts and 1,025 receipts and acquittances. The fees were Rs. 55,794 against Rs. 41,578 in the previous year.

Central Provinces.—More than 66 per cent. of the deeds registered related to the sale of mortgage on landed property. The total number of documents registered was 17,872; the fees amounted to Rs. 42,351.

British Burma.—There were 1,622 deeds of all kinds registered for which fees to the amount of Rs. 4,374 were paid. The cost of maintaining the registration offices was Rs. 1,461.

Coorg.—Six hundred and three documents were registered in Coorg and of these the registration of 465 was compulsory. The receipts were Rs. 941 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,386.

Mysore.—The aggregate number of deeds registered was 7,281 against 8,178 in the preceding year; the receipts were Rs. 20,945 and the disbursements Rs. 17,371.

Berar.—The operations of the four years during which the Department has been in existence, show that the number of instruments brought for registration has gone on steadily increasing. The receipts also show increase, though in this respect the year under report was not as good as its predecessor, while the expenditure was rather higher. A clear balance to credit of Rupees 7,888-7-5 remained on the 31st March 1872. The total number of deeds registered during the year was 8,232 and the receipts showed an increase of Rs. 408 on 1870-71.

The Civil Courts.

Bengal.—Of all the Departments in connection with the Government of Bengal that of Civil Justice is the one in which information is most wanting. The strictness of our modern doctrines in regard to non-interference with usury, the too literal enforcement of contracts alleged to have been entered into by ignorant and improvident people and the general tendency to uphold doctrines of bare law, tempered by the broad equity characteristic of the early Roman and English uncoded laws, lead to hard measures affecting for the most part poor men who are in consequence reduced to a species of slavery and driven to despair or fraud. For several years no reports whatever were made on the administration of Justice in Bengal, bald figure returns being substituted. Of late, although some pro-

gress towards partial accuracy is evident, the reports are so "manifestly erroneous" and "exhibit such startling results" that it is impossible to draw any safe conclusions from them.

The number of cases under trial before the superior courts of original jurisdiction, that is, the Judges of the High Court, during the year 1871, the number disposed of during that period, and the number pending at its close, are shown in the following statement:—

1871.	Remaining from last year.	instituted 1871.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Superior Courts of general jurisdiction	412	641	1,053	589	464
<i>Superior Courts of special Jurisdiction.</i>					
Admiralty	13	2	15	14	1
Insolvent	135	72	207	98	109
Divorce	3	5	8	4	4
Total	563	720	1,283	705	578

The High Court was open for business for 252 days and disposed of 4,504 appeals and applications. It also passed 3,100 miscellaneous orders in Court and 248 out of Court.

The total number of suits set down for hearing in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes was 33,105, comprising 31,536 cases instituted during the year and 1,569 cases pending from the previous year. Of this number 14,900 cases were decided in favour of plaintiffs, 8,158 after trial and 6,742 *ex-parte*; 1,397 were decided in favour of defendants and 3,223 were nonsuited. Of the rest 9,690 were compromised, 3,019 were struck off in default of appearance of plaintiffs and 876 were pending trial at the close of the year. The number of suits instituted shows a decrease of litigation to the extent of 803 cases, as compared with the number of cases (32,339) instituted during 1870-71, or an average decrease on the whole of 67 cases a month. The average number of in-

stitutions for each day was 128·7, the Court having been open during the year for 245 days. The amount of property in litigation was Rs. 15,28,938 against Rs. 16,07,131 for the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 78,373. Receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 2,03,038 or less by Rs. 10,000 than the sum received in 1871. In the interior Small Cause Courts there were disposed of 42,527 suits; Moonsiff's ditto 220,145; subordinate Judges' Court 5,314; District Judges' Court 129; and in the Revenue Courts 7,358, or a total of 275,473 of 327,431 suits instituted. The work of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts amounted to 21,251 appeals decided out of 43,501 instituted. The total number of suits decided by the Civil Courts in which Government was concerned amounted to 282, of which 198 were original cases and 84 appeals. Of the original suits 152 were decided in favour of Government and 26 against it, while 20 were compromised. Of the appeals 62 were decided in favour of Government, 10 against it and 12 were remanded for re-trial. The total number of judgments favourable to Government was 214, against 36 unfavourable to it, the percentage of the former on the total number of judgments given being 85·6. The percentage of favourable judgments in the preceding year was 77·26. The Court of Wards' cases conducted under Government agency were 192 original cases and 57 appeals decided in favour of the court; 71 cases and 27 appeals against it; 11 appeals remanded and 23 original cases compromised. The Lieutenant Governor has reason to doubt whether Collectors, acting in the supposed interests of their Wards, are not sometimes too ready to allow themselves to be persuaded into litigation. They have been warned against this tendency and the Court of Wards' cases will in future be under the same scrutiny here and in England that is applied to ordinary Government litigation.

Upon the recommendation of the Bengal Government, the Government of India sanctioned in May 1868 the grant of a subsidy of Rs. 30,000 per annum for carrying out an improved scheme of reporting the decisions of the High Court on both its original and appellate sides. One of the chief objects with which the scheme was inaugurated, was to furnish to those engaged in the administration or practice of law a selection of cases carefully reported. The superintendence of the work was undertaken by a body called the Bengal Council of Law Reporting, and the reports have hitherto been published under the denomination of the Bengal Law Reports. Government in return for its subsidy receives 800 copies of the reports for distribution among its officers. During the year there was a discussion as to the utility of the report-

ing, and information on several disputed points was called for by the Lieutenant Governor, but this had not been supplied up to the end of the year. Popular and respectable Cazees were ordered to be appointed, in those districts containing a large proportion of Mahomedans, as sub-registrars of deeds, so as to discharge their duties in accordance with Mahomedan principles.

Madras.—On 27th November Sir C. H. Scotland resigned and Sir Walter Morgan entered upon the duties of Chief Justice of Madras. The number of original suits instituted in the several Subordinate Courts during the year was 221,473 of which 116,199 appeared as Small Causes. There was an increase of 29,424 cases as compared with 1870 and 1869, principally in the District Moonsiff's Courts. If litigation increases in the same ratio in future additional Courts of this class will be necessary. In the High Court, Original Side, 772 suits were instituted against 806 last year. The total number of suits on the files of the Subordinate Courts was 287,181 and of these 222,906 were disposed of. The following table shows the disposal in detail:—

Courts.	Suits for Disposal.		Suits Disposed of.		Percentage of Suits Disposed of to Suits for Disposal.	
	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small Causes.
Village Moonsiffs ...	54,723	...	44,108	...	80.61	...
Revenue Courts ...	4,019	...	2,964	...	73.75	...
District Moonsiffs, &c. ...	96,581	84,051	57,550	77,549	59.60	92.26
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	2,253	3,080	1,282	2,150	56.90	72.09
Small Cause Courts ...	654	13,052	420	11,910	64.22	91.25
Civil Courts ...	1,702	129	613	117	35.97	90.70
Total ...	159,932	100,312	106,981	91,735	66.89	91.45

The average duration of a contested ordinary suit in all the courts, village and revenue excepted, was between ten and eleven months, and of an uncontested suit in the same courts between five and six weeks. The number of appeals on the files of the Lower Appellate Courts for disposal was 11,580, of

which 5,599 were pending from the previous year. From the following table the mode of disposal will be seen :—

Mode of Disposal.						Number.	Per-centage.
Dismissed for default	...	...	...	...	...	475	7.20
Uncontested	...	...	...	...	...	425	6.45
Remanded	...	...	...	...	...	316	4.80
						Percentage.	
Contested	Confirmed	...	...	3,536	65.81	5,373	81.55
	Modified	...	...	636	11.84		
	Reversed	...	...	1,201	22.35		
				5,373	100.00		
Total						6,589	100.00

In the High Court Appellate Side, 140 regular and 757 special appeals were settled, or 57.1 and 71.7 per cent. respectively on the number filed. Above 46,000 original and 4,900 appeal suits were pending at the close of 1871. In the following table the pending suits are classified :—

Period Pending.	District Moonsiffs and Assistant Agents.	Principal Sudder Ameens and Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sudder Ameens	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioners.	All Courts combined.	Mofussil Small Cause Courts.
Under 1 year	81.48	75.55	77.58	81.26	96.92
Between 1 and 2 years	14.61	13.52	17.53	14.62	3.07
Do. 2 „ 3 „	2.72	9.91	3.03	2.93	.01
Do. 3 „ 4 „	.80	.46	1.01	.80	...
Do. 4 „ 5 „	.31	.28	...	.31	...
Over 5 years	.07	.28	.80	.08	...
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mean age in months	8.83	10.5	9.7	8.94	6.5

Above 240 civil miscellaneous petitions, 57 references under Act XI. of 1865 (Mofussil Small Cause Courts), three references under Act IV. of 1869 (Indian Divorce Act) and one reference under Act XVIII. of 1869 (General Stamp Act) were also disposed of by the High Court during the year.

North-Western Provinces.—A very slight increase on 1871 is shown in the Civil Justice returns of this administration. The amount of property in suit was estimated at Rs. 2,21,71,930, or Rs. 41,55,050 more than in 1870, and the average per suit was Rs. 230 against Rs. 190 in the previous year. The work appears to have been disposed of in a creditable manner; the judgments of the Subordinate Courts, for the most part, remained undisturbed under appeal. The percentage of appeals decided in favour of the respondent was 63.5 against 61.9 in 1870. The costs of litigation were less by Rs. 1,43,030 than in 1870. The decrease was probably due to the fact that the lower scale of court fees introduced by the new law did not come into operation till April, 1870, the old and higher scale having been in force during the earlier portion of that year. The proportion of decrees fully executed was this year the same as last but the number of coercive processes employed was considerably greater. The number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Civil Courts was 93,675, or 2,150 more than in 1870 and 11,345 more than in 1869. Of this number 81,038, or 854 more than last year, were original suits and 12,637, or 1,296 more than in 1870, were appeals. It is in this last division of the work that the increase, both proportional and actual, is greatest. Last year the percentage of original suits to the total number of cases was 87.6. In 1871, the percentage was 86.5. The differences are not, however, such as to call for any special remark; in a few districts there is a decrease, but over the rest the increase is distributed for the most part evenly and cannot, so far as Government is aware, be referred to any particular reason. The most notable point is that the increase, though proportionally small as compared with last year, maintains the total at the highest figure of any year since the mutiny, with the exception of 1861. Last year the great and sudden increase was attributed to special causes,—the return of agricultural prosperity and the introduction of a less burdensome Stamp Law. The second of these causes is still in operation, but the first no longer holds good. Possibly the taste for litigation may be on the increase; it may also be that the fact is due to the continually accelerated growth of wealth and prosperity, bringing in its train fresh causes and increasingly valuable objects of dispute for settlement in the Courts.

The following figures show the total value of the original suits and appeals disposed of during the last three years :—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Number of suits and appeals, ...	82,330	91,525	94,064
Value, ...	£1,864,951	£1,801,692	£2,217,198
Average per suit, ...	£21	£19	£23

Thus, while the number of suits increased but slightly, there was a great increase in the value contested, which exceeded not only last year's average but also that of the year before. This large increase in the total amount in suit and in the average per suit, was due almost wholly to the fact that while in 1870 there were only 6 suits in which the amounts contested exceeded one lakh, the value involved being Rs. 13,18,440 in 1871, the number of such suits was 9 and the value involved Rs. 48,99,260. The following statement shows the number of original suits which fell under the main divisions of suits for immovable property and suits for debt:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
For immovable property, ...	7,044	11,904	11,642
Bond or ordinary debts, ...	50,505	62,312	63,824
Other suits, ...	4,264	5,114	5,151

It is remarkable how closely the proportions of suits for debt and suits for land and houses this year agreed in the different districts with the results exhibited last year. Then the distribution of legislation was connected with the effect of the famine and it was supposed that money suits were most prevalent where the scarcity was most felt and least numerous in the Benares District where the famine was hardly felt at all. A closer investigation has, however, shown that, while the rest of the North-Western Provinces exhibits a proportion of suits for debt to suits for land which varies little in different districts and from year to year, the preponderance of suits for land in the Benares District has always been a marked feature of the returns—a state of affairs that may be attributed to the greater value of landed property caused by the permanent settlement.

The Courts finally disposed of 93,861 suits or 3,338 more than in 1870. Of these, 38,053 were decided after contest in court and 45,697 without contest. At the close of the year 6,677 suits remained pending. The table given below shows, as far

as can be ascertained, the result of appeals from the various Subordinate Courts :—

	1870.	1871.
	Per cent.	Per cent
<i>Appeals from Moonsiffs' decisions heard by Sub-Judge—</i>		
For appellant	33.2	31.5
For respondent	60.3	62.9
Remanded	6.5	5.6
	100.0	100.0
<i>Appeals heard by Judge—</i>		
For appellant	31.2	33.2
For respondent	61.3	61.4
Remanded	7.5	5.4
	100.0	100.0
<i>Regular Appeals heard by High Court—</i>		
For appellant	23.9	27.3
For respondent	58.9	66.6
Remanded	17.2	6.1
	100.0	100.0
<i>Special Appeals to High Court —</i>		
For appellant	17.8	20.7
For respondent	69.6	70.4
Remanded	12.6	8.9
	100.0	100.0

In suits disposed of in the District and Moonsiff's Courts there was an increase but it occurred altogether in suits for values under Rs. 500. Excepting the large amount (over one lakh) sued for in nine cases, there was comparatively little difference between the litigation of this year and last. In the Small Cause Courts of these Provinces 10,352 cases were instituted in 1871 against 11,245 in 1870. For disposal the number of cases was 10,661 and all except 165 were decided. The High Court, in the exercise of its Original Jurisdiction, had before it six cases; four were disposed of on their merits and one otherwise. In appellate work the Court had 170 regular appeals, 1,444 special, 17 references from Small Cause Courts and 2,360 miscellaneous. The total costs of litigation in the courts of the Judges, Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs was Rs. 25,81,490 against Rs. 27,24,520

in 1870. The average cost per suit was Rs. 27. The working of the High Court cost Rs. 2,03,250 more than its income.

The number of regular suits instituted, disposed of and pending in the Courts of the Kumaon, Gurhwal and Terai Districts is shown in the following statement :—

	1870.	1871.	Increase.
Instituted	3,752	3,826	74
Finally disposed of	3,716	3,789	74
Pending at close	459	496	37

There was a decrease of 296 in cases instituted in Kumaon and an increase of 189 in Gurhwal and of 181 in the Terai. In the last case the increase was due to the addition of Pergunnah Kasheepore, containing two thriving towns and a considerable mercantile community, to the district during the year. There were struck off, withdrawn or transferred 1,359 cases. Of the remainder, 58·9 per cent. were decided without contest and 41·1 per cent. on their merits. The Government litigation during the year was much less expensive than in 1870. The net cost was Rs. 11,070 against Rs. 13,210.

Punjab.—The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 1,643, against 1,442 in 1870. The increase was in special appeals on points of law, which rose from 1,091 to 1,324; regular appeals, on the other hand, from the decisions of Commissioners, decreased by 32, or from 351 to 319. The number of appeals for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 1,830,—414 regular and 1,416 special,—of which 1,674 were disposed of, leaving pending at the close of the year 156 appeals, 48 regular and 108 special. The average duration of each appeal was 34 days, against 52 days in the previous year. In 30·7 per cent. of the cases appealed, the order of the lower Court was confirmed, in 1 per cent. it was modified, in 11·3 per cent. reversed and in 5·3 per cent. the case was remanded for further investigation. In 51·6 per cent. the appeal was withdrawn,

transferred, struck off on default, or dismissed without the Court sending for the files of the case. The average value of cases appealed was Rs. 117-12-2 in those for land and Rs. 385-15-2 in other cases. The average cost of each appeal was in land cases Rs. 17-12-1 and in other cases Rs. 33-8-8. The Chief Court, besides the above appellate work, disposed of 4 cases in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction, 45 under the summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, 25 references from Small Cause Courts, 3 cases under the Indian Divorce Act and 2 under the Indian Succession Act.

In the Civil Courts the total number of suits for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 228,526, against 213,314 in 1870. The average duration of cases, from date of institution to that of the final order, was 23 days, or 4 days higher than in 1870. This increase, which was general throughout the Province, was the result of instructions issued by the Judges of the Chief Court, impressing upon Judicial Officers the necessity of allowing defendants sufficient time to make arrangements for their defence and it cannot be regarded as excessive. In Small Cause Courts, where the area of jurisdiction is small and the suits entertained are mostly of a simple nature, the average duration was 10 days, the same as in the previous year. The agency by which the original Civil Suits were disposed is shown in the following table:—

Number.		Officers.	Original cases decided.				Average number of cases decided by the officers of each class	
			Number.		Percentage.			
1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
32	32	Deputy Commissioners ...	905	868	0.4	0.3	28	27
58	60	Assistant Commissioners...	12,169	11,249	5.0	5.1	209	187
22	22	Extra Assistant Commissioners, European ...	0,650	7,280	3.2	3.3	302	330
56	54	Extra Assistant Commissioners, Native ...	33,266	29,926	16.3	13.7	504	554
121	121	Tahsildars ...	64,919	71,672	31.8	32.7	536	591
30	35	Naib Tahsildars ...	38,722	44,440	19.0	20.3	430	463
28	41	Honorary Civil Judges ...	9,961	11,777	4.8	5.3	262	287
8	8	Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	30,199	35,261	14.8	16.1	2,776	4,407
8	8	Judges of Cantonment Courts ...	6,923	6,045	3.3	2.7	865	755

Of the 218,390 cases disposed of in 1871, no fewer than 168,414 were for "money due." The monetary value of the greater

proportion of the cases was, as in previous years, very small. Only 1,956 involved sums exceeding Rs. 500; while 33,413 were for sums of Rs. 5 and under; 83,323 for sums exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 20; 80,929 for sums exceeding Rs. 20, but not exceeding Rs. 100; and 17,623 for sums exceeding Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500. The average value of each suit was Rs. 49-12-8, as compared with Rs. 52-12-8 in 1870 and Rs. 59 in 1869, while the total value of original suits disposed of was Rs. 1,06,33,329, against Rs. 1,07,08,541 in the previous year.

There were 2,316 applications for review of judgment submitted to the District Courts, of which 2,302 were disposed of and 111,405 applications for execution of decrees, involving a total sum of Rs. 74,94,870, 100,740 of which were disposed of. In 43 per cent. the decree was completely executed, in 25 per cent. it was partially executed and 30 per cent. of the cases were struck off on default. The total amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 22,96,849, of which Rs. 4,03,720 was paid voluntarily and Rs. 18,93,129 realized after issue of coercive process, either for arrest of the person, or attachment and sale of property. The number of persons imprisoned for debt during the year was 1,009, against 858 in 1870. Of these, 541 were imprisoned for periods not exceeding one month, 341 for periods exceeding one month but not exceeding three months, 120 for periods exceeding three months but not exceeding six months and 7 for periods exceeding six months.

Bombay.—In the High Court, Original Side, during 1871 there were 1,203 suits disposed of on their merits, 629 before one Barrister Judge, 8 before two Barrister Judges, 5 before one Barrister Judge and one Civilian Judge and 561 before one Civilian Judge. The income was Rs. 2,81,546 and the expenditure Rs. 4,35,740. On the Appellate Side 112 regular and 620 special appeals were admitted and 94 regular and 414 special appeals were pending at the close of the year. Of these, 743 were disposed of at an expense of Rs. 2,88,331. The receipts amounted to Rs. 42,354. In the Regulation Districts the number of suits for disposal was 167,906 against 174,150 in the previous year; 137,762 were disposed of. The subjoined table shows the average duration of each decided suit in the District and Subordinate Courts:

Names of Districts.	Average duration of each Suit in District Courts.			Average duration of each Suit in Subordinate Courts.		
	Y.	m.	d.	Y.	m.	d.
Ahmedabad	0	7	11	0	2	3
Surat	0	4	27	0	3	4
Thana	0	3	28	0	2	14
Rutnageeree	0	3	15	0	3	13
Khandesh	0	2	27	0	2	26
Ahmednuggur	0	2	15	0	2	0
Poona	0	6	21	0	3	18
Sholapore	0	2	13	0	1	27
Satara	0	5	10	0	5	6
Belgaum	0	3	12	0	1	25
Dharwar	0	4	26	0	3	25
Kanara	0	3	15	0	3	4
Results in 1870			0 4 8	0 2 29		
			0 4 2	0 2 25		

The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 1,38,54,789 against Rs. 1,37,34,594 in 1870.

In the Bombay Small Cause Court there were 28,906 suits, or 95 more than in 1870. The number disposed of was 29,400. In 17,189 suits the judgment was in favour of the plaintiff and in 645 for the defendant; 3,172 suits were struck off, 6,761 compromised and in 1,633 the plaintiff was non-suited. There were 3,009 suits undecided on 31st December 1871, but in 1,580 of this number they were not returnable until after that date, 1,016 had been adjourned for want of service and 413 suits remained undecided for various other reasons.

The Mofussil Courts of Small Causes decided 24,050 cases and 2,806 remained at the close of the year. The average duration of each was 42 days against 26 in 1870. Nearly 12,000 suits were decided in Sind at an average cost of Rs. 1,808. For Aden, the following comparative table gives all necessary information:

		Number.		Value.	
		1870-71.	1871.	1870-71.	1871.
Court of the Resident ...	...	1,403	1,712	162,902	137,060
Ditto Cases ...	...	4,881	4,720	22,753	31,999
Total	...	6,284	6,432	185,655	169,059

Oudh.—The civil suits were 34,294 as compared with 28,925 in 1870; the largest proportional increase was under the head of "simple debt." Fifty-six per cent. of the total number of suits was for sums less than Rs. 20. In the important matter of the execution of civil decrees there was improvement. Notwithstanding the prevailing distress, the proportion of decrees fully executed was the same as in 1870, a year of plenty and there was at the same time a decided decrease in the coercive processes affecting real property. The Revenue Courts disposed of 32,059 cases, chiefly rent-suits, as compared with 28,959 in the previous year. The work was done, however, more quickly and with less appeal.

The average cost of each suit was Rs. 7-1-4, or Rs. 0-14-9 below that of last year. This average is very satisfactory. The average value of suits was almost precisely that of last year, namely, Rs. 99-13-5, as against Rs. 99-12-8. Classifying suits by value, the numbers were :—

		1869.	1870.	1871.
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Not exceeding	5	2,875	4,071	5,903
"	20	11,311	11,738	12,915
"	100	9,593	10,655	11,810
"	500	2,179	2,487	2,897
"	5,000	422	430	227
"	1,00,000	36	37	17
Exceeding	1,00,000	2	4	3

In addition to the original suits, there were also 24,908 miscellaneous cases against 21,018 in 1870. There were withdrawn 943, transferred 273, adjusted without decree at or before first hearing 3,211 and 10,640 were struck off without trial. The

proportion of cases decided on their merits was 5 per cent. lower and dismissals on default were 4.1 per cent. higher, than in last year; the *ex parte* decisions were about the same.

Of cases in which decree was passed without contest in Court the numbers were:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.	Difference.
<i>Ex parte</i> and in default, Secs. 111 and 114 ...	1,634	2,564	2,626	62
By confession, Section 144 ...	5,808	6,775	8,061	1,853
By compromise and consent, decreed under Section 98 ...	1,000	1,103	3,211	2,108
By Arbitration, Chapter VI. of Civil Code ...	857	966	463	403
Total ...	9,308	11,411	14,961	3,550

There was thus a marked decrease in the number of cases referred to arbitration. As regards contested cases tried and decided in Court the returns show that 8,256 were in favour of plaintiffs and 3,179 in favour of defendants, objectors or insolvents.

The business of the Civil Appellate Courts was as follows:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Cases on the file ...	1,485	1,727	2,163
Struck off without trial ...	273	244	430
Decided on trial for { In whole ...	252	340	382
{ In part ...	86	123	122
In favour of respondent ...	709	861	917
Remanded ...	68	85	67
Total ...	1,115	1,409	1,989
Pending at end of year ...	97	71	174

It may be mentioned with reference to the increase in the number of suits struck off without trial in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, that 69 were rejected under the provisions of Section 18, Act XXXII. of 1871, as the Court of first appeal had confirmed the decision of the Court of first instance; while 92 were rejected as barred by Section 27, Act XXIII. of 1861, which disallows a special appeal in any suits of the nature cognizable in small causes when the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500.

The business of the Revenue Courts during 1870-71 was as follows :—

Description of suits.*	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of		Pending.	
				For plaintiff.	For defendant.		
Under Act XVI. of 1865	1869 70 ..	144	2,557	2,001	1,629	1,523	450
	1870 71 ...	450	3,420	3,870	1,547	1,728	595
Under Rent Act	1869 70 ...	1,167	24,962	30,129	10,766	12,783	1,170
	1870 71 ...	1,170	32,672	33,712	16,922	13,137	1,183
Total ..	1869 70 ..	1,311	31,819	33,150	17,205	14,305	1,62
	1870 71...	1,620	35,492	37,112	20,469	14,865	1,773

These figures show a very sensible increase on the amount of work which had to be got through, yet cases were generally disposed of expeditiously. The average duration of Rent Act suits was seventeen days as compared with twenty days in the previous year. The number of notices of ejectment issued through the Tehsildars fell from 52,151 to 43,319; the number of notices contested sank from 22 per cent. to 20, but the proportion of successful objections rose from 46 to 53 per cent.

In 1870-71, 28,563 cases were decided by Settlement Courts as against 39,792 in 1869 70. The following abstract shews the judicial work of the various settlements, and what remains in each to be done :—

District.		Cases decided up to September 1870.	Cases decided in year under review.	Pending.	Total.
Lucknow	...	26,579	318	7	26,904
Unao	...	12,593	...	...	12,593
Baree Lunkee	...	23,584	45	493	24,122
Setapore	...	14,436	2,554	10	17,000
Hurdut...	...	21,544	1,837	...	23,381
Kherree...	...	6,607	1,527	155	8,289
Fyzabad	...	43,103	9,141	8,278	60,522
Gonda	...	6,330	5,576	4,162	16,068
Baraich	...	6,845	649	2	7,496
Roy Bareilly	...	20,049	2,720	1	22,770
Pertabgurb	...	20,045	691	...	20,736
Sultanpore	...	22,400	3,505	133	26,042
Total	...	2,24,115	28,563	13,266	2,65,944

Commissioners disposed of 2,369 settlement appeals in 1870-71, as against 2,136 in 1869-70. Their appellate work was materially and suddenly increased by the transfer to them of special appeals from the orders of Settlement Officers pending in the Financial Commissioner's Court on the abolition of that office by Act XI. of 1871. The proportion of decrees confirmed in the Commissioners' Courts was precisely that of the previous year—76 per cent. The proportion of reversals fell from 9.5 per cent. to 8.2.

The result of the nearly completed judicial operations of the settlement as affecting proprietary status may be briefly stated. Of the 24,587 villages of the Province, 13,249½ were settled with Talookdars in 1858-59. Of the 11,337½ villages outside the sunnuds of these proprietors, Talookdars have been decreed by the new settlement 199 or 1.7 per cent. Persons other than Talookdars have recovered 885, or 7.8 per cent. Government has been decreed 406 villages, but these for the most part have been held as State property from the beginning of our rule. The proprietary possession of those holders of the Summary Settlement, who are unprotected by a sunnud, was not disturbed in more than 10 per cent. of their holdings, which, considering the summary fashion of the enquiry into right at that settlement, is a satisfactory result.

Central Provinces.—Civil litigation still goes on increasing in these Provinces and everything connected with it tends to show that it is a sign of the great indebtedness and poverty of the people. The suits during the year were mostly for money on written promises to pay and for very small sums. Only 10 per cent. were for sums exceeding Rs. 100 and more than 50 per cent. were for sums not exceeding Rs. 20, the average value of these being about Rs. 12 or Rs. 13. Very few cases were actually contested in Court, less than a quarter; many were compromised or thrown out in consequence of the failure of parties to attend and a small proportion only of the actual decrees passed was executed. There is a general impression that the Courts are used to a very great extent merely for the purpose of coercing debtors to enter into new engagements on necessarily less favourable terms; even when a decree is passed, that is not the end of litigation but only a new beginning, for the decree is merged in a new bond and when that falls due the old process is again gone through. The principal is never paid off, the interest is mercilessly exacted and with every decree the sum total of the principal is largely increased. It was impressed on the Judges of Civil Courts that the provisions of the Code of Procedure which

permit a Judge to decree the payment of a debt by instalments should be frequently taken advantage of, and that inasmuch as the law favours creditors by reason of there being no law of bankruptcy, the Courts should temper the rigour of the law by all the means in their power.

Important in connection with Civil Procedure, and a matter of great moment to the people at large, was the official recognition during the year of the Hindee language, as the language ordinarily spoken in all the northern parts of these Provinces. This was a matter which Colonel Keatinge had personally very much at heart, and he advocated the change of the official languages of the Courts of law and the Police department from Oordoo to Hindee in a Minute which was submitted to the Government of India. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, which now form the northern part of the Central Provinces, an attempt was made in 1835 to substitute the Hindee language and the Nagree character for the Persian, on the ground that Hindee was the language of the people. And where it was then fairly tried the attempt met with success. But opposition was offered to the abolition of Persian by the Civil officials, more than any one else, and in 1843 the Government of India ordered that office papers should be written and the ordinary office records kept in Persian or Oordoo, but that processes issued in the Mofussil should be in Hindee and in Nagree characters so that they might be clearly intelligible to the people. In time this order fell into abeyance and when the Central Provinces were formed the Hindee language had again quite passed out of use, Oordoo and Persian being used in all parts of the Provinces. At the instance of Mr. Temple, who was then Chief Commissioner, the Court language was assimilated to the vernacular of the people, so far as it was then thought possible to do so. In the four Mahratta districts of Nagpore the Mahratta language was made the official court language and all vernacular records in the Courts and public offices were kept in that language. In Chutteesgurrh the Hindee of the country was recognized as the court and official language; Hindee was similarly made the language of Nimar, the border land between Northern and Western India. In Sumbulpore, to the extreme east, Ooryia had always been used as the court vernacular and in the Upper Godavery district, to the extreme south, Teloo-goo had to be recognized as the only Indian language that could be generally understood. But in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, Oordoo was allowed to retain its place. Firmly impressed, however, with the conviction that a mistake had been made in retaining Oordoo in these districts, Colonel

Central Provinces.

Keatinge directed inquiry, and the result is thus given in his Minute:—"The written language of all the Patwarees is Hindee. In the nine districts 9,273 landowners, Mulgoozars, and other agricultural proprietors can write; of these, 143 write Oordoo, 100 write Oordoo and Hindee, 8,576 persons write Hindee only, and 269 write Hindee and some other language. These districts contain 49 Oordoo schools, 55 mixed and 547 exclusively Hindee schools, besides schools for English and other languages. In these schools 1,965 pupils learn Oordoo and 21,600 are reading Hindee." All the papers having been laid before the Government of India, the Governor General in Council "authorized that the Hindee character be employed in the issue of all Processes, Notifications, Proclamations, Purwanas, &c. Petitions, Bail Surety and Security bonds and recognizances might also be written in Hindee, and Hindee shall be the language of the Police dufters in all the districts in which Oordoo is now the court language."

The number of suits instituted in 1871 was 76,092 or more by nearly seven per cent. than in the preceding year. One cause which may explain the excess of litigation in the Central Provinces, as compared with the North-Western Provinces, is that people are, and have for long been, more individualised in these Provinces than in the North-West and that the bonds which have hitherto to some extent held them together are slowly dissolving. The population of the North-Western Provinces affords the most perfect example of a state of society founded on status rather than on contract. For the Central Provinces the state of things is exactly the reverse. The village principle is weak, village communities are often little more than a fortuitous concourse of individuals and castes, each member of which stands alone, his rights and interests being his own and not merged in those of the brotherhood.

The Judicial work was performed by the various classes of Courts in the following proportion:—

By Courts of Small Causes	...	11,800 suits, or	15 per cent.
" " Naib-Tehsildars	...	7,729	" 10 "
" " Tehsildars	...	26,345	" 34 "
" " Assistant Commissioners	...	31,513	" 40.7 "
" " Deputy Commissioners	...	236	" .3 "
		<hr/>	
		77,623	

The results in the 77,623 suits were—

Plaints rejected or returned	...	...	231	} or 0.4 per cent.
Transferred to other Courts	...	...	28	
Uncontested cases—				
Decreed on confession in	...	...	21,202	27.3
<i>ex parte</i>	...	...	12,380	16
Dismissed for default	...	...	12,178	15.7
Compromised	...	...	12,068	15.5
Withdrawn with leave	...	...	1,111	1.4
Dismissed <i>ex parte</i>	...	...	464	.6
* Contested—				
Decreed for plaintiff in full	...	...	7,497	9.7
" " in part	...	...	5,215	6.7
" " defendant in whole	...	...	5,205	6.7

There remained pending at the close of the year 2,197 suits, of which 1,943 had been instituted during the month of December. The appellate courts had before them 2,705 appeals, the average duration of each being 44.7 days. The number of persons imprisoned for debt was 1,141. The large number of suits brought before the Courts of these Provinces is believed to be a sign of the poverty of the people, or at any rate of an unequal distribution of the wealth of the country. This theory is further supported by the small proportion of decrees which are actually executed after they have been obtained. Instructions have been issued with the object of protecting, as far as it is possible to do so, the poorer debtors, who are shy and ignorant and altogether in the hands of the money-lending class, which on the other hand is used to our ways of procedure, acquainted with our Court practice, and able to secure the assistance of Pleaders. It has been ruled—first, that in the matter of determining what party shall pay the costs of any suit or proceeding, the Courts shall take into consideration whether any recourse to them was necessary, and not give the creditor or plaintiff his costs when the object of his suit has been merely to harass his debtor or force him to accept harder terms; secondly, that the Court shall not unduly encourage compromises or too readily accept confessions to being indebted according to the claim, but go fully into the question of the claim brought before them, and find out whether a general confession of debt on the part of a defendant is not, as is feared, often obtained from his ignorance and without his knowing the details of the claim; and thirdly, that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, empowering Courts to order in their decrees the liquidation by instalments of the amount decreed, should be more frequently taken advantage of, and a chance thereby given to a debtor to extricate himself from his embarrassments.

Statement showing the general results of the trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces during the year 1871.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in this year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decried on confession.	Decried ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits.		Referred to arbitration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CIVIL COURTS.																					
Small Cause Courts	296	11,679.6		11,931.2	10	1520	1520	370	1,924	2,555	1,792	64	2,461	841	11,803	141			10-3	96	63
Sub-Divisional tribunals	611	31,265		31,876	1	2,885	2,885	367	5,655	10,272	4,726	239	4,924	1,996	34,074	802	14		19	137	275
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of District	784	31,978		32,720	3	4,748	4,748	432	4,493	8,068	5,846	156	5,201	2,425	31,513	1,207	14	1	21-6	136	270
Chief Courts of District	26	216		243	1	14	14	2	14	6	16	5	70	33	236	7	2		29-5	235	3
Total .. 1871	1,717	78,688.1		79,820.2	281	12,178	12,178	1,111	12,068	21,222	12,386	464	12,706	5,305	77,523	2,197	30	1	18-6	136	608
Total (where Statements agree) 1870	1,925	72,183		74,108					16,636	12,760	12,849		11,843	4,657	72,321	1,717			18-9	134	544
REVENUE COURTS.																					
Courts of Tehsildars, Sub-Divisional Tribunals	116	8,406		6,522	65	1,156	1,156	45	816	1,171	737	69	1,708	638	6,371	151	1		21-3	132	42
Courts of Collectors	19	530		549	2	99	99		43	60	25	5	121	171	612	36	11		19	15	16
Total .. 1871	135	8,936		7,071	67	1,255	1,255	93	859	1,231	762	74	1,827	769	6,983	187	12		21-1	135	58
Total .. 1870	141	8,434		6,775		1,043	1,043		781	1,212	608		1,605	743	6,640	155			20-8	129	42

British Burma.—The number of suits instituted in the courts of this Administration during the year was 22,068 against 22,325 in 1870. Nearly one person in every hundred brought a suit, so that at least 2 per cent. of the population appeared in Court either as plaintiff or defendant. The following table shows the character of the original litigation in the different classes of Courts :—

Class of Court.	Number of suits instituted for.					Number of the preceding recognizable by a Court of Small Causes up to Rs. 500.
	Money due on contract.	Movable property.	Damages.	Personal rights.	Immovable property.	
Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class ...	6,405	2,147	1,277	718	745	9,682
Extra Assistant Commissioners 2nd and 1st Class and Assistant Commissioners ...	4,829	960	496	564	271	3,710
Deputy Commissioners ...	25	20	4	157	18	34
Court of Recorder, Moulmein, and Small Causes ...	3,011	137	41	33	13	2,826
Total ...	14,270	3,264	1,788	1,472	1,047	16,202

About 1-20th part of the total number of suits was connected with claims to immovable property. The heading "Personal rights" includes suits for dissolution of marriage which are commonly brought into the courts. There were 113 such suits in the district of Myanounng and in the district of Sandoway, where there were only 340 suits of all kinds instituted, 31 were for dissolution of marriage. The following statement shows the value of suits disposed of in the various Courts of the Province :—

Class of Court.	Number of suits disposed of, valued at not exceeding Rupees							Total value of suits.
	5	20	100	100	3,000	10,000	100,000	
Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class ...	1,697	3,305	5,565	993	1	...	...	5,40,187 3 8
Extra Assistant Commissioners 2nd and 1st class, and Assistant Commissioners ...	763	2,047	2,692	1,248	201	16	...	5,94,064 7 8
Deputy Commissioner ...	3	3	13	17	10	6	1	1,39,157 5 ...
Court of Recorder, Moulmein, and Small Causes ...	215	1,058	1,337	419	116	12	7	5,78,364 6 ...
Total ...	2,678	6,413	9,627	2,707	328	34	8	18,51,778 6 4

The number of suits decided on their merits was 9,339, or 41 per cent. of the total number of decisions; the number of those transferred, withdrawn, adjusted, or dismissed for non-appearance of the parties, was 5,643 or 20 per cent. The proportion of suits decreed *ex parte* or in which judgment went by default was 14 per cent. which was not high. The number in which judgment was passed by default was also small. The average duration of contested suits in the various courts was 26.5 days, compared with 20.4 days during 1870; in uncontested suits the average duration was 7.6 days against 6.8. There were 15,473 decrees passed during the year. The number of applications for execution of decrees including those pending was 6,176; in 3,405 instances the decrees were completely executed and 1,535 partially executed. These results are very satisfactory. Nearly 160 applications were struck off the file and 120 were left pending at the close of the year.

The following shows the number of the processes of execution issued by the Courts:—

Delivery of possession	...	...	...	...	570
Specific performance	...	...	...	...	180
Imprisonment of person	...	...	...	...	677
Movable property	...	{ Attachment	...	...	1,962
		{ Sale	...	...	981
Immovable property	...	{ Attachment	...	...	985
		{ Sale	...	...	410
Orders under Section 243, Act VIII, of 1859	...	...	...	...	45

The number of processes issued for execution of decrees by imprisonment of person was 677, which is large. Sales of immovable property decreased during the year. There were 8,348 appealable decrees passed by the subordinate courts and in 1,365 cases appeals were preferred to Deputy Commissioners who modified or reversed the decrees of the Lower Courts in 522 cases. The small proportion of appeals seems remarkable when it is considered that of the appeals preferred to the Court of Deputy Commissioners a large number, or nearly 40 per cent. were successful. The Chief Commissioner, however, looks upon it as satisfactory.

There were 1,483 appeals for disposal in the Divisional Appellate Courts; the average duration of each was 25.8 days. Under the new Burma Courts' Act the appellate business of these tribunals has almost ceased. In the chief Court of the Province, of 23 appeals, the decision of the lower Court was confirmed in 20 cases and reversed in three.

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1871.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	Average Duration of Suits.		Referred to arbitration.
													Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.	
Village Courts	327	6,391	...	6,718	2	63	1,169	49	276	670	2,286	41	1,384	494	6,334	279	16	2	22-25	27-37	105
Small Cause Courts	387	18,686	...	8,18,955	17	200	2,870	420	1,738	2,368	2,012	354	5,703	2,535	16,738	217	15	5	10-90	...	235
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts	34	462	...	486	1	8	44	6	29	56	145	6	110	31	436	47	3	2	19-10	9-99	18
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction (Recorder's Court)	61	234	...	295	...	...	44	1	13	6	100	...	64	19	247	47	15	19	88-00	28-00	1
Superior Courts (Admiralty of Special Jurisdiction)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts (Admiralty of Special Jurisdiction)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	709	25,747	8,26,464	20,271	4,127	476	2,036	3,100	4,544	801	3,079	25,765	7,160	3,079	25,765	590	49	28	24-86	32-99	349
Revenue Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	448	...	449	...	42	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	12	842	...	860	3	64	63	85	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	1,291	5	1,309	3	106	97	85	62	125	105	1	531	99	1,234	75	16	49	...	...	...
Grand Total	722	27,038	13	27,778	23	377	4,234	561	2,118	3,225	4,649	802	7,711	3,178	26,999	665	65	77	24-86	32-99	349

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.

Class of Court.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1871.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under Sec. 6 and 9 Act XVIII. of 1861.	Heard Ex parte.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under Section 348 Act VIII. 1859.	Objections allowed.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
Civil Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collector's Appellate Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Appellate Court of Districts.	44	1,327	..	1,371	..	55	180	2	14	530	121	245	78	1,325	46	..	2	1
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province, each class of Courts being specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue appeals	17	113	..	130	..	27	9	..	1	53	4	25	1	120	10	..	..	..
..	..	55	..	55	..	5	27	10	4	2	5	2	..	55	..	..	..	..
..
Chief Court of Province.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular Appellate from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From District Courts	14	22	..	36	..	..	23	..	2	6	..	1	..	32	4	14	..	..
Special Appeals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	75	1,517	..	1,592	..	87	239	12	21	591	130	373	79	1,532	60	14	2	1

Coorg.—During 1871 there were instituted in the Civil Courts of Coorg 1,011 suits against 1,312 in the previous year. The aggregate value of the property in litigation was Rs. 86,808 against Rs. 1,54,601 in 1870. This large decrease in the number and value of suits is not considered to have been due to any diminution of trade or business, a large proportion of the cases filed in 1870 having, it is stated, been so instituted to prevent their being barred by the Limitation Act, which swelled the number that year. The decrease is also to some extent attributed to the strict enforcement of the rules regarding the vakeels practising in the Courts. All the suits, with one exception, were disposed of during the year. They were distributed as follows:—

No.	Courts.	1870.	1871.	Decrease.
6	Parpattegars' Courts ...	168	137	31
6	Soobedars' do ...	521	478	43
2	Town do ...	521	347	179
1	2nd Class Asst. Supt.'s Court ...	85	42	43
1	1st do do ...	16	6	10
1	Superintendent do ...	1	1	...
Total ...		1,312	1,011	301

The classification of the suits is exhibited in the following table:—

	1870.	1871.
On written obligation ...	707	506
On unwritten obligation ..	156	149
On account stated ...	114	88
Money had and received...	39	34
Goods sold ...	84	53
Breach of contract not mentioned above...	82	26
Rent not falling under the rent law ...	12	18
Movable property or value thereof ...	83	97
Damages ...	3	9
Suits for immovable property ...	...	5
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c., ...	...	2
Suits to declare and establish personal rights ...	20	15
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	...	1
Suits for partition ...	...	2
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	...	1
Suits for defamation ...	1	...
Suits for specific performance of contract ...	3	...
Suits to establish or dispute adoption ...	1	...
Suits under Hindoo law ...	7	...
Total ...	1,312	1,011

Ten appeals remained undisposed of on the 1st January 1871 and 65 were preferred during the year. Of these, 73 were disposed of. The rules framed under the provisions of Sections 20 and 22 of the Court Fees' Act VII. of 1872, for the service of process in Coorg, came into force from June 1871 and the system is reported to be working well. The realizations were Rs. 1,352 and the cost of establishment Rs. 1,301, leaving a small surplus balance of Rs. 50 credited to Government.

Mysore.—The number of civil suits instituted in all the courts of Mysore during the past year was 20,764, or 230 more than were filed in 1870. The number of suits instituted in each district, (excluding 11 in the Superintendents' Courts) and the percentage of increase or decrease are thus shewn :—

	1870.	1871.	Difference.		Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease
			Increase.	Decrease.		
Bangalore, including the Court of Small Causes ...	9,977	9,312	...	665	...	7.14
Kolar ...	2,399	2,424	441	...	15.62	...
Tumkoor ...	1,119	1,231	112	...	9.09	...
Mysore ...	2,609	2,802	193	...	6.88	...
Hassan ...	652	1,011	159	...	15.72	...
Shimoga ...	1,607	1,354	...	253	...	18.63
Kadoor ...	1,149	1,251	104	...	8.31	...
Chitaldroog ...	830	960	130	...	14.07	...

The following comparative statement shews the number of each description of suits instituted :—

	1870.	1871.
On written obligation ...	11,512	11,407
On unwritten ..	2,106	1,996
On account stated ...	914	1,005
Money had and received ...	184	230
Goods sold ...	3,554	3,305
Breach of contract not mentioned below...	281	431
Rent not falling under the rent law ...	438	421
Movable property or value thereof ...	661	599
Damages ...	170	184
<i>Other Suits.</i>		
Suits for immovable property ...	412	602
" for specific performance of contract ...	88	113
" to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c. ...	61	248
" to declare and establish personal rights ...	95	69
" for an account ...	...	5
" relating to religious endowments ...	10	4
" to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud ...	1	7
" for dissolution of marriage ...	2	3
" for enforcement of matrimonial rights ...	16	26
" partition ...	41	64
" relating to religion and caste ...	25	11
Total	20,534	20,764

The number of suits for disposal, including 1,437 pending from the preceding year and 26 cases transferred from one Court to another, was 22,227, 247 more than in 1870. Of this number, 21,253 cases were disposed of, or 710 in excess of the number disposed of in 1870, leaving a balance of 974 suits pending at the close of the year, against 1,437 at the close of 1870.

The number of suits for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year before each class of Court, as well as the average number of suits decided by the officers of each Court is given below :—

	Suits for disposal.	Disposed of	Pending.	Average No. decided by the Officers of each Court.
Bangalore Small Cause Court ...	7,029	6,915	114	2,457
Amildars ...	8, 92	8, 106	86	99
Judicial Assistants ...	6,913	6,152	761	683
Deputy Superintendents ...	76	67	9	8
Superintendents ...	17	13	4	4
Total ...	22,227	21,253	974	204

Of the aggregate number of suits disposed of 23·4 per cent. were decided on their merits and 76·6 were uncontested. The number of appeals preferred to the various Courts was 672, against 649 in 1870. The total number for disposal, inclusive of the appeals pending at the close of the preceding year, was 740; of these, 681 were disposed of, one was transferred, leaving 58 pending on the 31st December. The orders in 403 cases were confirmed, 73 modified, 100 reversed, 56 remanded and 49 were dismissed for default.

Berar.—In addition to the Courts of the two divisional Commissioners and of the Resident there were 44 tribunals open during the year for the hearing of civil suits. The suits filed numbered 21,879 and 21,626 were disposed of. The figures relating to the work done by the several courts, show that 30·4 per cent. of the whole outturn was performed by the three Small Cause Courts at Oomrawuttee, Ellichpore, and Khamgaon, 46·6 per cent. by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and 22·8 per cent. by the Tehsildars. Comparing the litigation of the year with that of its predecessor, an increase appears of 3,937 suits, or 22 per cent. to which the Western Division contributes more largely than the Eastern. In the Akolah District there was one suit to every 50 persons; a proportion which though not quite up to the mark of litigation in Nagpore during 1870 is certainly no subject of congratulation. The average of suits to population for the whole province was as 1 to 103 persons, but it must be remembered that the figures of population have been stationary since 1867 when

the Census was taken. The experience of past years shows that whether the cost of going to law be heavy or light, the Courts are thronged with suitors. Perhaps this may in part be owing to not more than a third or fourth of the suits being contested and to the fact that defendants are content to be saddled with costs in view to obtaining a fresh loan from the usual plaintiff, the money-lender. Vakeels, again, are promoters of litigation; and though the character of the native Bar in Berar is said to be gradually improving, there is no doubt that it is by no means free from all suspicion of fostering needless dissension. The ease, too, with which a plaintiff by employing a Vakeel can collect payment of his debts through the Civil Courts, and still more the public opinion which attaches triumph rather than any shadow of reproach to the pursuit of decrees, increase the difficulty of impeding the onward current of litigation in a district like Akolah. The character of the litigation shows but little variation as compared with previous years. The following is a detailed statement of the suits settled:—

Nature of suits.			Number.
On written obligation	...	...	12,609
On unwritten do.	...	...	1,436
On account stated	...	...	3,817
Money had and received	...	...	151
Goods sold	...	...	1,199
Breach of contract not mentioned above	...	...	994
Rent not falling under rent law	...	...	169
Movable property or value thereof	...	...	331
Damages	...	...	140
Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment, or cancellation of lease	...	...	23
Enhancement or abatement of rent	...	...	1
Relating to distraint	...	...	7
Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint	...	...	1
For Puttahs or Kubooliats	...	...	2
For ejectment or recovery of possession	...	...	31
Suits under rent law not included in above	...	...	5
Suits for immovable property	...	...	219
Suits for specific performance of contract	...	...	24
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	...	...	173
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	...	...	53
Suits for an account	...	...	29
Suits relating to religious endowments	...	...	2
Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, &c.	...	...	1
Suits relating to marriage	...	...	17
Suits for partition	...	...	9
Suits relating to shipping	...	...	1
Suits relating to religion	...	...	1
Claims not included in above	...	...	181
Total			21,626

Of these, 81 per cent. were settled on the merits, 14 per cent. were compromised, 2 per cent. withdrawn and 3 per cent. dismissed for default. Of those settled on the merits, 53 per cent. were decided on confession of judgment, 15 per cent. decreed *ex parte* and 1 per cent. referred to arbitration. Only 31 suits in every hundred were contested. The plaintiff obtained a decree in 8,695 cases, or 40 per cent. More than half the suits were on written obligation and in only 219 was the possession of immovable property involved. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 14,569. In 34 per cent. the decree was fully, and in 34·5 per cent. partially, executed. In 11·3 per cent. the decrees were satisfied without the aid of the courts and in 41·8 per cent. property was attached and sold to the extent of 22·1 per cent. Land was sold in 44 cases in West Berar. In connection with these land sales the following extract, from one of the Divisional Reports, is worthy of attention:—“In the Akolah District, where the harvests were found to have partially failed, land sales in execution of decrees were not recommended for the Resident's sanction, and the Courts were desired to decree instalments where the impoverished agriculturists were concerned. This has been carried out to a great extent, and many cultivators on the brink of ruin have been enabled to retain their cottages and plough cattle, which would otherwise have been seized in execution, and sold for almost nothing.” About 200 persons were imprisoned for debt in East, and 267 in West, Berar. Of these 469 were discharged, leaving 14 in the civil jails at the close of the year.

Here is an interesting table showing the castes of those who figured as plaintiffs and defendants. The information refers only to the Western portion of the Districts:—

Castes.	Plaintiffs.	Per Cent.	Defendants.	Per Cent.
Christians ...	21	·1	53	·3
Marwarees ...	6,343	43·1	739	5·
Mussulmans ...	768	5·8	1,608	10·8
Brahmins ...	1,712	13·	786	5·3
Koonbees ...	2,026	15·3	6,952	46·7
Others ...	2,340	17·7	4,760	31·9
	13,210	...	14,898	...

Of the total number of decisions appealed against in the District Appellate Courts 246 were confirmed, 114 reversed, 70 remanded for further enquiry, 2 compromised and 9 dismissed or

withdrawn. From the original decisions of the Deputy Commissioners, having jurisdiction in suits up to Rs. 5,000 in value, 107 regular and 13 special appeals were preferred; 76 were confirmed and 30 modified or reversed. In the appeals to the Provincial Sudder Court of the Resident, the orders of the lower Courts were confirmed in all cases. While there is still much room for improvement, it is satisfactory to record that the administration of Civil Justice in Berar during 1871 gave evidence of real progress.

CHAPTER IV.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.**Bengal.**

FOR the administration of Criminal Justice in Bengal there are the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. The High Court on its original side tries, by a single judge with a jury, all cases committed to it by the Calcutta Magistrates and cases in which European British subjects are defendants, committed by the Justices of the Peace in the interior of Bengal. On its appellate side, the High Court, by a bench of two or more judges, disposes of appeals relating to convictions on trials before the Courts of Session; it revises, upon reference from Sessions Judges or Magistrates, the decisions of inferior Courts when in error upon points of law; and it confirms, modifies, or annuls all sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts in the interior. The Courts of Session in the interior are presided over by a single judge, who tries, with the aid either of juries or assessors, all cases committed by Magistrates empowered to that end, passing any sentence authorized by law, and decides, sitting alone, all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates having full powers, when the sentence exceeds one month's imprisonment or 50 rupees' fine. In each district there is one Magistrate having full powers, who is also Collector and the executive head of the district administration in all departments. This officer has higher powers than other full-powered Magistrates, in that he hears appeals from the inferior Magistrates of subordinate grades within the district. Appeals from full-powered Subordinate Magistrates lie, as already stated, to the Sessions Court. The ordinary limits of the full powers of a Magistrate in respect of sentencing offenders, are imprisonment, either rigorous or simple, up to two years, including solitary confinement up to three months; fine to the extent of Rs. 1,000; or imprisonment and fine combined; and whipping. The Subordinate Magistrates are of two grades; the first of which can award imprisonment up to six months; fine up to Rs. 200, or both; and whipping. The second can only imprison up to one month or fine up to Rs. 50, or combine these punishments. The classes of offences which the various grades of Magistrates are competent to try, and those which they must commit for trial by the Courts of Session, are carefully defined in the Schedules of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The result of the Sessions trials on the original side of the High Court during 1871 was 4 discharges without trial, 49 acquittals and 134 convictions, or 71·6 per cent. of the number dealt with.

The following statement shows the number of persons committed to the Courts of Sessions for trial:—

	1870.	1871.	
Discharged without trial	21	25	
Acquitted	1,358	1,282	
Convicted	2,324	2,215	} 2,251
Referred	115	36	
Died, escaped, or transferred	36	17	
Pending trial at end of year	351	489	
Total	4,205	4,064	

The total number (2,251) convicted and referred during 1871 was 62·98 per cent. of the number (3,558) actually disposed of. The statement below shows the total number of persons sentenced by Sessions Judges. The capital sentence was confirmed in the cases of 72 persons of the 90 on whom this sentence was passed:—

	Nature of punishment.	Persons.
Sentenced to death ... ..	...	90
„ transportation for life ... ..	...	193
„ „ for a term ... ..	...	60
„ rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	1	
„ „ without ditto	1,850	
„ simple imprisonment	13	1,864
„ fine with imprisonment	190	
„ „ without ditto	23	213
„ whipping in addition to other punishment	...	2
„ „ in lieu of ditto ... ..	...	8
Total ... ..	...	2,430

The cases appealed to the Sessions Courts involved 9,138 persons. These were the results:—

	Persons.
Appeals or applications rejected in the case of	1,583
Sentences confirmed	4,843
„ modified	589
„ reversed	1,479
Proceedings quashed	40
Further inquiry or evidence ordered in the case of	42
Cases referred to High Court for revision in the case of	220
Appeals pending trial in the case of	342
Total	9,138

The total number of persons under trial before the criminal courts of the various classes of Magistrates in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, was :—

			Persons.
Discharged with trial	...	...	35,546
Acquitted or released	...	...	29,789
Convicted	...	...	81,098
Committed	...	...	3,680
Died, escaped, or transferred	...	...	637
Remaining at end of year	...	...	4,754
Total			155,504

The number of persons, 84,778, convicted and committed by Magistrates was 56·47 per cent. of the number, 150,113, actually disposed of. The total number of persons sentenced by Magistrates to imprisonment, forfeiture of property, fine, and whipping, respectively, was :—

Rigorous imprisonment	20,774	} 22,140
Simple	...	...	1,366
Forfeiture of property	6	} 56,016
Fine with imprisonment	...	...	5,074
Ditto without	...	...	50,942
Whipping in addition to other punishment	...	...	259
Ditto in lieu of other punishment	2,782	

The total amount of judicial fines imposed during the year was Rs. 7,11,528 of which Rs. 5,32,120 was realized. In the Calcutta Magisterial Courts there were discharged without trial 4,118; acquitted 5,183; convicted 27,536 and committed 185. In 437 cases coming before the Sessions Courts, juries were employed, and in 1,182 cases assessors. In jury cases the Judge agreed in the verdict in 384 and disapproved of the verdict in 53 cases. The Judge differed from the assessors in 140 cases. Of the cases before the High Court, 100 were tried by jury, 3 were struck out under section 8, Act XIII. of 1865 and in 32 the prisoners pleaded guilty, making a total of 135 cases.

It is satisfactory that the number of cases did not increase in which the verdict of the jury was dissented from by the Judge. There were, however, some very glaring failures of justice in jury trials. Conspicuous amongst these was a case at Berhampore, where a man who had made a determined attack upon the Governor General's Agent and the Civil Surgeon upon the high road was acquitted in the face of the clearest evidence. In the Hooghly district, also, the Commissioner in his Crime Report brought to notice numerous instances in which the jury had acquitted the accused in face of apparently sufficient evidence and for

reasons which it is impossible to conjecture. The subject of the numerous acquittals in Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs, however, underwent enquiry. The Lieutenant-Governor consulted the High Court as to whether the system should be continued or not, and if continued, whether its operation should not be modified, either by withdrawing it from certain districts, or by limiting more strictly the classes of offences triable by jury. In the meantime the introduction of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which gives a reference to the High Court from the verdict of a jury trial when dissented from by the Judge, will put a stop to the scandals that have occasionally cropped up in some districts. The large towns are, as might be expected, the principal abodes of crime; Patna and Moorshedabad standing highest in their respective divisions. With regard to female convictions, the proportion to the total number of convictions was 4.81 per cent.

In Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Rungpore, Dacca, Furreedpore and Backergunge the number of women convicted was less than 2 per cent. of the total number, and in Sylhet it was less than 1 per cent. In Darjeeling, the Kasya Hills and Cachar, the number of women convicted was 10 per cent. and upwards; in Singbhoom, Bardwan and Calcutta it was considerably over 9 per cent., Hazareebugh, Midnapore, Balasore, and Cuttack following with percentages ranging from 7.52 to 8.64. The Cutwa division of Bardwan gave as many as 20 per cent. The reasons of this curious phenomenon in Bardwan are not known. In some of the districts named the greater independence of the women of Indo-Chinese and semi-aboriginal races accounts for the figures. Looking at the religion of the criminal population of the jails, the totals are as follow:—

Christians	{	Europeans	319	566
		Eurasians	...	...	...	187
		Natives	...	...	...	60
Mussulmans	15,346	41,576
Hindoos	...	...	...	...	...	24,075
All others	...	...	...	...	...	2,155
Total						42,142	

The proportion of female crime to total crime in regard to religion is thus shown:—

Among Hindoos	...	...	...	4.95 per cent.
" Mussulmans	...	...	...	3.68 "
" Christians	...	...	...	1.23 "
" All others	...	...	...	4.45 "

The following statement arranges the convictions of the year according to castes:—

3,562	Mussulmans	...	...	36.8 per cent.
2,029	Chasas or cultivators, Hindoos	...	...	8.0 "
1,831	Gowalas or Gopes	...	...	7.2 "
1,688	Kaibartas	...	...	6.6 "
1,552	Kaisths	...	...	6.1 "
1,522	Brahmins	...	...	6.0 "
1,176	Dosadhs	...	...	5.0 "
1,077	Hill Tribes	...	...	4.6 "
480	Rajpoots	...	...	1.9 "
426	Christians	...	...	1.6 "
385	Chaudals	...	...	1.5 "
283	Kurmees	...	...	1.1 "
3,190	Miscellaneous Hindoos	...	...	12. "
	Miscellaneous (Chinese, Jews, &c.)	...	...	0.5 "

The class of shopkeepers and traders is well represented in Alipore, Presidency, Patna, Bhaugulpore, Midnapore, Dacca, Mymensing, Moorshedabad, Gya and Jessore. Next to the great metropolitan jails, Dinagepore imprisons the largest number of artisans, while Dacca has by far the largest number of domestic servants, Patna coming third. The "Professional" class is also most numerous in Dacca. Government servants abound in Rajshahye and Cuttack but are absent in Dinagepore. The proportion of this class imprisoned is probably greatly in excess of their numerical proportion to the population generally, as there is a large class of offences which only Government servants can commit. Upwards of 200 Delree prisoners, 160 at Chittagong, 315 at Midnapore and 483 at the Presidency Jail were described as of "no occupation." Of the female prisoners, 795 were married, 694 widows, 59 unmarried and 312 were prostitutes.

There were during the year 1,223 convicted prisoners who had been previously in jail, or 4.83 per cent. on the jail population. The largest percentage appeared in the Presidency Jail, a fact accounted for, not only by the number of professional thieves in a large city like Calcutta, but also by the greater care that is taken in the collection of statistics on this subject at this jail. The record of previous convictions put in by the police at a trial is frequently untrustworthy, not from excess but from deficiency; and the system observed in the Presidency Jail is to trust for the recognition of prisoners to the warders and others who are familiar with their faces. Recognitions made in this way have almost always been confirmed by the jail records and by the admissions of the prisoners themselves. The statistics of the same jail show that habitual criminals when reconvicted are treated far too leniently, in fact, it would seem sometimes that the oftener they are convicted the more their sentences diminish in severity. Thus in one case a man convicted of a first offence of theft had been imprisoned for nine months, while on a third conviction

only one month was acted out to him. Another man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment (his third conviction) for an offence under section 380, Penal Code, but got only 15 days for a subsequent conviction under the same section. The result of the various instances cited by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, is to show that about nine-tenths of the sentences passed on second or later convictions are for terms of less than a year and one-fifth of them are for one month or less. It seems, therefore, either that the provisions of the law empowering Magistrates to pass a heavier sentence in cases of repeated convictions, are frequently ignored by the Magistrates sitting in Calcutta, or that the police are lamentably deficient in the means of producing evidence of previous convictions. It is especially necessary that in the case of juvenile offenders repeatedly convicted, heavier sentences should be passed; there is no other chance of preventing them from becoming hardened criminals. In the Presidency Jail especially, and to some extent in other jails, the attempt has been made to segregate them from the other prisoners, but owing to short sentences no appreciable reformatory effect has been obtained. The remedies which have been suggested in the case of juvenile criminals are 1.—That judicial officers should pass such sentences on juvenile offenders as may in point of length be compatible with a reformatory procedure; 2. That Government should be empowered to detain juvenile offenders for such period as it may think necessary to complete the reformatory process if the sentence passed is not sufficient for that end. There were 3,001 floggings for first offences, and 388 for second or subsequent offences; total 3,389, or 34 fewer than in last year and 365 fewer than in 1869. There were 66 males and 5 females executed during the year, against 41 males and 5 females in 1870, and 50 males and 8 females in 1869. The largest number of executions was at Jessore, where 11 persons were hanged; 5 were executed at Patna, Chittagong and Ranchee and 2 in Calcutta, one of whom was Abdoolla, the murderer of the lamented Mr. Justice Norman.

Of criminal cases known as cognizable to the police, in which they may arrest without warrant, there were 81,768 against 73,899 in the previous year. Processes were issued against 115,988 persons, of whom 81,894 appeared, and 40,794, or about 50 per cent, were ultimately convicted. The cases showed an increase mainly under the head of minor offences against the person in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong and Assam divisions, and also in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, but no satisfactory explanation of the cause of this is given.

In non-cognizable cases there was a general increase. There were 42,693 cases of criminal force or assault; the divisions in which this class of petty offence was most prevalent were Dacca, Chittagong, Presidency, Burdwan, and Rajshahye. In the Chittagong division, out of 6,424 non-cognizable crimes as many as 3,466 fell under this denomination and in the Dacca division assault cases stood at 10,531 against a total of 18,525 non-cognizable cases of all kinds. The following districts in the above two divisions are those in which this class of offence chiefly prevails:—

1871.		1870.	
Districts.	Number of institutions.	Districts.	Number of institutions.
Sylhet ...	3,758	Sylhet ...	2,757
Dacca ...	2,536	Tipperah ...	2,434
Backergunge ...	2,105	Mymensing ...	2,209
Tipperah ...	1,993	Backergunge ...	2,190
Furreedpore ...	1,482	Dacca ...	1,970
Noakhaliy ...	1,154	Chittagong ...	1,511
Mymensing ...	894	Noakhally ...	777
Chittagong ...	859	Furreedpore ...	1,304
Total ...	14,781	Total ...	15,161

The number of institutions in Sylhet and the prominent position which it occupies in the list for both years, show clearly the quarrelsome character of its inhabitants.

The frequency of offences against the marriage laws attracted the attention of Government. The number of charges made, the proportionately small number of persons accused who were brought to trial and still smaller proportion of convictions, seemed to show that a want was felt somewhere in the laws relating to marriage; that the evil was on the increase; and that a persistent attempt was being made to bring some social offence under the criminal law, which the scanty number of convictions showed to be not properly applicable. The people who preferred the charges were lower-class Mahomedans, especially boatmen, whose prolonged and constant absence from their homes very much conduced to infidelity on the part of their wives. The paucity of convictions to charges was accounted for in different ways; sometimes the woman returned to her husband, sometimes the alleged married woman was really nothing else than a kept prostitute. During 1871 the statistics of the offence in the districts of the Dacca Division were as follow:—

	Cases.	Persons against whom process issued.	Convicted.
Backergunge ...	278	362	11
Sylhet ...	260	198	5
Dacca ...	172	184	15
Furreedpore ...	111	181	9
Mymensing ...	73	96	4

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory result which the above return shows, the local authorities state that in many cases substantial justice is done by the absconding wife being made over to the husband even when no case lies against an abductor; and thus the main object of the institution of the complaint being attained, the prosecution is abandoned. The whole question of the prevalence of these offences in the eastern districts was under inquiry.

At the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor a defect in the code of Criminal Procedure regarding criminal lunatics was amended during the year. Numerous cases occur in which persons under the influence of gunja or other drugs, become insane, and during their insanity commit heinous and violent crimes. On being brought to trial before the courts, they are acquitted on the ground of insanity; and in several cases in which this judgment has been returned, the circumstances were such as to make it very doubtful whether the plea had much to justify the verdict. In the interior specially, it must often be difficult to distinguish between cases of real and counterfeit insanity. On their acquittal the accused are sent to the lunatic asylums for confinement and treatment. Here, under enforced abstinence from drugs and with proper treatment, they are restored in time to soundness of mind. As the law stood, the Government was compelled, whenever the visitors of the asylums or a special commission declared them to be sane, to release them, no matter what might have been the nature of their crime or the circumstances of the case. In doing so danger was incurred, for they were almost certain to revert to their old habits and the possibility of a recurrence of crime made Government very reluctant to sanction their release. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore proposed that Government should have a discretion to confine criminal lunatics guilty of heinous crimes even after the authorities of the asylum considered them to be sane, and that the circumstances of each case should be carefully considered before release was granted to men who had committed murder or serious assaults. These views were adopted by the Legislature and the law on the point was accordingly amended in the new Code of Criminal Procedure, section 433, Act X of 1872.

An investigation into railway accidents was also held, resulting in a rule compelling local officers of police to conduct inquiries in concert with the railway officials.

*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted in the year 1871.**

Description of Offences.	Sections of Penal Code applicable,	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.
Offences against the State ...	121 to 130	3	9	2	2	...
Offences relating to the army and navy	131 to 140	2	4	2	2	...
Unlawful Assembly	143 to 145	2,220	4,251	2,073	1,769	96
—attempts	149 to 151, 157, 158.	7	13	6	7	...
Offences against public tranquillity	Rioting, &c. ... 147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156.	1,382	5,608	1,707	3,465	11
—attempts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray ...	160	266	870	143	701	...
—attempts	...	16	34	14	20	...
By public servants	161 to 169	360	444	222	196	1
—attempts	...	1	1	1	...	...
Relating to public servants	161, 170 and 171.	144	203	95	104	1
Contempt of lawful authority	172 to 190	3,668	6,642	1,868	4,619	9
False evidence or subornation, &c., of the same	193 to 200	480	763	403	265	3
—attempts	...	1	1	...	...	...
Offences against public Justice	201 to 229	2,530	3,215	1,169	1,862	19
—attempts	...	1	2	1	1	...
Offences relating to coin	231 to 254	117	169	62	78	2
—to stamps	255 to 263	8	13	6	7	...
—to weights and measures	264 to 267	130	289	90	199	...
affecting public health	269 to 278	163	221	39	176	...
safety	279 to 289	453	687	123	552	1
convenience	290 and 291	639	1,069	128	936	...
decency or morals	292 to 294	161	281	63	228	...
relating to religion	295 to 298	40	71	27	43	...
Murder	302 and 303	359	852	383	267	13
—attempts	...	36	36	10	19	3
Culpable homicide	304	249	462	260	141	2
—attempts	...	1	3	3	...	...
Abetment of suicide	305 and 306	117	120	47	66	3
—attempts	...	223	201	56	187	1
Thuggee, &c.	311	...	...	...	...	...
Attended with aggravating circumstances	312 to 315	53	83	84	32	...
—attempts	...	1	2	1	1	...
Other cases	312	120	84	67	14	2
—attempts	...	1	2	2	...	...
Injury to unborn children	316	6	5	5	...	...
Exposure of infants	317	83	70	33	24	...
—attempts	...	1	1	1	...	...
Concealment of births by secret disposal of the dead body	318	50	59	17	34	1
With aggravating circumstances.	325 to 331 and 332.	992	1,513	522	344	22
Hurt	323, 324 332 and 334 to 338.	5,671	5,332	2,260	2,850	11
—attempts	...	7	8	4	4	...
Wrongful restraint	341	1,128	1,164	667	421	15
—attempts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful confinement	342 to 348	3,546	3,462	2,263	1,010	21
Criminal force or assault	352 to 358	42,693	81,106	18,829	13,656	44
—attempts	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This statement does not include persons tried by the Magistrates of Calcutta.

*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted in the year 1871.—(Continued.)**

Description of Offences.		Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.
Kidnapping or abduction	With aggravating circumstances	364, 366, 367	85	230	138	57	5
	—attempts	.....	157	252	186	42	1
Abduction	Other cases	362, 365, 368, 369	1	2	2	...	...
	—attempts	.....	11	12	12	...	...
Slavery	...	370 and 371	...	...	...	...	...
Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	...	372 and 373	21	57	45	7	2
Forced labour	...	374	18	15	10	5	...
Rape	...	376	266	248	211	53	1
—attempts	...	.....	17	17	11	6	...
Unnatural offences	...	377	38	39	21	13	2
—attempts	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...
Theft	With aggravating circumstances	382	57	80	46	34	...
	Other cases	379 to 381, & 401	22,995	20,098	9,444	9,559	165
	—attempts	.....	429	61	25	26	...
Extortion	With aggravating circumstances	386 to 389	76	67	51	16	...
	Other cases	384 and 385	1,358	1,270	876	391	15
	—attempts	.....	3	3	3	...	...
Robbery	With hurt	394	15	29	16	18	...
	Other cases	392	267	425	300	91	1
	—attempts	.....	5	2	1	1	...
Dacoity	With murder	396	12	46	19	25	...
	With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	397	16	63	37	10	...
	Other cases	395, 399, 400 and 402	378	1,509	768	430	14
	—attempts	.....	4	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	...	403 and 404	814	755	356	377	3
—attempts	...	.....	1	2	1	1	...
Criminal breach of trust	...	406 to 409	2,211	1,577	1,065	406	39
—attempts	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	...	411 to 414	2,199	3,873	1,302	2,441	12
—attempts	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	417 to 420	1,218	790	515	239	6
—attempts	...	.....	4	4	1	3	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	421 to 424	21	21	13	7	...
	With aggravating circumstances	429 to 433, & 435 to 440	748	932	493	287	2
Mischief	—attempts	.....	9	17	9	8	...
	Other cases	426 to 428, & 434	5,057	4,252	2,526	1,614	2
	—attempts	.....	8	9	8	6	...
	Resulting in death or other grievous hurt	459 and 460	90	64	24	37	...
Criminal trespass	For commission or serious offences	449, 450, 451, 452, 454, 455, 456, and 458	11,900	3,202	1,274	1,752	24
	—attempts	.....	1,324	30	12	18	...
	Other cases	447, 448, 453, 455, 461, and 462	8,838	6,635	3,655	2,726	4
	—attempts	.....	3,714	28	4	24	...

* This statement does not include offences reported in Calcutta, nor persons tried before the Calcutta Magistrates.

Madras.

The appellate work of the various tribunals consisted of 8,566 criminal cases. Of these 8,079 were disposed of, 1,665 rejected, 3,769 confirmed, 795 modified and 1,850 reversed. The offences of all kinds reported during the year were 143,588 against 143,906 in 1870, showing an increase of 4,682 cases—4,022 under the Penal Code and 660 under Special Laws. Of 290,265 persons arrested or summoned in these cases, 206,928, or 71·3 per cent., were tried and 58·8 per cent. convicted and punished. The murders reported numbered 242 against 219 in the previous year; there were 100 cases of culpable homicide. For these offences 73 persons were sentenced to death and 51 transported for life. Of attempt to commit suicide, 247 cases were charged and in 148 of these convictions followed. Under the heads of causing miscarriage, exposure of children, and concealment of birth, only 171 cases were reported and in 47 convictions were obtained. Fifty-nine persons were punished, of whom 9 were males and 50 females. There were 386 cases of grievous hurt, as compared with 365 in 1870. Under the head of causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession, there were 31 cases, against 23 in the preceding year. Only 6 cases, in which 19 persons were punished, were established. The number of cases of kidnapping was 77; 48 persons were punished in 29 cases. The charges preferred under the head of rape were 87, against 95 in the preceding year; of these 18 only were established and 24 persons were convicted and punished. Four cases of prostitution of minors were reported, but none of them were established. There were 6 cases of unnatural offence and 6 persons (of whom 1 was a juvenile) were punished in 5 cases. The following table gives the details of dacoity:—

	Offences.			Persons.				Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per cent.
In houses or villages	99	29	29·3	1,609	663	158	23·8	Rs. 61,273	Rs. 1,925	3·1
1870	123	45	36·3	1,845	677	209	30·9	85,132	8,091	9·5
In fields or jungles ...	73	14	19·2	893	360	60	13·9	6,263	1,867	29·3
1870	79	21	26·6	767	249	89	35·7	6,455	2,311	35·6
On highways and thoroughfares ...	132	34	25·8	1,275	427	108	25·3	31,106	2,305	9·
1870	97	22	22·7	943	263	81	30·8	14,766	539	3·7
1871	...	77	25·3	3,777	1,450	316	21·8	98,642	6,598	6·7
1870	300	89	29·3	8,545	1,189	379	31·9	1,06,898	10,941	10·3

Of 1,609 persons concerned in house dacoities, 663 were arrested and 158, or 23 per cent., convicted. Of 893 persons concerned in cases in fields and jungles, 360 were arrested, and 50 convicted; of 1,275 persons concerned in cases on highways, 427 were arrested, of whom 108, or 25 per cent., were convicted, against 30 per cent. in 1870. Four dacoits were transported for life and the remainder were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from 10 years to 1 year. Of the 304 cases reported throughout the Presidency, 143 were committed by members of *hereditary* criminal classes, 93 by other than hereditary criminals and the remainder by persons not included in the local criminal classes. In all 9 assailants and 9 assailed were killed on the spot or died of the injuries received and in 27 cases steel or firearms were used.

The total number of cases disposed of by heads of villages was 23,034. Eighty-six per cent. of the cases were tried and of these 84 per cent. were convicted, 24,559 persons receiving punishment. Magistrates summarily determined 49,729 cases under the Penal Code. The number of cases sent for trial to the Higher Courts was 1,461; particulars are given in the following table:—

High and Session Courts.

Class of Offences.	In Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Court.	Total.
<i>Under Penal Code.</i>				
1st, offences against the person ...	4	494	9	507
2nd, offences against property with violence ...	23	258	10	291
3rd, offences against property without violence... ..	17	54	15	86
4th, malicious offences	2	52	.....	54
5th, forgery and offences against currency ...	...	103	7	110
6th, offences against justice	5	367	1	313
7th, miscellaneous offences	3	84	4	91
Total	54	1,352	46	1,452
Under Special Laws ... ..	...	9	.....	9
Grand Total	54	1,361	46	1,461
<i>Compare.</i>				
1870	53	1,329	55	1,437
1869	89	1,435	63	1,587
1868	136	1,432	52	1,620

The following is a comparative summary of all criminal judicial proceedings from 1868 to 1871, inclusive. The total number proceeded against rose from 189,478 in 1870 to 209,489 in 1871, 58 per cent. only of the latter being convicted, against 64.1 per cent. of the former :—

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against ...	209,489	189,478	185,351	175,253
N.B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population 1 in...	149	130	133	141
<i>Discharged and Acquitted</i>				
Under Penal Code ...	71,614	54,408	49,047	43,194
Do. Special Laws ...	16,282	13,681	13,241	13,263
Total, discharged, &c. ...	87,896	68,089	63,188	61,457
Percentage of person discharged to persons proceeded against ..	42	35.9	34.1	35.1
<i>Convicted and Sentenced</i>				
To death ...	74	73	78	93
„ transportation ...	66	81	105	180
„ imprisonment ...	47,893	46,564	49,309	47,939
„ whipping ...	1,781	1,724	1,900	2,132
„ fine ...	71,597	72,489	70,448	62,836
„ other punishments (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, &c).	874	620	655	853
Deduct imprisoned in default ...	692	102	332	242
Total convicted ...	121,593	121,389	122,163	113,796
Percentage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against ...	58	64.1	65.9	64.9

From the subjoined statement the castes of grave offenders convicted under the Penal Code will be seen. The largest number of convictions was amongst Pariahs and low-caste Hindoos; 1,871 Brahmins, 2,510 Mussulmans, 1,180 Moplahs, 1,344 Nairs and Bhunts, 1,833 Shanars and Tiers were also among the various offenders :—

Castes.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Causing Miscarriage.	Causing Grievous Hurt.	Kidnapping or Abducting.	Robbery.	Dacoity.	House-breaking by Night.	Theft.	Receiving or Possessing Stolen Property.	Cheating.	Forgery.
Europeans ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1
East Indians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	1	2
Foreigners (not British Subjects)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Brahmins ...	4	6	...	4	1	3	2	24	183	8	8	9
Rajpoots and Kshatrias ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	60	2	...	...
Comaties ...	2	...	...	6	1	1	...	12	96	7	9	...
Battans and Acharies ...	2	2	...	11	...	...	...	25	88	10	2	...
Nairs and Bhuitas ...	6	2	...	18	1	3	...	33	193	9	3	11
Shanars and Tiers ...	3	4	...	27	...	1	11	37	355	5	3	1
Oriyals ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	116	3	1	...
Other Hindoo Castes (Vaisnavas and Soodras) ...	57	43	15	166	11	66	34	755	5,757	172	63	22
Pariahs ...	17	8	3	82	5	39	55	415	2,531	48	12	...
Christians ...	2	1	...	9	1	...	...	7	77	6	2	...
Mussulmans ...	4	5	...	8	3	12	3	77	482	22	14	2
Labbays ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	33	1	...	...
Moplahs ...	3	...	3	7	...	...	8	32	214	...	10	4
Khonds, Panos, Sowrahs, Burghers, Mulcers, and other Hill Tribes ...	11	9	...	13	17	10	1	47	249	3	...	1
Cooparas and Wadders ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	28	178	1	1	...
Yeuadies ...	...	1	...	2	...	3	20	73	126	9	...	...
Murravars and Kullers ...	2	27	...	18	...	10	55	168	654	20	8	...
Other local criminal castes ...	4	9	...	10	2	13	36	102	659	7	3	...
Brinjaries, Lumbadies, and Soogalies ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	10	44	1	...	...
Koravars and Yerkalas ...	...	...	...	...	...	44	69	141	290	31	...	...
Other wandering criminal castes ...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	45	165	2	...	...
Total ...	125	119	21	381	42	241	316	2,062	12,563	369	142	53

Of all persons convicted under the Penal Code, 51,778 were males, 2,527 females and 497 juveniles (of whom 44 were girls.) The majority of the females were convicted of the offences of theft, petty hurt and assault. The offences of juveniles were mainly theft, under which head 229 were convicted. Of 66,791 persons convicted under Special Laws, 60,063 were males, 6,323 females and 405 juveniles (including 65 girls.) The offences committed were chiefly breaches of the peace (under the Madras Town Police Act), petty thefts and assaults triable by heads of villages.

Table showing the Total Number of Offences committed in 1871, and the Judicial Action with respect to them.

Under.	Offences committed and charged.	Cases struck off after trial.	Balance of Offences actually committed.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Tried by all Magistrates and Courts.			Cases and Persons convicted and punished.			Went by Default, &c.			Property.					
					Cases.	Per- cent age.	Persons. cent age.	Cases.	Per- cent age.	Persons. cent age.	Cases.	Per- cent age.	Per- cent age.	Lost.	Re- covered.	Per- cent age.			
1871.																			
Penal Code	96193	6593	89606	194335	51131	53.2	123870	63.7	29216	33.6	54802	28.2	28254	29.4	71673	28.8	1103866	194843	17.7
Special Laws	60000	1013	58952	95730	48842	81.4	83058	86.8	42204	71.6	68791	89.6	9999	16.5	18789	16.5	4540	3274	72.1
Total	156193	7610	148558	290065	100024	63	206928	71.3	71420	48.1	121593	41.9	38153	24.4	87442	30.1	1108406	198117	17.9
1870.																			
Penal Code	...	...	85584	167542	44623	59.1	106340	63.5	28752	33.6	55651	33	23810	27.9	61446	26.7	1141760	208408	18.2
Special Laws	...	...	68322	93931	48494	83.1	81419	86.7	42710	72.2	67738	72.1	8512	14.6	12776	12.6	3902	2909	74.9
Total	...	...	143906	261473	93117	64.7	187759	71.8	71462	49.7	121389	46.4	32322	22.5	74222	29.4	1145666	211317	18.4
1869.																			
Penal Code	...	...	80134	152520	41819	52.2	100261	65.7	27720	34.6	52437	34.4	19367	24.9	60869	29.8	1081648	246882	23.8
Special Laws	...	...	58220	96589	45622	83.5	82966	87	43387	74.5	69726	73.1	8601	14.6	12666	13.2	2069	2388	50
Total	...	...	138354	247909	90451	65.4	183227	73.9	71116	51.4	122163	49.2	28438	20.5	63414	26.9	1094647	249281	23
1868.																			
Penal Code	...	...	78799	147156	41069	52.1	97241	66.1	27490	31.6	61343	34.9	19707	26	48665	33.2	1033132	230322	23.8
Special Laws	...	...	52532	86975	41127	84.1	73713	97.1	33733	73.8	62483	71.3	7465	14.2	11398	13.1	3865	2665	69
Total	...	...	131330	234131	82261	64.9	172954	73.9	66297	50.4	113796	49.6	27172	20.7	60258	25.7	1036967	233588	23.9

Punishments.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1870.	
Death	53	42	37	65	105	101	91	96	98	78	72	...
<i>Transportation.</i>												
For life ... ..	...	...	70	80	140	124	106	129	81	83	72	63
Do. 10 years and upwards	37	37	...	...	169	183	111	24	56	15	...	...
Do. 7 do. do.	...	...	109	372	307	183	326	33	43	5	...	...
Total	37	37	179	452	616	495	637	186	180	105	81	65
<i>Imprisonment.</i>												
For life	1	...	2	...	11	2	...	...	...	4	...	...
Not exceeding 14 years	219	328	109	...	73	12	...	...	...	30	...	...
Do. 10 do.	61	104	239	62	225	68	150	...	137	107	66	61
Do. 7 do.	177	188	273	132	225	236	295	230	294	248	148	170
Do. 5 do.	163	265	270	264	331	487	651	388	294	339	302	309
Do. 3 do.	...	73	114	312	274	503	534	254	276	217	190	184
Do. 2 do.	210	470	784	795	799	803	1,150	844	1,076	859	811	823
Do. 1 year	557	922	887	1,010	1,149	989	1,427	1,001	1,076	876	900	982
Do. 6 months	1,340	2,040	2,989	2,735	3,404	3,837	7,105	3,446	4,665	4,855	5,411	5,618
Do. 1 month	14,375	19,057	24,745	28,886	31,162	29,532	54,237	42,181	40,318	41,714	38,695	39,595
Imprisoned, Total ...	17,306	24,489	39,521	34,166	37,432	46,329	65,519	49,403	47,989	49,309	46,654	47,895
Whipping, simple ...	604	1,102	...	...	2,438	3,753	5,767	2,932	2,132	1,900	1,784	1,781
Do. with other punishment	...	...	...	...	94	233	311	375	363	285	284	297
Whipped, Total ...	604	1,102	...	...	2,530	3,986	6,078	3,307	2,495	2,185	2,068	2,078
Fined, simple ...	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,298	62,395	63,633	59,314	63,483	62,839	70,448	72,480	71,597
Do. with other punishment	...	...	...	...	2,610	2,333	2,909	2,744	2,685	2,909	3,419	3,319
Fined, Total ...	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,298	65,005	65,966	62,223	66,227	65,524	73,357	75,899	74,916
Fined, Grand Total ...	66,147	82,096	67,261	78,691	109,688	118,977	131,378	119,549	116,173	125,031	124,644	126,227

North-Western Provinces.

There were few points of difference, either in amount or in the manner of disposal, between the work done by Criminal Courts in 1871 and in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of cases tried, but a diminution in the number of persons brought before the Courts. The bulk of the crime reported during the year was not of a grave nor serious character and the success with which it was prosecuted to conviction was rather greater than in 1870. The following statement shows the number of offences reported and prosecuted in the several Magisterial Courts :—

	Offences reported.	Offences prosecuted.	Persons under trial.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons whose cases were pending.	Percentage of convictions and commitments to persons whose cases were disposed.
1869, ...	119,372	64,646	119,616	37,803	80,261	945	67.9
1870, ...	106,191	58,707	110,339	34,024	74,879	970	63.7
1871, ...	108,425	56,632	107,663	31,839	74,216	1,102	69.9
Increase, ...	2,234	...	...	...	...	132	1.2
Decrease, ...	...	2,025	2,776	2,089	663	...	...

The number of persons under trial fell by about 21 per cent, while the proportion of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of, improved by more than one per cent, now reaching the satisfactory figure of 70 of every one hundred tried. The statistics of the greater offences committed during the year do not show any material difference :—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Murder, ...	330	339	322
Culpable homicide, ...	282	215	263
Dacoity, ...	129	79	80
Robbery, ...	614	488	404
Theft, ...	36,532	26,692	25,614
Burglary, ...	10,316	17,068	20,238

The following statement shows the number of persons charged with the offences which make up the bulk of the petty crime of the country :—

Offences.	1870.	1871.
Grievous hurt,	1,853	2,017
Hurt,	9,836	9,887
Assault or criminal force,	6,906	7,611
Mischief,	5,110	5,098
Criminal trespass,	3,242	2,653
Nuisances under the Penal Code,	1,421	1,570
Nuisances under Municipal or Police Acts,	8,512	9,642

It will be seen that the number of persons charged with hurt is almost exactly the same as last year; of those charged with assault 700 more, with nuisances about 1,200 more, while charges of criminal trespass have fallen off by 600. Notwithstanding the increase under assault and nuisance cases, there was a general decrease in the total number of offences prosecuted, due apparently to the fewer number of prosecutions for breaches of special and local laws, such as those relating to Excise, Stamps, Customs, Canals. These amounted in 1871 to 11,064, against 12,805 in 1870; the number of attempts to commit offences (not separately classed under special sections of the Penal Code) also fell from 7,937 in 1870 to 4,276 in 1871. The percentage of persons convicted and committed to the superior courts on cases was 69.9 against 68.7 in 1870.

The total number of persons for disposal was 107,663, of whom the cases of 970 were pending from the previous year; 47,390 were brought before the Court by arrest and 58,835 by the issue of summons to appear. The cases of 468 were received by transfer. The figures given below show how they were disposed of:—

	1869.	Per cent.	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.
Discharged without trial, ...	20,223	16.3	17,652	15.4	17,393	16.1
Acquitted after trial, ...	13,523	14.9	17,096	14.8	14,641	13.5
Convicted or committed, ...	83,681	67.4	78,182	68.4	74,216	68.9
Died, escaped, or transferred, ...	719	.6	5.0	.5	406	.3
Pending at close of year, ...	996	.8	1,603	.9	1,103	1.0

The following punishments were inflicted by the Magisterial Courts:—

Punishments.	1869.	Per cent.	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.
Fined,	41,763	55.4	45,043	55.2	44,721	68.1
Imprisoned,	23,686	31.4	16,653	22.8	14,901	22.7
Flogged,	6,334	8.4	4,140	5.0	3,280	5.0
Imprisoned and fined, Imprisoned and flog- ged,	3,061	4.1	3,028	4.3	2,376	6.3
Fined and flogged, ...	517	.7	535	.8	403	.6
Security for good be- haviour,	20	...	9	...	0	...
Security to keep the peace,	1,373	...	1,293	...	1,296	...
Recognizance to keep the peace,	1,354	...	1,635	...	1,802	...
	1,992	...	2,129	...	2,370	...

The punishment of flogging is restricted to thefts and other offences of a specially disgraceful character in the case of adults, while for juveniles it may be imposed for any offence. In the case of a second conviction of any offence for which flogging may be ordered, imprisonment may also be added. Of the 3,280 persons flogged, 624 were juveniles and 2,656 adults. Nearly a quarter of a million of witnesses attended the Magistrates' Courts, or 22,629 fewer than last year. The returns show that 11,267 of these were detained longer than one day and only 1,181 longer than three days. The average duration of cases in the Magistrates' Courts was the same as last year—eight days. Of the 1,102 cases pending at the end of the year, only 63 cases had been pending for longer than six weeks.

During the year the Honorary Magistracy had before them 11,034 persons against 6,254 in 1870. They examined 17,290 witnesses; 2,340 persons were discharged without trial; 6,107 were acquitted; and 7,595 convicted. The following statement shows the work of the Sessions Courts:—

	1869.	Percentage to commit- tals disposed of.	1870.	Percentage to commit- tals disposed of.	1871.	Percentage to commit- tals disposed of.
Persons committed (including those awaiting trial at commencement of year)...	3,335	...	2,960	...	3,089	...
Convicted	2,251	71.0	1,959	73.4	1,998	73.8
Acquitted	875	29.1	713	24.6	711	26.2
Pending	192	...	237	...	387	...

The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of is thus slightly better in 1871 than in either of the two previous years. The highest percentage of convictions was obtained in Lullutpore, where the three persons committed were all convicted. In Goruckpore the percentage was 91, in Moradabad 88, in Shahjehanpore 87, in Cawnpore 80. While no districts averaged so high as the highest proportion attained last year, there was less of conspicuous failure and more equality in the results. The worst proportion was at Muttra, where out of 75 persons committed for trial only 24 were convicted, or 32 per cent. Eighty-eight sentences of death were referred for confirmation to the High Court. In 63 the sentence was confirmed, in 12 modified and in 6 the accused were released. The cases of 652 persons came before the Court in appeal or revision as compared with 727 in the previous year; 240 cases against 457 in 1870 were dealt with under sections 404 and 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The number of appeals from the Magisterial authorities to the Sessions Courts, and the manner in which they were disposed of, are shewn in the following table:—

	1869.	Percentage of appeals dis- posed of.	1870.	Percentage of appeals dis- posed of.	1871.	Percentage of appeals dis- posed of.
Number of appeals,	3,926	...	3,936	...	3,647	...
Rejected ...	601	15.5	601	15.8	551	15.8
Failed ...	2,214	54.9	2,091	54.9	2,092	60.0
Prevailed (in whole or part) ...	1,017	27.1	1,074	28.2	845	24.2
Remanded ...	...	...	42	1.1	...	...
Pending ...	144	...	127	...	133	...

These results are all more favourable than those of 1870. The system of deputing Assistant Joint Magistrates to appear on behalf of the prosecution in committed cases of appeals heard by the Court of Session, was in force during the year; but it was not largely resorted to, and although beneficial in its effects when tried, had probably little influence on the improvement manifested by the figures of the year.

*Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the
North-Western Provinces, in the year 1871.*

	By Honorary Magistrates.	By Sub-Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates.	By Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fined	0,690	19,590	18,464	1,985	26	1	44,749
Imprisoned	335	3,169	10,272	1,128	1,691	9	18,601
Flogged	55	459	2,458	308	18	...	3,293
Ordered to find security	...	176	2,476	446	...	...	3,098
Imprisoned and fined ...	97	719	1,426	134	176	1	2,553
Ditto and flogged ...	8	53	280	67	6	...	414
Death ... ..	...	...	...	...	89	...	89
Total persons punished ...	7,191	24,172	33,376	4,045	2,001	11	70,796
Fines not exceeding Rs. 5 ...	6,346	17,820	11,607	1,539	8	...	37,320
Ditto ditto " 50 ...	447	2,465	5,976	505	104	2	9,499
Ditto ditto " 200 ...	...	29	278	54	68	1	425
Ditto ditto " 1,000 ...	...	...	31	11	18	...	60
Fines exceeding " 1,000 ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total number of fines ...	6,793	20,814	17,887	2,109	202	3	47,307
Total amount of fines ...	14,839	73,027	1,72,030	20,812	28,350	50	3,15,117
Amount realized ...	13,822	60,943	1,29,218	19,489	6,199	50	2,20,711
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or compromise ...	634	3,263	9,243	2,140	1,255	...	13,631
<i>Sentences of Imprisonment.</i>							
Not exceeding 15 days { Rigorous ...	138	1,172	772	162	6	...	2,250
{ Simple ...	32	233	280	25	5	...	575
Ditto ditto 6 months { Rigorous ...	261	2,262	6,540	541	208	6	9,818
{ Simple ...	5	60	870	87	18	2	528
Ditto ditto 2 years { Rigorous ...	4	102	4,111	484	401	1	5,103
{ Simple ...	...	6	17	14	15	...	52
Ditto ditto 7 years { Rigorous ...	...	...	12	10	887	1	860
{ Simple ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Exceeding 7 years { Rigorous ...	...	...	...	...	179	...	179
{ Simple ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total { Rigorous ...	403	3,536	11,435	1,197	1,631	8	16,210
{ Simple	37	305	667	106	47	2	1,164
Penal servitude { For terms ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ For life ...	...	...	...	...	194	...	194
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment to— { Solitary confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Forfeiture of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Punjab.

There was a large and unsatisfactory increase in the criminal cases of this Province, owing to a weak executive and a baffled police. The number of offences reported was 81,489 as compared with 73,224 in 1870; the number brought to trial was 61,596, or 6,257 more than in the previous year and the persons implicated numbered 128,147, being 7.2 per 1,000 of the population. The non-bailable offences committed were chiefly under the following heads:—

	Persons tried.	Persons convicted and committed.
Offences affecting the human body...	2,108	1,096
„ against property ...	25,352	18,801
„ relating to coin ...	174	102
„ relating to marriage ...	41	12
„ against public justice ...	24	9
„ relating to documents ...	73	44
Abetments ...	19	4

The number of murders reported was 366, of which 93 occurred in the Peshawur District. The total number of persons tried for murder was 778, and 419 were convicted. Of the murders committed and brought to trial, 108 were on account of women, involving 271 persons, of whom 140 were convicted and 118 acquitted. The percentage of convictions in murders of all kinds was 56 and in murder on account of women 54. The statistics of theft were as follows:—

	Offences.	Persons.	
		Brought to trial.	Convicted.
Ordinary thefts ...	11,021	9,517	6,485
Attempts ...	155	225	159
Cattle Thefts ...	6,031	5,222	3,501
Attempts ...	12	9	4
Total ...	17,219	14,973	10,149

The convictions in ordinary thefts amounted to 68 per cent. Robberies were 446 in number; 465 persons were brought to trial of whom 216 were convicted. Of bailable offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code or under Special and Local Laws, the following were the most common:—

Offences.	Persons.	
	Brought to trial.	Convicted.
Rioting	5,502	4,107
Affray	1,443	1,070
Assault	29,142	7,395
Hurt	8,782	2,895
Mischief	4,062	2,045
Enticing away married women ...	3,733	607
Gambling	1,368	1,064
Cattle trespass	1,641	660
Breaches of Cantonment rules ...	3,456	3,295
Offences under Section 34 of the Police Act	4,904	4,415
Nuisance cases punishable under Municipal Bye-laws	3,909	2,617

The number of persons disposed of by trial in the Magisterial Courts was 127,298, of whom 199 were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners exercising enhanced powers under Section 445 A. of the Code of Criminal Procedure; 5,382 by Deputy Commissioners exercising the powers of Magistrate of the District; 39,287 by full-power Stipendiary Magistrates; 70,481 by Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates; and 11,949 by Honorary Magistrates. Of persons tried for non-bailable offences, 64 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions, as compared with 66 per cent. in each of the two previous years. Of persons charged with bailable offences, 50 per cent. were convicted, against 52 per cent. in 1870 and 55 per cent. in 1869. The duration of sentences of rigorous imprisonment was as follows:—

Duration of Punishment.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to the whole.
One month and under ...	8,936	24.3
Above one month to six months ...	7,350	45.4
Above six months to two years ...	4,607	28.4
Above two years to seven years ...	309	1.9

The number of persons fined by Magistrates was 58,111 and by Sessions Courts 263, or in all 58,374. Of these, 41,471 were sentenced to fine alone.

The number of persons whipped by order of the Magistrates was 2,362; 1,630 were adults and 264 juveniles. Claims to maintenance of wives and children amounted to 1,718. Forty-four European British subjects were tried by Justices of the Peace as compared with forty-six in the previous year. Twenty-five were convicted. The number of Sessions cases disposed of in Commissioners' Courts was 477, involving 1,037 persons. Deputy Commissioners tried 776.

The punishments inflicted by Sessions Judges were these:—

				<i>Persons.</i>
Sentenced to death ...	...	...	...	105
Transportation for life ...	...	...	...	84
Transportation for a term...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>				
Rigorous imprisonment—				
One month and under ...	...	...	...	18
Above one month to six months...	...	...	...	32
Above six months to two years ...	...	...	...	107
Above two years to seven years...	...	...	...	229
Above seven years ...	...	...	...	35
Total	...	...	...	421
<hr/>				
Simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	10
Fined—				
Rs. 10 and under ...	...	...	...	18
Above Rs. 10 and under Rs. 50	...	...	...	91
Above Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100	...	...	...	109
Above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	...	...	...	49
Above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	263
<hr/>				
Whipped ...	...	...	...	5
<hr/>				
Total				895

Of 37,193 cases decided by Courts from whose decision an appeal lay to Magistrates of Districts, 2,476 cases, or 6·6 per cent., were appealed. In 13·5 per cent, the order of the lower Court was modified, in 18·3 per cent. it was reversed, and in 68 per cent. the order was not interfered with. In the previous year, the proportion of orders not interfered with was 63 per cent. The average duration of appeals in Magistrates' Courts (from date of appeal to date of order on appeal) was seven days, or one day less than in 1870; 15 appeals, involving 24 persons, were pending at the close of the year. Of 23,992 cases decided by Courts from whose decision an appeal lay to Sessions Courts, 3,096, or 12·9 per cent., were appealed. Twelve European British subjects were tried by the Chief Court and ten were convicted. This Court also confirmed the sentence of death in 81 cases of 109 sent up. The number of appeals preferred was 504. The following table shows at a glance the increase in the number of cases which have come before the Criminal Courts of the Punjab during the past ten years, or since the time when the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure came into force:—

Year.	Non-bail- able cases.	Bailable cases.	Total.
1862	12,193	22,051	34,249
1863	10,438	23,600	34,038
1864	12,432	29,927	42,359
1865	13,438	30,935	44,423
1866	13,047	33,710	46,757
1867	13,698	35,705	49,403
1868	16,792	37,677	54,469
1869	19,359	34,822	54,181
1870	17,540	37,799	55,339
1871	17,632	43,964	61,596

The number of persons whipped by Magistrates was 2,362, or 338 more than in the previous year. Of those whipped in lieu of any other punishment, 1,630 were adults, and 264 juveniles; 468 persons were sentenced to whipping in addition to other punishment. Of the 2,362 persons whipped, 498 were sentenced to not more than 10 stripes, 972 to more than 10 but not above 20 stripes, and 892 to more than 20 but not above 30 stripes. The number of persons called on to enter into recognizances to keep the peace was 2,191, the number required to give security was 1,950. This system is chiefly resorted to in the frontier districts.

General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Punjab in the year 1871.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons dealt with.															
	Remainder at end of last year.				Brought to trial during the year 1871.				Persons disposed of.				Remainder at end of the year.			
	Under arrest by police.				Upon Warrant.				Total.				Total.			
	Under arrest by police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Total.	Remainder at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.	
Unpaid Magistrates	125	3,808	357	7,250	249	4	2,115	13,098	6,618	14	4	11,949	42	5	17,885	17
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	447	24,829	2,890	41,345	1,318	40	70,879	15,491	19,026	146	16	70,481	398	1	82,656	16
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	561	19,430	5,789	12,736	1,160	162	39,842	12,011	5,537	1,572	207	39,257	555	10	61,000	15
Chief Magistrates of Districts	65	3,299	463	1,350	225	11	5,435	1,105	543	195	80	5,352	53	7	8,590	17
Total Magistracy	1,218	51,474	9,611	62,775	2,952	217	128,147	39,822	55,845	1,932	307	127,039	1,048	7	170,131	17
Deputy Commissioners under Section 10 of Act VIII. of 1862.	21	776	199	...	...	13	1,099	...	247	219	1	977	32	15	3,434	15
Commissioners	84	1,040	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	354	549	105	1,037	87	42	4,149	15
Total	105	1,816	199	...	...	13	2,123	...	611	1,268	105	2,014	119	...	8,293	15
Chief Court	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	4	10	...	14	...	20	96	15
Grand Total	1,323	53,290	9,724	62,775	2,962	230	130,294	39,822	58,806	2,037	387	129,121	1,167	...	178,510	17

Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Punjab during the year 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tribunals.	Number of persons or appellants applying for Revision under Sec. 404 Criminal Procedure Code	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	Cases referred for Revision to Chief Court.
Magistrates of Districts.	...	31	288	41	80	4	13	4	...
	...	341	2,311	548	713	4	126	20	...

Total	...	372	2,599	592	793	8	139	24	...
Sessions Courts.	...	7	33	...	8	...	1	...	...
	...	391	2,714	167	582	26	155	100	...

Total	...	398	2,747	167	590	26	156	100	...
Chief Court.	...	87	453	61	135	2	19	70	...
	835	143	150	23	...	27	145

Total	212	87	838	204	285	65	19	97	145
Grand Total	212	857	6,184	963	1,668	99	314	221	145

Bombay and Sindh.

The state of crime in Western India, as exhibited in the annual returns, does not afford much ground for satisfaction. There was a serious increase in the total number of offences committed and those in which the most marked increase is apparent were all of a serious character. Murder, grievous hurt, dacoity, highway robbery and house-breaking, all show an advance on any previous year. Offences such as false evidence, kidnapping and adultery, on the other hand, visibly decreased. The number of trials, 46,238, exceeds by about 4,000 the number in 1870; the number of persons tried by 5,100. The principal offences were:—

	1870.	1871.
Offences relating to Coins and Stamps. ...	50	63
Murder	139	186
Culpable Homicide	48	55
Attempt at Murder	20	32
Grievous Hurt or Hurt with aggravating circumstances	346	949
Hurt, Criminal Force, and Assault	14,839	16,046
Rape	44	52
Simple Theft and misappropriation	8,263	8,590
Dacoity	70	97
Highway Robbery	172	224
Aggravated Theft, Extortion, and Robbery	153	179
House breaking	604	814

In the following offences there was a marked decrease:—

	1870.	1871.
False Evidence	288	183
Kidnapping	77	63
Adultery	53	46

There were 2,130 persons tried in the Courts of Session and 1,039 were convicted. Sixty-six persons were sentenced to death and 65 to transportation for life. In the Regulation Districts there was a total of 36,348 sentences as compared with 36,095 in 1870. On the Island of Bombay 18,719 persons were punished by the Magistrates, 507 bound over to good behaviour and 1,086 admonished and discharged. Of the 13,719 persons actually punished, 1,868 were sentenced to imprisonment, 11,460 were fined and 391 flogged. A hundred and ninety-two juvenile offenders were brought before the Courts in 1871, as compared with 196 in 1870; 92 of them were charged with theft, 38 with obstructing the public road, 12 with indecent behaviour in the public streets and 10 with gambling. Thirty of these young criminals were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

There were 360 inquests, or nearly double the number in 1869. Of homicide there were 8 cases, suicide 61, drowning 23, poisoning 25, death from snake-bite 8 and 21 deaths from excessive drinking.

Trials held by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Districts during 1871.

Sections 193 to 200.	Offences relating to Coins and Stamps.	Chapter XII.	Sections 202, 203 and 200.	Sections 204.	Section 207.	Sections 212 to 216.	Sections 233, 234, 235 to 238.	Sections 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.	Sections 193 to 200.	Offences relating to Coins and Stamps.	Chapter XII.	Sections 202, 203 and 200.	Sections 204.	Section 207.	Sections 212 to 216.	Sections 233, 234, 235 to 238.	Sections 239, 240, 241, 24
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Sindh.—In this portion of the Bombay Presidency there were 14,195 offences committed during the year, involving 21,245 persons of whom only 8,736 were convicted. There were 29 cases of murder, showing a decrease of 16. Seven convicts were hanged and 15 transported for life, against 20 and 26 respectively in 1870. In cattle-stealing there was a great improvement, the number being only 1,772 as compared with 2,237 cases in the previous year. This is the principal crime in Sindh.

Aden.—The number of cases tried in 1871 was 945, and the number of convictions 871. Of 1,421 offenders brought to trial, 176 were acquitted, 718 fined and 28 imprisoned. A hundred and five juvenile offenders were flogged and 7 were discharged on security. For serious crimes there were only 211 convictions. Cases brought to the Cantonment Magistrate's Court during the year numbered 499, affecting 578 persons. Of these, 116 were discharged, 374 fined and 40 whipped.

Oudh.

The immediate result of the bad season of 1871 was a grave increase in crime. The offences reported in 1870 were 64,163 ; in 1871 they were 71,359. The following statement shows the offences in which there was an increase over the previous year :—

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	
		1870.	1871.
1	Unlawful Assembly and Riot	438	539
2	Culpable Homicide	56	75
3	Grievous Hurt	270	322
4	Theft, Cattle	1,382	1,453
	" Ordinary	14,490	15,355
5	House-breaking and house-trespass in order to commit theft	31,381	37,699
6	Receiving stolen property,	685	888
7	Serious mischief by fire	72	88

The following abstract is taken from the report of the Judicial Commissioner :—

Description of offences.	Offences reported in the year.		Number of persons under trial.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted or committed.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Offences against State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to Army ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Unlawful assembly and rioting ...	438	538	2,618	3,367	1,011	1,401	1,577	1,941
Offences relating to coin and stamps ...	84	66	101	89	40	46	59	4
Culpable homicide and attempt ...	56	75	130	214	54	68	65	145
Murder and attempt ...	141	137	242	231	64	70	142	147
Rape ...	57	39	59	42	42	29	17	18
Grievous hurt ...	270	322	375	427	112	163	251	163
Theft { Cattle ...	1,382	1,453	725	793	159	203	558	587
{ Ordinary ...	14,490	15,355	5,454	5,740	1,156	1,497	4,253	4,215
Dacoity, attempt and preparation ...	20	20	55	89	15	56	32	33
Robbery and attempt ...	180	291	190	213	76	104	109	109
House-breaking or house-trespass, simple or lurking in order to commit theft ...	31,381	37,699	3,220	3,545	834	921	2,349	2,590
Receiving and assisting in concealment of stolen property ...	685	838	1,297	1,668	375	486	915	1,173
Serious mischief by fire ...	72	88	65	84	29	43	30	41
Vagrancy and bad character ...	298	397	506	507	163	192	357	315

The offence of rioting is one to which this Province is unfortunately prone; the number of cases is steadily on the increase, and has run up from 78 in 1861 to 438 in 1870, and to 538 in the year under review.

There is no reason, however, to suppose that the people of Oudh are becoming more disorderly and intractable. The arrival of a single policeman, or even the tidings of his approach will cause whole bodies of the so-called rioters precipitately to disperse. In cases of murder and attempt at murder it is curious the Brahmins and Chatrees again head the list. There were 147 convictions for this crime during the year. Only 73 cases of kidnapping were reported against 123 in 1870. There was an increase of 865 in the number of ordinary thefts and of 51 in the number of cattle thefts. The largest increase,

however, occurred under the heading "house-breaking and house-trespass to commit theft," where the statement shows 37,699 to 31,381 in last year. Although cases of robbery reported rose from 180 to 291 and the persons under trial from 190 to 213, yet the number of convictions was exactly the same as last year, viz., 109. Mere snatching from the person, if a fist is shaken in the victim's face so as to lead him to suppose he will be hurt, is classed as "robbery." It may be safely asserted that the great majority of these 291 "robberies" were what would be called in ordinary parlance "thefts," and thefts too of a very petty nature. Offences against salt and the salt-petre Acts stood thus:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Cases, ...	400	79	75
Persons under trial, ...	496	114	81
Convictions, ...	446	109	74

The steady decrease indicates the tendency of these offences to die out. There were 333 opium cases against 144 in the previous year. From the report of the Superintendent of Excise it appears that the average fine imposed was materially smaller than in 1870. The increase is attributed partly to more energetic prosecution and partly to increased smuggling, induced by the pressure of the extravagant prices at which the drug was supplied by farmers. The plan of farming by auction the right to vend the drug has since been abandoned. In the Magisterial Courts there were:—

	1869.	1870.	1870.
Discharged without trial, ...	3,709	3,733	4,776
Acquitted, ...	9,224	9,863	10,750
Convicted, ...	28,179	24,710	28,481
Committed or referred to Commissioner, ...	337	324	313
" Deputy Commissioner, ...	1,874	1,757	1,693
Died, escaped, or transferred, ...	86	112	30
Remaining at year's end, ...	136	179	103

In the Higher Courts there were:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Discharged without trial, ...	18	13	7
Acquitted, ...	3,171	392	417
Convicted, ...	1,041	944	857
Committed or referred, ...	31	43	34
Died, escaped or transferred, ...	17	4	2
Remained at year's end, ...	37	45	57

Six hundred and seventy-nine cases were tried with the aid of assessors, showing a decrease of 74. In 90 per cent. of the cases decided, the Judge concurred with the opinion of the assessors. In 43 cases only did the Judge disagree with them, while

in 1870 their finding was set aside in 57 cases. Their usefulness continues to be appreciated by those officers who are most competent to form a reliable opinion. The number of persons fined was 17,593.

The numbers whipped decreased from 2,872 to 2,392, a falling off of 17 per cent., notwithstanding the increase in the number of offences punishable with whipping. In 1869 the number of persons sentenced to whipping was 3,895. The Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that officers have had less frequent recourse to this kind of punishment. One explanation given is the alleged reluctance of Native Magistrates to inflict this punishment. It is also asserted as a reason for the decrease in the number of sentences that it is not so severely administered as to act as a deterrent. These two statements are scarcely reconcilable. There are, however, grounds for believing that the second reason assigned is not without foundation. The local officers have been asked to report on the best means of having the punishment carried out in a manner which will ensure its having the deterrent effect contemplated by the framers of the Act.

Twenty-one persons were sentenced to death and 48 to transportation for life.

The following statement shews the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the districts of the Province of Oudh during 1871.—

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average duration of cases disposed of.
	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Sec. 404, C. P. C.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision.	Pending			
By Magistrates of districts.	Appeals, ...	525	55	281	75	111	9	4	8			
	Revisions, ...	1,641	...	1,446	...	...	180	15	8		
Sessions Court, i. e. Commrs.	Appeals, ...	793	152	541	90	152	1	3	11	42	16	
	Revisions, ...	693	...	579	...	...	...	105	9	10	
Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Appeals, ...	270	93	69	60	27	1	...	...	20	6
	Revisions, ...	1,357	...	1,149	93	108	...	7	...	...	2
Total.	Appeals, ...	1,598	301	691	228	320	2	12	11	66	10	
	Revisions, ...	3,691	...	3,174	93	108	...	7	285	24	5	

*General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Oudh,
for the year 1871.*

Class of Tribunal.	No. of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.					Average number of days during which case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.	
	Brought to trial during present year.					Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.				
	Under arrest by Police.	Upon Magistrate's warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary appearance.	Received by transfer.									Total.
Remaining at end of last year.														
Village officers	3	1,153	30	913	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* These were simply referred to Deputy Commr. under Sec. 277, Criminal Procedure Code, for enhancement of punishment.
Unpaid Magistrates	56	11,521	427	6,589	170	5	18,748	2,651	4,302	11,027	22	913+	5	+ 623 of these were simply referred to Deputy Commr. under Section 277, Criminal Procedure Code.
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	120	45,646	1,046	5,892	166	14	22,886	1,602	5,328	14,692	351½	43+	21	
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	3	583	71	399	15	2	1,085	170	248	613	40	4	4	
Chief Magistrate of districts	382	28,955	1,576	13,778	358	21	41,869	4,769	10,363	27,624	313	1,693	30	
Total Magistracy	25	828	76	76	4	...	1,009	7	297	659	2	...	1	* 3 of these were committed to Allahabad High Court.
Deputy Commissioners' Sessions under Sec. 445 A, Act. VIII, 1869	20	315	...	1	...	...	338	...	118	171	33	...	1	+ 2 of these although committed in 1870 were not received by Commr. till 1871. Have now been shown as settled.
Commissioners' Sessions, Judicial Commissioners' Court	45	1,173	76	77	4	...	1,375	7	417	857	34	...	2	
Total Sessions	227	30,128	1,652	13,850	362	21	46,240	4,776	10,750	28,481	347	1,693	32	* 8 of these were not committed, but taken up by A. C. J.
Grand Total														

Central Provinces.

Serious crimes were not numerous in these Provinces during 1871. There was, however, a slight increase in theft and house-breaking, offences closely allied to each other, and in defamation and minor offences against the person.

The explanation generally given for the greater prevalence of such offences is the readiness with which people complain of trifling wrongs and injuries in years when the harvest has been good and food is cheap. A second and very probable explanation is furnished by the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who says that, according to orders issued, all assault cases in which proceedings are taken are entered in the registers of offences and not struck off without the order of the Deputy Commissioner, whereas formerly they do not always appear to have been entered. Magistrates, it is believed, have forgotten to record their conviction, in dismissing complaints or acquitting offenders, that no assault was committed and the offences are in consequence still shown in the crime register. The large number of acquittals and discharges of persons accused of such offences gives a probability to the theory, but whether it be correct or not, the increase of non-cognizable crime need not excite much uneasiness. Public nuisances increased from 879 to 1,799. So far as this increase is due to the greater attention bestowed on sanitary and other similar requirements, it may not be unsatisfactory. But instructions have been given that individuals should not be unduly harassed and dragged before a Magistrate for every trifling breach of, or omission to comply with, the requirements of a sanitary regulation.

About 50,000 accused persons were brought before the Magistrates. Of these, 2,090, or 4 per cent. were dealt with by Magistrates of Districts; 28,360, or 64 per cent. were dealt with by other Stipendiary Magistrates; and 14,477, or 32 per cent., by Honorary Magistrates. The proportion of work performed by Honorary Magistrates increased by 4 per cent. as compared with that done last year; while the amount of work done by Stipendiary Magistrates and Magistrates of Districts decreased to an equal extent.

Honorary Magistrates took a very considerable share in the criminal administration of the country and their work, as a rule, was well performed. In his annual Report the Chief Commissioner makes these remarks relative to the motives by which they are actuated:—"Public spirit is naturally

often mixed up with love of the possession which their rank as Magistrate gives them among the community at large, and a desire to secure the favour of the higher Government officials. Still, no matter in what degree these mingled motives may prompt native gentlemen of standing and influence to aspire to fill the post of magistrate, only good can result to the country, if they perform their duties faithfully; and in the more remote and inaccessible regions in these Provinces, where the expense that would attend the location of stipendiary Magistrates would far exceed what Government could afford, the choice lies between enlisting the aid of landholders and independent native gentlemen, or having no Magistrate at all within reasonable reach. The only thing to be guarded against is that no improper influence is acquired by Honorary Magistrates from their official authority."

Six hundred and nine sessions cases were tried during the year; of these, 427 were tried by Deputy Commissioners of District under Section 445B. of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 182 by Courts of Sessions presided over by Commissioners of Division. The business disposed of by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was—

Cases sent up for confirmation of sentence of death	...	21
Appeals (persons)	...	254
Cases revised (persons)	...	126

Altogether 43,175 accused persons were apprehended and brought before the Courts. Of these, 18,324, or 40.6 per cent., were acquitted or discharged; and 26,457, or 59.4 per cent., convicted. The percentages last year were 35 and 64 per cent., respectively. Only 5,916, or 22 per cent., of the total number of convicted persons were sentenced to imprisonment:—

Term of imprisonment.	Number of persons.	Per cent. to whole number imprisoned.
Not exceeding 15 days	1,100	18.8
" " 2 months	2,187	36.1
" " 6 months	1,959	32.9
" " 2 years	585	9.8
" " 7 years	144	2.6

The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 3,080 persons. The number punished by fine was 17,614. About 6 out of every 100 convicted persons appealed. The original sentence or order was confirmed in 49 per cent. of the cases of Honorary, and in 62 per cent. of the cases of Stipendiary, Magistrates.

General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1871.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons dealt with.				Persons disposed of							Remaining at end of last year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
	Brought to trial during present year.	Received by transfer.			Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.				
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On summons.											Voluntarily.
Village Officers ..	27	3,498	1,370	9,597	98	16	14,517	4,223	2,596	7,632	20	6	40	21,141	...
Unpaid Magistrates ..	41	8,336	1,057	8,298	127	53	17,915	3,506	2,938	11,202	75	36	38	31,676	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ..	83	7,105	1,223	2,061	56	81	10,609	2,350	907	6,734	520	32	66	24,698	...
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ..	33	1,593	243	210	11	8	2,093	1,439	116	463	25	42	8	2,647	...
Magistrates exercising powers within precincts of Jails ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Magistracy .. {1871	187	20,533	3,893	20,076	292	158	45,139	11,578	6,557	20,038	640	116	212	80,159	...
.. {1870	115	22,154	...	17,611	...	45	39,957	8,845	4,964	53,206	598	195	187	69,095	...
Sessions Courts { Commissioners of Division Deputy Commissioners of Districts	20	190	...	...	...	...	210	1	65	101	22	3	28	697	...
	10	443	...	...	...	...	463	...	129	297	...	1	36	1,534	...

High Court	217	21,166	2,893	20,076	292	158	45,892	11,579	6,741	26,434	682	120	264	83,890	...
	140	22,691	...	17,611	...	65	40,497	8,845	5,101	25,699	598	397	217	69,095	...
Grand Total .. {1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. {1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

British Burma.

The number of criminal cases reported in British Burma during 1871 was :—

	Non-bailable.	Bailable.	Total.
1870 ..	8,549	14,844	23,393
1871 ...	9,176	15,502	24,978
Increase	627	958	1,585

The increase of 627 in the number of non-bailable offences occurred principally in the districts of the Pegu division, especially in Myanong and Prome, where the increase was 448 and 237 respectively. The result is ascribed to better reporting on the part of the Police. There was a considerable decrease, *viz.* 287, in the number of non-bailable offences reported in the Amherst District; the amount of serious crime diminished by one half, a result attributed to the hunting down of a troublesome band of dacoits in the commencement of 1871. In Akyab also, both in the Town and the District, there was a satisfactory decrease; and here too the beginning of the year was signalized by the capture of a notorious leader of dacoits and his gang. In bailable offences throughout the Province there was an increase of 958.

The following table shows the number of persons brought to trial, acquitted and convicted :—

Years.	Brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
1870	35,148	15,911	17,659
1871	37,049	16,949	18,546
Increase	1,901	1,038	857

The next statement exhibits the number of the most serious kinds of crimes and the number of persons brought to trial :—

Offences.	Year.	Number of cases reported.	Number of persons brought to trial.
Murder	1870	95	153
	1871	76	97
Culpable homicide	1870	23	47
	1871	46	42
Grievous hurt	1870	112	167
	1871	89	120
Dacoity with Murder	1870	39	67
	1871	39	63
Dacoity	1870	103	408
	1871	115	369
Robbery	1870	170	262
	1871	155	198
Housebreaking	1870	551	454
	1871	717	469
Theft	1870	7,034	5,967
	1871	8,112	5,587
Total	1870	7,555	6,361
	1871	8,829	6,056

The number of cases of murder, dacoity and robbery were much the same during the past as in the preceding year, while the number of cases of theft and housebreaking increased by more than 1,200 :—

Offences.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted.	Proportion of convictions to number of persons brought to trial.
Murder	24	26	52
Culpable homicide	8	24	75
Grievous hurt	25	81	76
Dacoity with Murder	9	20	69
Dacoity	93	183	59
Robbery	89	96	52
Housebreaking	246	214	46
Theft	1,800	3,721	67

In minor offences the proportion of convictions was not so satisfactory; of 12,750 persons brought to trial on charges of assault, criminal intimidation or insult and criminal trespass 3,522 only were convicted. Of the total number of witnesses, in all the Magistrates' Courts, 39,065 were discharged after one day, 5,820 after two days, 2,005 after three and 1,645 were detained for longer periods.

Of Rs. 2,50,976, imposed as fines during 1871, Rs. 1,46,423 were realized; Rs. 15,049 were awarded as compensation. Of 10,954 persons sentenced by Subordinate Magistrates, only 407 appealed, or 4 per cent.; 251 obtained a reversal or modification of sentence. This small proportion of appeals is remarkable, and the Chief Commissioner regards it as a very satisfactory state of things which he trusts may long continue to exist. He states as the result of his own experience, that the natives of Burma, when they have a real grievance, spare neither time nor money in their endeavours to obtain redress, but, as a people, they are singularly amenable to authority and content to abide by the decision of the officer trying their cases.

The following table shews the work of the Sessions Courts during 1871, including the Courts of Deputy Commissioners sitting as Sessions Judges :—

Designation of Judge.		No. of persons brought to trial including cases pending from last year.		No. of persons acquitted.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of capital sentences referred for confirmation by Chief Court.	Average duration of trials.	No. of persons whose cases were left undispensed of at end of the year.	No. of persons whose cases have been pending for more than 3 months from date of commitment.	No. of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	No. of cases in which Judge disagreed with Assessors.
						Days					
Tenasserim.	Recorder of Moulmein	...	27	12	10	3	11	5	...	...	...
	Amherst	...	29	10	12	...	9	1	...	9	...
	Tavoy	...	3	2	1	...	5	...	...	2	...
	Deputy Commissioners of Mergui	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...
	Shwe-gyen	...	15	4	11	...	25	...	...	5	2
Pegu.	Toungoo	...	32	11	11	...	9	1	...	3	5
	Commissioner and Sessions Judge	...	71	16	39	9	47	7	...	22	2
	Rangoon	...	33	7	13	...	15	...	...	10	4
	Deputy Commissioners of Bassein	...	57	20	28	...	10	9	...	18	1
	Myanong	...	78	18	53	...	2	...	...	22	9
Arakan.	Prome	...	53	10	43	...	4	...	...	12	8
	Thayetmyo	...	21	2	19	...	13	...	...	4	10
	Commissioner and Sessions Judge	...	61	9	39	9	56	4	7	25	13
	Deputy Commissioners of Akyab	...	14	2	9	...	12	...	...	0	2
	Ramree	...	6	25	1	...	2	3	...	2	...
Arakan.	Bandoway	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Superintendent of Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Magistrate of Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Commissioner and Sessions Judge	...	91	27	46	9	55	4	7	28	7
Total.		...	691	164	347	30	16	48	14	172	64

Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to										Persons ordered to find or give.			Detail of punishment.				
	Transportation.		Imprisonment.			Fine.		Whipping.		Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	" 50	" 100	" 500		
	For life.	For a term.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Aggravated.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.								In lieu of other punishment.	
Magistrates unpaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	1,946	101	3	329	8,504	7	73	...	15	5,683	2,900	151	66
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	...	...	1	1,078	63	1	191	3,039	22	134	19	3	426	2,149	840	147	93
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	1	836	25	...	252	762	33	98	21	2	359	440	316	122	92
Town Magistrates	...	...	8	263	130	...	13	1,772	27	38	3	...	22	1,068	628	34	21
Cantonment Magistrates	...	...	...	17	38	...	...	840	...	3	3	...	...	743	86	3	8
Total Magistracy	...	...	10	4,140	357	4	786	14,918	89	346	46	12	822	10,104	4,802	457	280
Sessions Judges	30	43	5	...	219	...	...	27	9	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	24
Recorder	1	4	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	31	47	6	...	4,385	353	4	813	14,927	89	346	46	12	822	10,104	4,810	460	304

Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.—(Continued.)

Detail of punishment.—(Continued.)															
Class of Tribunals.	Fine.—(Continued.)			Imprisonment.										Whipped.	
	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount by way of compensation.	15 days.		6 months.		7 years.		Above 7 years.		10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.		30 stripes and under.
				Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.				
Magistrates unpaid	15-0	15-0-0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid	1,09,960-0	81,901-0-0	6,432-8	507	66	1,758	42	...	...	...	1	16	32	31
Magistrates of general jurisdiction	68,691-8	42,480-12-9	4,221-3	87	27	797	53	426	3	7	...	23	94	39	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	63,473-10	23,072-14-0	4,392-4	23	14	463	67	514	79	5	...	18	53	56	
Town Magistrates	38,683-0	21,072-0-0	23-6	92	12	203	108	79	10	...	...	13	16	7
Cantonment Magistrates	6,805-0	6,575-0-0	30-0	6	30	6	8	5	...	...	...	1	2	3
Total Magistracy	2,89,623-2	1,75,126-10-9	15,305-15	716	149	3,157	278	1,251	13	86	6	71	199	136	
Sessions Judges	9,575-0	1,158-0-0	...	...	...	20	...	48	...	143	33	...	...	...
Recorder	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	20	1	...	...	...
Grand Total	2,99,203-2	1,76,284-10-9	15,305-15	716	149	3,179	278	1,076	13	249	145	71	199	136	

Coorg.

There was a general decrease under almost every class of light crime, but chiefly under the heads of forgery, fraudulently using and possessing forged documents, unlawful assembly, assault, criminal force, criminal intimidation or insult, defamation, theft, criminal breach of trust and breach of contract under Act XIII. of 1859. * On the other hand, there was a serious increase in the more heinous offences of murder, culpable homicide, housebreaking and house-trespass, 4 cases of murder and 6 of culpable homicide having been reported. In the previous year only 1 case of culpable homicide occurred; 3 cases of dacoity were also reported against 2 in 1870. The number of offences of all kinds reported was 713, or 25 per cent. less than in 1870; 92.70 per cent. were brought to trial, involving 1,244 persons; 3.22 per cent. were struck off as false and 3.36 remained undetected. The proportion of acquittals was 35 per cent., against 25 in 1870, indicating the continued necessity for sifting the charges preferred by complainants before summonses are issued by the lower Courts. The importance of this precaution has been fully impressed on the local officers by the officiating Judicial Commissioner, who remarks that better discretion generally appears to have been exercised by the Police and Magistrates in the making of arrests and the issue of processes in general complaints. The work performed by each class of Courts is shown below :—

Class of Courts.	Cases tried.	
	1870.	1871.
Parpattegars	201	129
Soobedars	418	380
2nd Assistant Superintendent	61	55
1st do. do.	230	96
Superintendent	13	4
Sessions Judge	1	8
Judicial Commissioner	1	...
Total	925	672

The average duration of criminal trials in the local Courts was 5 days, against 4 in the previous year, though the number of cases tried was only 672, against 925. The excess period of one day is probably attributable to the fact that the average number of witnesses in each case was 3, as compared with 2 in 1870. In the Sessions Court the average increased from 51 to 75.

General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Coorg in the year 1871.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of Persons dealt with.						Persons disposed of.					Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
	Brought to trial during present year.						Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.			
	Received by transfer.													
	Under arrest by Police.	Upon War-rant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Total.									
Parpatagars (Subordinate Magistrates)	18	101	133	...	...	...	6	421
Sonbedais (do do)	99	285	357	...	...	...	4	1,413
2nd Assistant Subdt. (Full power Magistrate)	42	11	85	19	...	...	8	270
1st Assistant Superintendent do	43	32	71	6	...	...	7	172
Superintendent (Chief Magistrate of District) invested with power described under Section 445 A, of Act VIII, of 1869	2	...	4	...	...	...	21	31
Total Magistracy	204	429	580	25	36	7	5	2,307
Do. of Ashtagram as Sessions Judge	11	10	...	...	1	2	75
Judicial Commissioner
Grand Total	204	440	590	25	37	9	5	2,324
Do. for 1870	447	399	719	2	56	1	46	2,330
Increase	41	...	23	...	8	0	...
Decrease

Mysore.

Of 20,312 offences reported, 18,102 were brought to trial. The proportion of cases disposed of by each class of Magistrates was :—

	Cases disposed of.				Persons involved.				Ratio of persons committed to trial.			
	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Peahkars ...	3,592	2,918	...	674	7,474	6,426	...	1,048	30.20	22.8	1.08	...
Sheristadars ...	39	1,182	1,093	...	200	2,722	2,522	...	20.50	20.67	0.17	...
Ameldars ...	10,182	9,882	...	300	25,037	22,121	...	2,916	27.85	30.97	3.12	...
Sub-divisional Magistrates ...	1,982	1,545	...	437	3,302	2,844	...	548	44.43	33.41	...	11.02
Town Magistrates ...	541	619	78	...	708	1,067	299	...	40.64	44.05	3.41	...
Asst. Superintendents ...	2,319	1,862	...	457	6,630	4,426	...	1,213	32.05	37.12	5.07	...
Deputy Superintendents ...	315	304	...	11	612	780	138	...	52.32	52.31	...	0.01
Total ...	18,930	17,762	1,171	2,339	43,152	40,386	2,959	5,725	30.86	32.45	1.59	...

The percentage of commitments and convictions, and of acquittals and discharges to the number of persons tried before the Magistrates' Courts throughout the Province, was—

Convicted or Committed.				Acquitted and Discharged.			
No. of persons ...	...	13,232	...	19,976	9,944	} in 1870.	
Percentage ...	...	30.68	...	46.28	23.64		
No. of persons ...	...	13,106	...	17,047	10,233	} in 1871.	
Percentage ...	...	32.45	...	40.23	25.82		

The number of cases committed for trial to the Courts of Session during the year was 173, involving 382 persons, against 145 cases involving 352 persons in 1870. There was a general increase in each Division and a marked increase in the percentage of convictions in the Ashtagram and Nandidroog Divisions as shewn below :—

	No. of Cases.		No. of Persons.		Percentage convicted.		Percentage acquitted.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Judge of Ashtagram	33	96	99	58	59.57	71.93	40.43	28.07
„ Nandidroog	58	74	137	186	44.12	63.93	55.88	36.07
„ Nagar ...	54	63	116	133	60.35	66.67	33.65	33.33
Total ...	145	173	352	382	55.34	67.19	44.66	32.81

The nature of punishments, inflicted by the Courts, will be seen from the following :—

Punishment:	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death	25	32	7	..
Transportation for life ...	12	23	11	..
Do. for a term ... ..	...	...	...	...
Imprisonment, rigorous, with solitary confinement ...	23	13	...	10
Imprisonment, rigorous, without solitary confinement ...	1,165	1,216	51	...
Imprisonment, rigorous, simple ...	732	686	...	46
Forfeiture of property ...	...	...	...	...
Fine with imprisonment ...	1,177	1,207	30	...
Do. without do.	9,198	9,136	...	62
Whipping in addition to other punishment	28	1	...	10
Do. in lieu of other do. ...	103	77	...	26
Security to keep the peace ...	2	16	14	...
Recognizance	6	24	18	...
Security for good behaviour ...	30	26	...	4
Total	12,501	12,474	131	158
			Deduct Increase ...	131
			Net Decrease ...	27

In appeals disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner, the orders in 77·78 per cent. were confirmed. In those disposed of by the Sessions Judges and by the District Magistrates, the orders were confirmed in 75·3 and 61·32 per cent. respectively.

The general average duration of appeals was 25·6 days, against 20·97 days in 1870.

Berar.

There was an increase of nearly 15 per cent. in the number, 10,769, of criminal cases in Berar during 1871 as compared with the previous year. Of the cases brought to trial conviction ensued in 6,425, or 63·8 per cent. The following table shows the work done by the Courts according to their several grades :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Deputy Commissioners exercising powers under Section 445-A, Criminal Procedure Code ...	252	439
Deputy Commissioners as District Magistrates ...		
Assistant Commissioners ...	1,374	2,165
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	1,125	2,647
Tahseeldars and Naib-Tahseeldars ...	7,114	16,083
Honorary or unpaid Magistrates ...	204	714
	<u>10,069</u>	<u>22,049</u>

Of 32,285 witnesses summoned, 28,142, or 87·2 per cent. were discharged on the first day; 3,338, on the second; 602 on the third; and 203, or ·6 per cent. were detained for periods ranging between 4 and 9 days. There were 36 cases committed to the Divisional Sessions' Courts; 37 were disposed of, including the cases pending from 1870. Seventy-seven persons were tried, of whom 54, or 75 per cent. were convicted. The following details show how the 13,874 persons convicted by Magistrates were sentenced:—

Persons.	
18 or 13 per cent.	were sentenced to imprisonment for more than 5 years and not exceeding 7 years.
17 or 12 „	Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.
9 or 6 „	Do. 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.
153 or 1·11 „	Do. 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.
69 or 5 „	Do. 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.
2,593 or 18·69 „	to various terms of imprisonment, under 6 months.
10,489 or 75·60 „	were fined.
472 or 3·40 „	„ flogged.
54 or 39 „	had to furnish security for good behaviour.

Nearly 500 persons were flogged in 1871 against 280 in 1870, a sign that the native Magistrates were not so averse to inflict this wholesome punishment as they were formerly. A hundred and ninety appeals against the judgments of Subordinate Magistrates were filed before the Deputy Commissioners. The orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 83, modified in 24 and reversed in 83, cases. The percentage of modifications and reversals, which taken together amounted to 56·3, against 48 per cent. in 1870, was very high and does not speak well for the character of the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates.

Fifty-six appeals against the decisions of the Full Power Magistrates came before the Commissioners' Courts. The decisions of the original courts were upheld in 30 cases, modified in 5 and reversed in 17. Four cases remained undisposed of in the Court of the Commissioner, West Berar.

CHAPTER V.

*P O L I C E .**Bengal.*

THE Police force is still by far the most expensive of the provincial departments, costing Government upwards of Rs. 46,00,000 per annum. The returns for 1871 show a considerably increased activity; there were more reports of offences and more apprehensions. But the success in point of detection and prosecution was not in very different proportion from hitherto. Dacoity is still an offence which to some extent disgraces and disturbs an otherwise peaceful country, though the character of the cases is generally far from exhibiting the atrocities of the brigandage in Italy or Greece, or even the serious violence of dacoities in other parts of India. The Inspector-General of Police institutes a comparison between the returns of serious crime in 1851, 1861 and 1871 in certain districts of Bengal, for which returns are available, and from these he seeks to establish the great improvement which has taken place in the last ten years since the new police was established. The results no doubt show a great and gratifying diminution in violent crimes against property in the last twenty years; but the decrease was greater between 1851 and 1861 than it was between 1861 and 1871. Much of the improvement is, perhaps, due to the general progress of the country, the establishment of increased magisterial agency, the opening of roads and special measures of repression adopted towards dacoits. The Lieutenant Governor does not know that it can be claimed as to a great degree attributable to the operations of the regular police so far as regards direct dealing with crime. Still he is ready to give the police force every credit for many good qualities and to recognize all the detective ability which it may gradually learn to show. The want of any one departmental head charged with the cognizance of crime under the system till now in vogue, which relieved the Inspector-General and his deputies of that duty, and the dubious position of the police in their relations with the magistracy, have hitherto put the force in a difficult position and made it impossible to judge properly of its merits or demerits. Now that this is remedied, officers and men will be fairly estimated by the substantial results of the work done by them.

The ancient institution of the village watchmen, in common with most institutions in Bengal, depending on the old customary obligations of the landholders, has fallen very greatly into

decadence. Where there were lands assigned for the support of the watchmen, they have often been absorbed or exchanged for inferior lands; and where there were or are none, there is little means of remunerating the watchmen which can now be enforced by the Magistrate. Complaints of the utter inability of Magistrates to obtain the appointment and decent remuneration of watchmen had long been frequent, and the institution was often said to have wholly lost all vitality. In consequence a new law had been passed in 1870, which, dispensing with the old system, enabled Magistrates gradually to introduce a new system of watchmen, to be paid by an assessment under a quasi-municipal constitution introduced by the Act.

The strength and cost of the Police force in Bengal during the year under review was:—

	Strength.	Cost.		Rs.	As. P.
		Rs.	As. P.		
Ordinary district police ...	22,346	44,50,619	3 5	7,34,447	0 0
Municipal police ...	6,625	5,34,459	0 0		
Calcutta and Suburban police ...	2,526	6,19,402	0 0		
River police, Government guards, Fort police, &c., (also under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta) }	786	1,15,045	0 0		
Railway police ...	630	1,21,068	0 0		
Total ...	32,913	58,40,593	3 5		

No very material change took place in the strength of the ordinary district police force in Bengal, except that there was an increase of 234 men in Chittagong and 160 men were also sanctioned for semi-military duties in Sylhet and Cachar. The strength of the ordinary district police was 22,346:—

1 Inspector-General.
2 Deputy Inspectors-General.
53 District Superintendents.
38 Assistant ditto.
234 Inspectors.
772 Sub-Inspectors:
2,641 Head Constables.
17,887 Constables.
3 European Constables.

60 Mounted Constables.

Chittagong Frontier Police,
6 Subadars.
6 Jemadars.
36 Havildars.
36 Naicks.
13 Buglers.
553 Privates.

The strength of the municipal police on the 1st January 1872 was, 6 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 328 Head Constables, 6,278 Constables, and 3 European Constables; total

6,625 men, kept at a cost of Rs. 5,34,459. In addition to general police duties, a large portion of the police are employed in guarding jails and treasuries. The statement below shews the force employed on general police duties in Bengal exclusive of Assam:—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	European Constables.	Martial Constables.
Effective strength in districts ...	216	718	2,053	13,021
			5	60

There were altogether 95 fairs and religious assemblies held during the year, at which, in addition to the police of the locality, 1,373 extra men, detached from the regular force, were employed. The people on these occasions generally give but little trouble, but at the car festival of Serampore serious accidents involving loss of life again occurred, owing to the impossibility of controlling properly the unwieldy machine on which the image is conveyed.

During the year 6 head constables and 61 constables, at a cost of Rs. 4,707-10-9, were employed as punitive police, under section 15 of Act V. of 1861, in the several districts of Chumparn, Tipperah, Balasore, Backergunge and Midnapore. Five posts were established in the first named district for the suppression of cattle theft along the Nepal frontier, and in the other instances special police were quartered to prevent disturbances between rival zemindars and their ryots. The following statement shows the number of men employed as jail, treasury, and opium guards, also exclusive of men so employed in Assam:—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Jail guards ...	4	180	1,913
Treasury guards ...	0	170	885
Opium guards ...	1	14	140
Total ...	5	364	2,938

Besides the treasury and opium guards, the Revenue Department gives employment to a force for salt preventive duty. In Pooree, changes were effected at the close of the year in the location of this force. By these means it was hoped that a stricter watch could be kept on the Madras frontier, and the smuggling of salt through the range of hills which divides Banpore from Ganjam be more effectually prevented. No additional expense, however, save the cost of construction of outposts in the new sites selected, was entailed upon Government by the arrangements. In Midnapore a special force consisting of 5 head

constables 20 constables and 3 patrol boats, were organized by the District Superintendent at the beginning of the year for the prevention and detection of illicit manufacture and contraband dealing in salt in the sub-districts of Contai and Tumlook.

The frontier police was composed and distributed as follows:—

	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Na ks.	Buglers.	Privates.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6	6	36	36	13	558
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.		
Goalpara	... 0	0	6	36		
Garo Hills	... 2	2	8	150		
Cachar	... 0	3	27	236		
Sylhet	... 1	2	14	180		
Tipperah	... 1	3	5	69		
Total	... 10	16	86	96	13	1,229

The frontier police were armed with *kookies* or hill hatchets and artillery carbines. Of the regular police, 8,301 were armed with fire-arms, 1,617 with swords and batons and 14,000 with batons only. Upwards of half a million processes and orders of various kinds, or more than 100,000 in 1870, were served by the police. The standard of education among the men is not satisfactory; only 246 inspectors, 753 sub-inspectors, 2,328 head constables and 4,636 constables—a little more than one-third of the whole force—can read and write. Vacancies by death, resignation, dismissal, amounted to 12·3 per cent. on the total strength, and by far the greater number occurred in Bengal. They may be tabulated under the following heads:—

	Strength.	Pensioned.	Discharged on gratuity.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Died.	Total.	Per cent.
Behar ...	4,748	2	5	159	125	79	6	63	438	9·2
Bengal ...	13,001	19	61	648	580	337	70	290	2,011	15·4
Orissa ...	1,788	1	2	25	47	19	9	10	122	7·0
Chota Nagpore	1,545	1	1	39	30	10	1	20	101	6·5
Assam ...	1,600	2	7	92	82	68	...	33	284	17·7
Railway Police	530	...	...	11	7	11	...	2	31	5·8
Total	23,212	24	76	973	877	524	86	427	2,983	12·8

Sickness and the facility with which other employment is procured, are assigned as the chief causes for resignations and discharges. The total deaths were 19 per thousand on the whole, but in the Garo Hills they reached the very high figure of 10 per cent., or nearly double the highest rate in any other district. In the Chittagong Hills, which are at least as unhealthy, the mortality was comparatively small (3·6 per cent.), though the sick rate was high. A total of 4,228 men of all ranks, or 18·2 per cent. of the force, were fined, degraded, or suspended, and 1·4 per cent. were judicially punished under Act V. of 1861, and 2·1 per cent. under the Penal Code. Inquiries were made into four cases of torture and violence towards prisoners, and in one, the most serious, which occurred at Chumparun, an inspector and two constables were convicted of murder by the Sessions Judge. The sentence of death passed on them was commuted by the High Court to transportation for life. The prisoners tortured were proved on trial to be real dacoits, whose guilt was clear the torture was inflicted to force discovery of the property. In the remaining cases the police were acquitted. On the other hand, money rewards were given in 436 cases, and 350 men were promoted for good conduct. In Dinagapore an inspector received Rs. 200 for his creditable action in a dacoity case. The general conduct of the force was satisfactory.

On the 1st April 1871 the police serving in Assam were, under the provisions of Act VII. of 1869, placed directly under the orders of the Commissioner of the province, who was invested with the powers of the Inspector-General. The Commissioner of Assam recommended the abolition of the District Superintendent of Police, Khasia Hills, on the ground that the police work in that district was light. He also suggested the reduction of the special rates of pay drawn by inspectors and constables, on the ground that when this scale of pay was originally fixed the price of labour in Assam was abnormally high, but that now the labour market has reverted to a more healthy state the police has become more popular and recruits are readily obtainable: the measure involved a saving of Rs. 30,000. These proposals were sanctioned, and the control of the police of the Khasia Hills was transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, as is the case in the other hill tracts.

The strength of the Calcutta and Suburban Police was 4 superintendents, 57 inspectors, 52 European sergeants and constables, 250 native officers and 3,071 native constables. The cost of this force was Rs. 7,34,477. The conduct of the native officers appears to have been superior to that of the European

sergeants and constables. Among 250 native officers there were only 23 cases of punishment and of these only 2 were dismissed and none resigned; while of 52 Europeans, 18 were dismissed, 36 fined, 15 degraded or suspended and 11 resigned. Among the native constables, 3,071 in all, there were 88 dismissals and 959 resignations, while 324 were fined and 58 degraded. The Railway Police consisted of 58 officers and 572 rank and file. Colonel Herbert, the Officiating Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, represented that African slaves were regularly imported into this country to take up the position of concubines, eunuchs, attendants, or the like, in wealthy Mahomedan families. It was said that the pilgrims who left India for Mecca returned here with the slaves they had purchased, and dressing them in women's clothes, or passing them off as members of the zenana, were able easily to escape detection. In accordance with the request of the Government of India, inquiries were made into the correctness of the statement but without any success. Seeing that the majority of the pilgrims were poor and belonged to the lower classes, it was not thought likely that they would be able to purchase slaves; but the Commissioner of Police was directed to watch the Arab or native vessels arriving from Jeddah, and, if there were any Africans on board, to endeavour to ascertain what became of them and whether they were in possession of the manumission papers which the Consul at Jeddah had informed the Government of India were always given to them.

The attention of Government was drawn to several points in connection with the working of Act XXI. of 1869 during the year under report. Certain vagrants, it appeared, had been discharged from the Government workhouse in the Presidency Jail in order that they might look out for employment, on the ground that they had long been inmates of the workhouse and that it was impossible strictly to give effect in their cases to section 15 of the European Vagrancy Act by providing them with employment before discharging them. This proceeding was irregular and it was pointed out to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, that in future the procedure laid down in section 16 of the Act should be followed. When he thought it desirable to release a vagrant, he should cause sections 23 and 30 of the Act, providing that European British subjects convicted of begging after being declared vagrants lose their privileges as European British subjects, to be read to him as prescribed by section 16, and the matter should then be reported for the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor.

Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police, exclusive of the Districts of Assam.

		Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.					
Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Supposed average annual rate amount of each man's contribution.	By whom paid.	Supposed total annual cost.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	11,052	32	18	By chakran lands and ryots.	1,98,036
		Banecorah ...	5,293	31	35	By jagher lands and ryots.	1,88,651
		Beerbhoom ...	8,554	23	26	By ryots and chakran lands.	2,39,748
		Midnapore ...	10,015	23	14	By land and ryots.	1,40,210
		Hoochly ...	5,842	75	24	Ditto ditto	1,40,208
		Howrah ...	1,226	70	31	By rent-free lands and contributions of villagers.	57,000
		24 Pergunnahs ...	3,712	69	18	By ryots	1,98,176
		Nuddea ...	4,529	50	36	Ditto	1,66,044
		Jessore ...	4,394	50	about 25 to 30	By the villagers, both in cash and kind.	1,42,411
		Moorshedabad ...	3,914	60	30	By ryots	1,40,904
	Rajshahye	Dinapore ...	5,435	39	23	Ditto	1,25,905
		Maidah ...	1,733	65	34	Ditto	66,312
		Rajshahye ...	3,529	65	36	Ditto	1,19,844
		Runkpore ...	4,425	51	21	Ditto	92,322
		Boograh ...	2,552	41	26	Ditto	66,372
	Cooch Behar	Fubia ...	2,180	54	27	Ditto	66,366
		Durjessing ...	5	51	18	By villagers	210
		Jalpigore ...	893	50	26	Ditto	23,218
		Dacca ...	3,068	59	22	Ditto	69,036
		Furreedpore ...	2,026	59	37	Ditto	76,582
	Dacca	Dackergunge ...	5,155	53	36	By zemindars and villagers.	1,84,866
		Mymensing ...	5,619	49	36	Villagers.	2,02,284
		Syhet ...	4,155	50	24	Ditto	99,720
		Chachar ...	2,648	66	9	By residents	51,606
		Nongol ...	1,006	48	8	By landholders and inhabitants.	4,300
	Dittagong.	Tippera ...	3,007	81	34	By zemindars and villagers.	1,07,780
		Dittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna ...	3,652	36	22	By ryots	72,046
		Patna ...	6,842	33	18	Ditto	1,24,966
		Shahabad ...	6,155	70	15	Ditto	92,713
Behar.	Patna	Trichot ...	3,915	40	22	Ditto	2,18,790
		Sarun ...	5,022	40	9	Ditto	69,881
		Champaran ...	3,467	31	17	Ditto	58,970
		Monghyr ...	3,866	49	20	By zemindars and ryots.	76,190
		Shangulpore ...	3,584	64	15 & land	Ditto	56,448
	Munrooh	Purneah ...	7,650	32	36	By ryots	2,74,890
		20th Pergunnahs ...	1,325	48	8 & land	Ditto	1,770
		Munrooh ...	5,063	38	19	By landlord and village community.	1,42,008
		Bootee ...	2,425	46	15	By Government and villagers, also jaguets.	66,000
		Balasore ...	2,320	37	12	By service lands and ryots.	27,540
Orissa.	Orissa Tributary	Orissa Tributary ...	440	55	16	By grant of land	7,010
		Michels ...	3,668	50	10	By ryots and service lands	37,560
		Maunbhoom ...	2,270	50	12	By zemindars and ryots	28,497
	Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore ...	1,672	46	15	By villagers	2,000
		Maunbhoom ...	7,367	39	17	By service lands and ryots.	1,33,500
		Total ...	184,015	49	23 5		13,100

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Police exclusive of the force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

	Regular police.	Municipal police.	Total
RACE.			
<i>Europeans.</i>			
District or Assistant District Superintendents—			
Military or covenanted civil	13	.....	13
Uncovenanted	67	.....	67
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 and upwards	21	4	25
Below Rs. 100	8	2	10
<i>Eurasians.</i>			
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 and upwards	18	.....	18
Below Rs. 100	7	3	10
Constables	3	.....	3
<i>Natives.</i>			
District or Assistant District Superintendents.	3	.....	3
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 and upwards	206	2	210
Below Rs. 100	3,483	327	3,810
Constables	18,742	6,527	25,269
RELIGION OR CASTE.			
OFFICERS.			
Christians	173	12	185
Mahomedans	902	92	994
<i>Hindoos.</i>			
Brahmins	719	77	796
Rajpoots	192	40	232
Khettrees	3	.....	3
Goorkhas	89	2	91
Seikhs	87	13	100
High caste Soodras	953	48	1,001
Low caste Soodras	127	20	147
Hindoos of all other castes	509	34	543
Other religions	73	.....	73
MEN.			
Christians	90	23	113
Mahomedans	5,211	1,902	7,113
<i>Hindoos.</i>			
Brahmins	2,155	615	2,770
Rajpoots	2,752	1,177	3,929
Khettrees	49	.....	49
Goorkhas	679	.....	679
Seikhs	123	5	128
High caste Soodras	1,513	396	1,909
Low caste Soodras	1,264	712	1,976
Hindoos of all other castes	3,969	1,474	5,443
Other religions	940	23	963
Grand total, officers and men	22,572	6,856	29,428

Madras

The strength of the Madras constabulary was 21,836, or 1,024 below the Budget allotment. The proportion to population was 1 to 1,742. The cost of the police was :—

	Rs.
Pay and allowances	29,44,718
Clothing and accoutrements	1,75,399
Miscellaneous charges	2,06,738
Village Watchers	12,588
Total	33,39,443

Of this sum, Rupees 3,00,098 was debitable to purely State services :—

Salt preventive Establishment	1,52,138
Land Customs	19,635
Total	1,71,773
Jail Guards	1,28,825
Total	3,00,098

The cost of the police, excluding State services, was therefore Rs. 30,39,345, or at the rate of Rs. 161 for each constable and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head of the population. A saving of Rs. 2,60,557 was effected on the Budget-estimate, owing to the increased rates of pay sanctioned by Government not having come into operation until July, as well as to the suspension of orders for clothing from England, consequent on the Jails undertaking the supply.

The Land Customs Force was distributed as follows :—

Godavery	13
South Arcot	83
Tanjore	47
Malabar	23
Total	171

In addition to the force already specified, 162 policemen were furnished to banks, public companies, or private individuals, at a cost of Rs. 25,168 paid by their employers.

In the district of South Arcot, where 83 Constables were employed on the Preventive Establishment, the Land Customs Revenue increased during the past year by the very large sum of Rs. 42,424, owing partly to increased watchfulness and the introduction of a patrol system. The force is, however, reported to be numerically too weak to admit of so vigorous a patrol as to check smuggling on the person or by parties carrying loads. The necessity for an augmentation of the Police Force, to be devoted exclusively to the Customs Department of this district, was admitted by the board of Revenue as satisfactorily proved, and they were further of opinion that the cost of the proposed increase, if sanctioned, would be more than covered by the increased Customs Receipts. The percentage of casualties was 12.3, against 18.7 for the preceding year.

The following table shows how steadily the rate has decreased for some years past, but, if the service is ever to become popular, it is clear that even this percentage must be still further lowered :

Ranges.	Force on 31st March 1872.	(casualties.					Fresh Enrollments during the year.	Treated in Hospital.	
		Dismissed and discharged.	Resigned and deserted.	Illeg.	Total.	Percentage.		Number.	Percentage.
Madras Town	1,007	80	25	6	111	11	186	321	31.9
Northern Range	5,522	467	150	73	690	12.4	777	2,589	46.9
Central Range	7,171	518	330	71	919	12.8	827	2,601	36.3
Southern Range	7,996	466	424	66	956	11.8	823	3,693	46.2
Total	21,696	1,531	929	210	2,670	12.3	2,541	9,209	42.4
1870-71	21,855	1,551	1,138	304	2,993	13.7	1,708	10,732	49.1
1870-70	23,133	1,571	1,520	300	3,699	15.9	2,237	11,751	50.8
1868-69	24,667	1,706	1,507	276	3,489	14.1	3,176	12,468	50.5
1867-68	24,706	1,922	1,632	309	3,863	15.6	3,651	10,935	44.3

The following tables show the state of education and instruction :—

Ranges.	Total Force.	Can read and write.	Percentage.	Passed General Test.
Madras Town	937	668	71.3	.....
Northern Range	5,196	2,571	49.5	15
Central do.	7,100	3,852	54.3	40
Southern do.	8,088	6,390	79	66
Total	21,321	13,481	63.2	121

Ranges.	Strength of Force.	Instructed		Passed prescribed Test.	Passed Inspector's Test.
		No.	Percentage.		
Madras Town	937	92	9.8	42	...
Northern Range	5,196	834	16.1	471	2
Central do.	7,100	957	13.5	281	3
Southern do.	8,088	1,053	13	656	3
Total	21,321	2,936	13.8	1,450	8
Compare 1870	21,732	2,495	11.5	1,185	4
Do. 1869	23,878	4,542	19	2,216	22

Of convictions of policemen by Magistrates, 83 were for neglect of duty, 47 for negligently permitting escapes, 43 for assault and criminal force, 31 for theft and receiving, 34 for extortion and bribery and receiving unauthorized fees, 28 for causing hurt and grievous hurt, 10 for criminal breach of trust, 3 for house-breaking, 9 for wrongful confinement and 18 for various offences against public justice. Of convictions by Courts, 4 were for perjury, 1 for forgery, 1 for extortion, 4 for causing hurt and grievous hurt, 4 for bringing false charges, 1 for murder, 1 for an unnatural offence, 2 for attempt at robbery, 2 for bribery, and 3 for omissions to apprehend. On the 31st March 1872 the number of Inspectors in the force exactly came up to the sanctioned strength, viz, 381. Of this number, 56 were Europeans, 43 East Indians, 5 foreigners, not British subjects, 81 Brahmmins, 16 Rajpoots and Mahrattas, 109 Naidos and Moodelliaris, 7 Nairs, 3 Moplas, 17 Christians and 24 Mahomedans, the remainder being Hindoos of various castes. Of the Constabulary, amounting to 21,294 in all grades, excluding Inspectors, there were on the 31st March 45 Europeans, 77 East Indians, 3 foreigners, 559 Brahmmins, 1,129 Rajpoots and Mahrattas, 8,006 Naidos and Moodelliaris, 690 Nairs, 79 Moplas, 155 Tiers, 822 Ooryas, 441 Christians, and 6,174 Mahomedans, the remainder being Hindoos of various castes. The general percentage of Mahomedans to other castes was 28, but in the Central Range it rose to 44. The district of Bellary (566), Nellore (518) and Kurnool (467) had the largest number of Mahomedans.

The returns of "known thieves and depredators" may be briefly summed up thus:—

	1870.		1871.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known thieves and depredators ...	18,338	761	27,202	1,074
Receivers ...	1,706	239	1,786	245
Suspected persons...	12,894	561	12,787	597
Wandering gangs ...	15,647	13,364	23,249	27,202
Total ...	48,575	14,856	75,024	29,188

A Khond rising in the Hachiponga Moota of the Chinna Kimeddy Maliahs, in the month of March 1872, was fortunately prevented, partly owing to the prompt measures taken by the District officers and partly to the fact that one of the Khond chiefs,

when asked by the other Khonds to join them in their insurrection, refused. The Assistant Agent was of opinion that had this chief consented to join all the Khonds would have risen. The Assistant Agent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police marched with their men from Baligunda to Mohana, the scene of the riot, a distance of 84 miles, in four days. The Superintendent of Police reached it from Chatterpore, a distance of 56 miles, in three days. The disturbance originated in the arrest by the Police of two Khonds on a charge of highway robbery, whereupon their fellow villagers rose "*en masse*" to rescue them. One of the chiefs, who appears to have been the ringleader, was tried for the part he took in the rescue and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment; the Government authorized the detention of two other chiefs, who joined in the rising, as political prisoners in the Chatterpore Jail. One other "Khond" incident of the year may prove interesting. Some 15 or 20 years ago there appears to have been a battle royal between certain Khonds in the vicinity of Belghur. After peace was declared, the headman of Malicondah took under his protection the widow and son of a Khond of the opposite fraction who had been killed and has ever since provided for them. In the early part of the year the Ghoballee Khonds demanded the lad in the following terms:—"Why do you adopt the son of our old enemy? Give him to us that we may sacrifice him." On his declining to give him up they retired. Four of them returned at night and attacked the house; the lad escaped but his protector was cut about the head with a war-knife as he took to flight. The assailants, after beating one of the chief's servants severely, killed one of his goats and returned to their villages. The Ghoballee Khonds now circulated the arrow as a war token, and trouble seemed imminent. The Assistant Superintendent of Police made a forced march on Belghur and found the headman better, but severely wounded. Here he also met the Belghur Patro, chief of 100 villages, a fine intrepid old man, who, firmly but respectfully declining Police aid, at once started with two armed men for Malicondah, with a view to induce the Ghoballee Khonds to surrender the men who attacked the Majee; he succeeded in getting three out of the four, who were sentenced by the Assistant Magistrate to three years' rigorous imprisonment. This episode is worthy of remark, first, as showing that the desire for riot does still exist, though it cannot now be openly evinced; and, secondly, as illustrative of the exceedingly delicate nature of Police work among so wild a people. Had the Constabulary endeavoured to do what the Patro successfully achieved, perhaps their attempt would have proved as disastrous as his was the reverse.

North Western Provinces.

The chief police events of the year were two outbreaks of animosity between the Hindoos and Mahomedans at Bareilly and Moradabad occasioned by the clashing together of their respective religious festivals and leading in both cases to loss of life and to the revival of hostile and fanatical feelings. The Ramnowmee, or festival commemorating the birth of Rama, fell with the eighth day of the Mohurram, on the 30th March, 1871. The public part of the Hindoo festival at Bareilly consists in carrying out an idol of Rama to a grove on the outskirts of the city, where the image is washed and adorned with flowers, and, after ceremonial performances, brought back again to the temple. For the going and returning of this procession a route had to be laid down and Police were called in in large numbers to accompany and direct it. Its direction was widely apart from that taken by the Mahomedan processions accompanying the *tâzias*; and as neither sect was allowed to pass through the more crowded thoroughfares of the town, there was no danger of an accidental collision. But the events showed that a portion of the Mahomedan community had resolved at all costs to interrupt the Hindoo festival, to attack the procession and to plunder the Hindoos in different parts of the city. The procession was a very large one and was accompanied by 400 Police and several of the District Officers. It started about 2 P. M., and was to return an hour before sunset. The grove was quickly reached and the due ceremonies performed. About half an hour afterwards the procession was attacked on its way back, not far from the temple, at a turning in the road. With much difficulty the assailants were beaten off, and the idol brought back without the procession being broken up. But meanwhile the Mahomedan mob, failing in its attack upon the procession, broke into parties and fell back upon the city, intent on rapine and bloodshed. In many different quarters bands of low Mahomedans collected, tumults broke out and plundering began. The Magistrate, Mr E. Colvin, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. Wherever disturbances were reported he sent one of his officers with Police to patrol. The Military were called out at once, but by the time they reached the Kotwalee, or head Police Office, of the city, which was about midnight, all was quiet. In the morning a few attempts were made by the ill-disposed to make head again, but their parties dispersed at once when the patrolling police approached. It was not till the morning advanced that the extent of the disturbances was fully known. Seven persons were reported killed and 158 wounded. Among the

killed was an ascetic, who had conducted the religious ceremonies on another Hindoo festival, the Ramleela, and who was brutally murdered in his own garden-house.

In 1872, the Mohurram fell from the 10th to the 20th of March, the new moon having been seen on the 10th. By the operation of the intercalary month of the Hindoo calendar, the Ramnowmee festival fell in April; but the Mohurram partly coincided with the great popular carnival of the "Holee." The chief day of that festival, which is more social than religious and is attended with a good-deal of popular licence, with buffoonery, music and drunkenness, is the day of the full-moon itself; but the closing day of the Mohurram, on which the *tázias* are buried, was also in some parts, according as the moon was seen a day earlier or later, the day on which the orgies of the "Holee" commenced. In this coincidence the elements of some danger lay, though the concurrence of the two festivals had never before (like that of the Mohurram with the Ramnowmee or Ramleela) been made the occasion of an outbreak. The people at Bareilly at first shewed themselves disaffected and sulky, but the preparations made for putting down any breach of the peace were so complete that the turbulent spirits were overawed. It was at Moradabad that this year the storm was to break. It had been arranged that the *tázias* should all be carried out and buried by 2 P. M., and that when these tokens of Mahomedan mourning were cleared away, the sounds of Hindoo rejoicing and festivity might begin. The last *tázia*, despatched from a quarter inhabited by low and lawless Mahomedans, and attended by the men of the quarter, came up in front of the Kotwallee. They then set it down, declared falsely that they were attacked by the Hindoos, drew out of the *tázia* the bamboos of which it was composed, or possibly staves concealed in it, and laid about them. The Magistrate, who was present at the time, instantly drew lines of Police across the streets, thus preventing the marauders from doubling back upon the town, forced the *tázias* and the processionists down the route marked out for them and sent for the Military to assist him. These arrived within three-quarters of an hour, but in the interval a good many men had found their way through lanes and bye-ways to several parts of the city and had begun plundering. Fourteen persons were wounded, of whom two died afterwards and a few houses and shops were fired and robbed.

The total strength of the Provincial and Municipal Police Force is shewn below. Its distribution is at the rate of 38 per mille of population in the country and 269 in the town.

while crimes occur at the rate of 2·10 per mille of population in the country and 5·89 in towns.

Police.			Provincial.	Municipalities and Towns.
Inspectors,	...	...	146	5
Sub-Inspectors,	...	...	484	14
Head Constables,	...	...	2,556	285
Constables,	...	...	12,096	2,531
Mounted ditto,	...	...	566	1
European Sergeants,	...	...	6	...
Jemadars,	...	...	...	357
Duffadars,	...	...	...	11
Chowkeedars,	...	...	...	5,803
Village Police,	...	...	51,900	...
Total	...	...	67,754	9,007

The Police Force is recruited from all castes and religions. Among officers, Mahomedans prevailed, being 1,509 out of 3,555; the Lieutenant Governor has given his opinion that the patronage should, if possible, be more equally distributed and has expressed a wish to see more Rajpoots in the higher ranks. Among constables Mahomedans were 5,744, Rajpoots and Brahmins 5,058, Goorkhas 281, Sikhs 815, Kayeths (the writer caste) 398, and mixed classes 3,131. About half of the higher grades are really well-educated, but only 1 per cent. of the men can read and write Oordoo. During the year 529 officers and 138 men were punished for offences, criminal and departmental; on the other hand, Rs. 13,366 were distributed to them in rewards for good conduct. The Village Police Force was reconstituted during the year; instead of their irregular and uncertain wages—sometimes paid in grain, sometimes in money, and more often in inferior land,—these men now receive a fixed wage of Rs. 3 per month, besides their ancestral perquisites paid by the cultivators from the threshing-floor. They are now uniformly clothed and armed and distributed among the villages (town and municipalities being separately provided for) at the general rate of 1 chowkeedar to 80 houses, 100 houses being the maximum. There is universal consent as to the increase of their efficiency and contentedness under these reforms.

The percentage of punishments to total strength was, for officers 11·69, and for men, 8·3. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 49,27,660.

Punjab.

The least satisfactory part of the administration of this Province lies in its Police administration. The regulations for the peace and government of the frontier districts, which were promulgated by the Government of India in January 1872, provide for the extension of the Police Act, No. V. of 1861, to the Trans-Indus districts, at the discretion of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, subject however to the limitations that only such portion of the duties of the Inspector-General of Police as relate to inspection, pay and clothing shall be performed by the Inspector-General and that Deputy Commissioners shall be *ex-officio* Deputy Inspectors-General of Police within the limits of their respective districts, without prejudice to their exercise of all the powers of a Magistrate. The Act has not as yet been extended to any frontier district. The Cis-Indus Police is organized under Act V. of 1861. The whole force is under the direction of an Inspector-General (who is also *ex-officio* an Under-Secretary to the Government) assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General. The force in each district is under the control of a European officer (aided in most cases by a European Assistant), whose whole time is devoted to Police duties, which he carries on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. There is also a special Railway Police, under the control of an Assistant Inspector-General.

The sanctioned strength of the Police Force during the year was 20,071. The strength of the several grades was:—

Inspector-General ...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General ...	...	...	3
District Superintendents ...	...	...	28
Assistant ditto ...	...	...	21
Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	...	...	47
Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 ...	...	...	489
Men { Mounted ...	...	...	1,386
Foot ...	...	...	18,096

Of this number, 53 were Europeans, 6 were Eurasians and the remainder Natives. The Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General were all Europeans. Of the District Superintendents, 27 were Europeans and 1 a Eurasian, and of the Assistant District Superintendents, 19 were Europeans and 2 Natives. Of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards, 9 were Europeans, 2 Eurasians, and the rest Natives; and of those on less than Rs. 100, 4 were Europeans, 2 Eurasians and the remainder Natives. Among the Constables 1 was a Eurasian; the remain-

der were all Natives. Classified under the head of religion, 03 per cent. of the Police force were Christians, 52.4 per cent. Mahomedans, 29.3 per cent. Hindoos and 17.7 per cent. Sikhs. The total cost of the Police was Rs. 29,26,197, of which Rs. 24,48,142 were defrayed from the Imperial grant for Provincial Services and Rs. 4,78,055 from Municipal Funds and other sources. There was one policeman to every 1,079 persons, and to an area of 6.88 square miles.

The conduct of the Police Force during the year was satisfactory. Two hundred and fifty-seven men of all ranks, or 1.2 per cent. of the whole force, were punished judicially, as compared with 1.6 per cent. in 1870, 1.5 per cent. in 1869 and 1.4 per cent. in 1868. Two thousand five hundred, or 12.2 per cent., as compared with 12.3 per cent. in 1870, and 18.9 per cent. in 1869, were punished departmentally; 597 were dismissed and 1,851 fined, reduced, or suspended.

The number of casualties during the year from all causes, deaths, desertions, discharges, dismissals, resignations, and retirements on pension or gratuity, amounted to 2,228, or 11.1 per cent. on the strength of the force which was armed as follows:—

With fire-arms	...	...	8,512 men.
With swords	...	...	10,928 "
With batons only	...	...	453 "

Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1871.

Classifications.		Number of all grades.	Remarks.	
Religions and Castes.			Percentage of Religions, &c.	
Christians	...	67	Christians	0.3
Mahomedans	...	10,638	Mahomedans	54.4
Brahmins	...	1,623	Sikhs	16.7
Rajpoots	...	1,384	Rajpoots	6.8
Sikhs	...	3,363	Brahmins	8.0
Goorkhas	...	20	Goorkhas (nearly)	0.1
Kookas	...	48	Kookas	0.2
Muzboes	...	168	Muzboes	0.8
Hindoo of all other castes	...	2,874	Other denominations	14.4
Other religions	...	37		
Races.			Percentage of Races.	
Europeans	...	57	Europeans	0.3
Eurasians	...	5	Eurasians	0.02
Natives	...	20,060	Natives	99.6
Total		20,122		

Bombay.

The high cost of the police in this Presidency attracted the attention of the Government of India and amongst other suggestions to lower the charge on Imperial revenues, it was suggested that the municipalities should be required to pay for the Police maintained by them. Act II. of 1871 was passed by the Local Legislative Council to enable Government to call on municipalities for this contribution. Up to the present time the Act has only been applied to the municipalities of Surat and Ahmedabad, the contributions required from these towns being respectively Rs. 18,064 and Rs. 28,200.

The Police were originally under the control of the Sudder Fouzdaree Adawlut, part of the Collector's establishment of peons performing Police duties. The new system consisted in the creation of a distinct and complete executive for police purposes and it was a main feature that the new body of police should be, as far as possible, free from a military stamp. The force was divided into armed and unarmed and it was left to the Police Commissioner to regulate from time to time the proportion between the two, each individual Constable being taught on enrolment just that amount of drill which would give him a proper bearing and walk and make him familiar with the use of arms. The whole force was divided into grades, beginning with Constables and rising to Head Constables, Chief Constables, Inspectors, and Superintendents: and, both for the sake of economy and as an inducement to application in the performance of work, each grade was subdivided into classes on a carefully graduated scale of pay. The pay of each grade is now fixed at, for Constables, from Rs. 7 or 8 per. mensem (Rs. 7 is given only in the cheap districts) to Rs. 10; for Head Constables, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30; for Chief Constables, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95; and for Inspectors, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. Each Chief Constable in charge of a Talooka has in addition a horse allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem and each Inspector has a travelling allowance of Rs. 25. To the grade of Superintendents of Police has been added that of Assistant Superintendents. The pay of Assistants rises from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 150 and the pay of Superintendents from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 200. The control of the Police is in the hands of the Police Commissioner, who is also the Revenue Commissioner. This dual function has been objected to; but the practice has been upheld in this Presidency, as it has been found to work well and causes a harmony of action between the two departments.

To the armed branch of the force is allotted the duty of guarding the minor jails and lock-ups and the escort of prisoners and treasure. The functions pertaining to the detection and prosecution of crime are performed by members of this and of the unarmed branch of Police indiscriminately, except in the case of the Punch Mahals and Khandeish. The large District Jails are guarded by the military. The strength of the Police in each district has been the subject of much discussion. It was fixed originally on a consideration of the nature of the country, and the character of its people, its population and the proximity to foreign boundaries. The numbers thought sufficient by the Police Commissioners have been much curtailed by subsequent reductions; in the opinion of all experienced officers, it is thought that the present numbers are below the wants of the country. It was lately suggested that the Mounted Police in Surat should be entirely reduced; but their maintenance has been found so beneficial in its deterrent effect upon dacoities and border robberies, that the proposal is in great disfavour with local officers. In the district of Thana and Kolaba, where the hilly character of the country generally detracts from the usefulness of a horse, there are no Mounted Police maintained; though, even there the Superintendents consider that a few horsemen should be maintained for the rapid conveyance of intelligence of crime. Forming part of the Police, but yet retaining a semi-military organization, there are two bodies of men still maintained: one is the Khandeish Bheel Corps, numbering 840 men; and the other, the Goojrat Bheel Corps, stationed in the Punch Mahals, numbering 503 men. These corps were raised, not only for the peace of the country, but to give employment to the half-civilized Bheels who are to be found in those parts and with the politic view of weaning them from their lawless and thieving pursuits.

Independently of the Police system, there are a few Mewasi Chiefs in Khandeish and some Thakores in Goojrat, who are under obligations to provide for the safety of the mountain passes and the parts of the country which they inhabit. These are usually in land and a little money; and the system is continued in deference to long-established custom, and from its being considered more politic to leave the safety of these out-of-the-way places in the hands of the local Chiefs of clans who are there feared and respected. A Superannuation Fund, to which each policeman on pay of Rs. 20 and under was required to contribute at the rate of half an anna in each rupee of pay, had been in operation for some years, but was abolished in 1869 and the funds

appropriated by Government, who undertook to pay pensions to the men. They are pensioned under rules a little more privileged than those which apply to the uncovenanted service; in case of maiming or death in the execution of their duty they receive special allowances, or their families receive pensions.

Inspectors are required to pass a departmental examination within a year of their appointment and until then are considered on probation; knowledge of drill and of the method of putting a company of the Armed Police through their facings is also required. Of the 18 Inspectors in the Southern Division, 4 are Europeans or of European extraction and these are required to possess a fluent knowledge of the vernacular where they are employed. There are 9 Superintendents of Police in the division and 4 Assistant Superintendents. Of these, 4 are uncovenanted and the rest are military officers.

The Village Police are regulated by Bombay Act VIII. of 1867 and are under the control of the Magistrate, though it is now under discussion to delegate a certain portion of his authority to the Superintendents. The Village Police are no other than the village servants, such as the Mahars, Jaglia, or Vertania, who are to be found in every village community in India; they are remunerated by a little rent-free land and sometimes a little money, and are placed under the Police Patel of the village, who is usually identical with the Revenue Patel. His duties are to keep the Magistrate constantly informed of the state of crime, and of all matters connected with the Village Police, the health and the general condition of the community in his village. The reform of the Village Police is now in hand and information is being collected with a view to improving their position and remunerating them more adequately for the important duties they perform. It is to them that District Police look for information and it is often only with their assistance that offences can be traced out and justice vindicated.

The Northern Division consists of nine districts. It includes the whole of Goojrat and the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Nassick and Khandeish, and covers an area of 26,902 square miles. The size of the districts varies from 7,482 square miles in Khandeish, a district as large as Wales, to about 750 square miles in the Punch Mahals. Goojrat is densely populated and the whole country is so intermixed with foreign territory, within which we have no Police authority, as to make border raids, robberies and crimes of all sorts exceedingly frequent, from the facility with which escape can be made beyond

the frontier, and the difficulty—almost an impossibility—of tracing offenders successfully after they have got into Native territory. In Ahmedabad, it used to be a common occurrence for a consignment of treasure sent by Native merchants to be plundered by mounted robbers, who only too frequently made good their escape across the frontier before any active pursuit could be made. The Superintendents were quite alive to the difficulty, and offered time after time to provide an escort at stated intervals for the conveyance of treasure to Ahmedabad; but the offer was rarely accepted, the Native merchants preferring to undertake the risk of the venture than pay for the services of the escort. In all cases of successful robbery, it has been remarked that the immediate effect is produced of inducing others, as in a recent case in Surat. A petty robbery led to a feud between two villages, one situated within and one without our border; it ended in an affray in which life was lost. It was found impossible, after careful local inquiry by two English officers, to fix blame and this failure led to thirteen other robberies in the vicinity within a very short time. The Superintendent, however, visited the locality and his arrangements for a temporary increase of the Force there have been sufficient to arrest the evil.

The following statement shows the area and population of each district, the strength of the Police Force, and the proportion which it bears to the area and population:—

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Strength of Police Force.	Proportion of strength.	
				Area	Population.
Ahmedabad ...	4,080	504,015	1,187	3.4	424.6
Kaira ...	1,709	741,989	753	2.2	985.3
Punch Mahals ...	742	137,123	786	.9	174.4
Broach ...	1,437	288,759	414	3.4	697.4
Surat ...	1,641	494,568	648	2.5	763.2
Thana ...	4,074	524,933	826	4.9	635.5
Kolaba ...	1,369	274,779	278	4.9	988.4
Nassick ...	4,368	548,411	691	6.3	793.6
Khandeish ...	7,482	766,364	1,609	4.6	600.5
Total ...	28,902	44,80,944	7,192	3.7	623.04

Sindh.—The Imperial Police of this portion of the Bombay Presidency are, excluding the Superintendents, 2,981 in number. Of these, 2,033 are Foot Police, 639 Horse Police and 304 Camel Sowars. They are administered in each of the three Collec-

torates by a District Superintendent, and there is also an Assistant Superintendent at Kurrachee. The Political Superintendents of Thur and Parkur and of the Upper Sind Frontier Districts retain their Police under their own control, without special assistance. Besides the Imperial Police there are 863 Municipal and Town Police, all of whom, save in Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikarpore, are paid for by municipalities. In these three towns Government meets a share of the expenses. The Police are gradually being brought on the Government establishment, funds for their maintenance being supplied either by the municipalities, under Bombay Act I. of 1871, or by the inhabitants of the towns paying the Non-Agricultural Tax under Bombay Act II. of 1871. Beside the above, the Sindh Railway and the Indus Steam Flotilla pay for a small number of Police, who are under the control of the Superintendents. Extra Police are also supplied to certain jails and other public departments. Of the Imperial Police, 2,038 are called Rural, or Armed Police and these are more nearly allied to a military than a civil force. They are furnished with the same weapons as soldiers in the Native army and their duties are confined to guarding treasuries and jails. They take no part in the prevention or detection of crime. The Police in Sindh are in general provided with excellent stations and offices all over the province. Indeed their accommodation is probably superior to that enjoyed by the Police in other parts of the Presidency.

Aden.—During the year an attempt was made to improve the efficiency of the Aden Police. Several of the old and incapable Native Constables were discharged and some men were entertained who had served and received some training in the Bombay Police. The settlement was divided into two divisions and several sections, each of the former being placed under a European Inspector. The new system was only introduced on 1st January 1872; there has not, therefore, been yet sufficient time to test its working. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 10,875, of which 22.66 per cent. was recovered. This compares favourably with the percentage in 1870-71, which was only 12.29. The Cantonment Police, consisting of 1 Havildar, 2 Naicks, and 4 Sepoys, was absorbed into the Aden Police.

Oudh.

The number of the Police force had been materially diminished in 1870 and in 1871, there was but one policeman to every 44 square miles of country and to every 1,861 persons of the population. This small force had to deal in 1871 with a great increase of crime and as compared with other years the results

of their efforts were not unsatisfactory. The proportion of cases investigated, of convictions to arrests, of stolen property recovered, did not diminish; but the great number of reported offences, which were not investigated, is a matter of much moment. These were chiefly cases, of petty theft, in which the sufferer did not personally complain and a departmental rule has existed in the Police, forbidding enquiry in such a case where the value of the property stolen is less than 50 Rupees. But the prevalence of petty larceny is the commonest complaint against British administration and it is obvious that freedom from the fear of detection facilitates and encourages the commission of the crime. Increased vigour of detective enquiry is needed for its suppression as well as increased severity of punishment; and as one step to this end the Inspector General of Police was directed to reduce the standard, at which enquiry must follow the report of the theft, to the lowest limit compatible with the strength of the force. Of the regular police enrolled under Act V. of 1861, the sanctioned strength was one Inspector General, 12 District Superintendents, 30 subordinate officers on Rs. 100 per mensem and upwards, 942 subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 a month, 140 mounted and 4,764 foot constables. The force consisted, however, of 990 officers, 140 mounted and 4,758 foot constables as against 991 officers, 142 mounted and 4,764 foot constables in 1870. The total cost of the regular police enrolled under Act V. of 1861 was Rs. 9,05,069, a decrease of Rs. 19,608 on the total cost in 1870, which was Rs. 9,24,677. This sum is now chargeable to Provincial Funds assisted by the Imperial assignment. The sanctioned strength of City and Town Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861 was as in last year, one District Superintendent, 121 subordinate officers and 776 foot constables. The total cost in 1870, was Rs. 1,34,681, and in 1871 Rs. 1,25,711, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 8,970. The Imperial assignment is Rs. 25,000. Of Cantonment Police there were 16 officers and 81 men. The total cost was in 1870, Rs. 9,742 and in 1871 Rs. 10,054.

Chowkeedars, or Rural Police, numbered 31,679 and cost Rs. 9,18,643. The total cost of the Police was in 1870:—

	1871.
Regular Police, Imperial other sources ...	Rs. 9,05,069
Town and City Police, Imperial other sources ...	{ 25,000
...	„ 1,00,711
Cantonment Police ...	„ 10,654
Police under Act III. of 1869 ...	„ 5,353
Total cost ...	Rs. 10,44,187

During the year 1112 men, or 19 per cent. in all grades, were punished as compared with 1,249 in 1870.

The distribution of regular police was as follows:—

How Employed.	1870.		1871.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Guards at district, central or subsidiary jails, ...	37	437	57	543
Over Lock-ups and Treasuries or as escort to Treasure or prisoners, ...	66	663	119	783
On other duties ...	595	3,183	801	3,567

Seventeen officers and 64 men were dismissed ; 350 officers and 561 men were fined, suspended or degraded by their own departmental officers ; and 10 officers and 26 men were punished judicially under the Police Act.

As regards race, the regular force was thus composed:—

Europeans, ...	...	...	25
Eurasians, ...	...	...	16
Native, ...	...	...	7,419

Enumerating them by religion or caste, the numbers were:—

	Officers.	Men.
Christians, ...	39	4
Mahomedans, ...	374	1,077
Hindoos,—		
Brahmins, ...	141	1,160
Rajpoots, ...	65	794
Goorkhas, ...	nil.	nil.
Sikhs, ...	259	574
Other Hindoos, ...	271	2,635

Central Provinces.

On the formation of the Central Provinces the Police force was remodelled and reorganized under Act V. of 1861. It was placed under the direction of an Inspector General of Police, who was assisted by two Deputy Inspectors General, but in 1864 these two appointments were abolished and since then the Inspector General alone has exercised supervision over the whole force. Each district has its own separate Police force under a Superintendent, who carries on his duties under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. Formerly the Superintendents of the more important districts had Assistants

under them, but there are now only two Assistant Superintendents allowed for the whole force. The Railway Police force on the Great India Peninsula Railway is under the management and control of the Superintendents of the several districts through which the Railway line passes.

The strength of the Provincial Police was 7,352 of all grades and of the Municipal Police 955. The Railway Police consisted of 16 officers and 91 men. Of the total force, 3,761 were provided with fire arms, 947 with swords only, or swords and batons, and 4,706 with batons only. The classes of the community from which the police are chiefly recruited are the Mahomedans, Brahmins and Rajpoots. Mahomedans formed 35 per cent. of the Native officers and 30 per cent. of the men; Brahmins 27 per cent. of the officers and 22 per cent. of the men; Rajpoots 8 per cent. of the officers and 11 per cent. of the men. Eleven officers and 88 men were Sikhs, 338 men Marathas and 274 Aheers. The proportion which the police bore to area and population was one policeman to every 10 square miles and 948 souls. The total cost of the force, exclusive of the Railway Police, was Rs. 12,96,275, of which Rs. 11,99,706 was paid from Imperial and Rs. 96,569 from Municipal Funds. The incidence per head of the population was 2 annas $7\frac{1}{2}$ pie, or about four-pence.

British Burma.

British Burma has an area of 94,000 square miles; the population which numbered at the end of 1870, 2,419,736 souls, increased during 1871 by 70,587 or 2·88 per cent. When the population increases with such rapidity and that to a great extent by the influx of people from Upper Burma not accustomed to control, and many of them, it is feared, persons who have left their country to escape the results of their own misdeeds, it is obvious a proportionate increase is made to the classes who specially require police supervision. The Police establishment during the year consisted of 5,634 Imperial Police of all grades, costing Rs. 11,67,990 and 579 Municipal Police, paid from local funds, costing Rs. 1,23,850. The charge for Police was less than ten per cent. of the Imperial revenue; thus the population paid for the protection of person and property during the year as nearly as possible, one shilling per head. Excluding the Police employed over jails and treasuries, the charge of each Policeman, in the districts, consisted of nineteen square miles and 484 people; while in the towns there was an average of one Policeman to 444 of the population. One of the great difficulties which the Police have to deal with, in

Burma, is the prevalence of cattle theft. It is the crime which more than any other perhaps affects the people at large, after the more violent crime of dacoity; it is very satisfactory to find that it decreased from 1,358 to 847 cases, or 37 per cent. In this thinly populated country, where the cattle are turned loose into the jungles, it is a crime easily committed, and the high price of cattle in the neighbourhood of Rangoon offers a great inducement to its commission.

The Inspector General of Police urged strongly the necessity of some revision, as regards its application to British Burma, of the present Gambling Act. He pointed out that while in 1866, the year before the introduction of the Act, the Police brought up 1,382 cases of gambling and obtained convictions against 6,976 persons, during 1871 they only brought up 533 cases and obtained convictions against 2,397 persons. This diminution of cases brought up was not due to a reduction in the amount of crime, for undoubtedly gambling is much more largely indulged in now than in 1866, but it cannot be reached by the present law. Gambling is peculiarly attractive and at the same time hurtful to the Burman population; when a Burman can join in it he will do so and the effect is so demoralizing and pernicious that among the Magistracy it is almost an axiom of criminal administration that prevalence of gambling means prevalence of crime. There had been, during the previous two years, considerable excitement regarding the proposed erection by the King of Burma, of a Htee, or gold umbrella on the Shwe-dagon Pagoda at Rangoon. It so affected the public mind that in 1870, the then Chief Commissioner, General Fytche, asked His Majesty to postpone the ceremony. In November 1871, however, it took place; the umbrella was sent down and made over by the Chief Commissioner to the elders of the town and erected with great ceremony and rejoicing. Notwithstanding the excitement which prevailed, the Police arrangements were excellent and with the population of the town of Rangoon, temporarily doubled for weeks by the influx of people coming to see the raising of the Htee, crime was in no way increased, and order was admirably preserved. It was a common remark among the people, that they were able to go about in the immense crowd without fear, wearing their jewels.

In addition to those policemen who left the force voluntarily, 421 men were dismissed for misconduct; this is an improvement on the previous year, when from a smaller establishment, 473 men were discharged. The desertions numbered 51. Of the officers (including sergeants on Rs. 20 per mensem), 61 were

Europeans or Eurasians, 48 Mahomedans, 22 Hindoós, 342 Burmans and 18 of other indigenous races.

Coorg.

The strength of the regular or Town Police, consisting of 24 peons and two duffedars, remained the same as in the previous year. The district police comprised 3,818 jumma ryots who received no money payment but held land on reduced assessment in consideration of the performance of police duties. There was one policeman to every half square mile and to every 29 persons.

Mysore.

The establishment throughout Mysore of new Police arrangements based on the Village system, having been approved and ordered by the Government of India, the requisite inquiries, in view to its introduction into each District as the settlement is completed therein, were carried on during the latter portion of the year. The measure was to be finally adopted in the Chituldroog District by 1872-73. In the meantime active efforts were made in all the other Districts, to render the present Police more efficient and to prepare it, as far as might be possible, for the contemplated change. As the restoration of the Village Police, which is an essential part of the scheme, can, however, only be carried out as the settlement progresses, considerable delay must unavoidably occur before the new system will be adopted in its integrity throughout the Province. The reformed Police in the Bangalore District, including the Town and Cantonment, numbered 1,636 men of all ranks; the actual cost of its maintenance during the year, under all heads, being Rs. 1,43,091. The proportion of Police to area and population was one constable to every 4 square miles and 844 persons, as regarded the District; and 15 constables to every square mile and one constable to every 322 persons in the Town and Cantonment. The actual cost of the force per head of population was three annas and 2½ pies. The un-reformed Police of the remaining seven Districts numbered 5,950 men maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,89,238, being at the annual rate of one anna and nine pie per head of population, and in the proportion of one Policeman to every 623 persons and 4.08 square miles. The Village Police aggregated 27,399 men, maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,49,340; but their numbers are far from complete and their condition is one of general inefficiency. It is intended that as the survey settlement of each talook progresses, the

Village. Police and servants shall also be revised and their emoluments fixed and adjusted. The importance of restoring this class of Police to a condition of usefulness can hardly be over-estimated in the case of a State like Mysore, destined to be again placed under a native Government.

Berar.

The Police force of this Province consisted in all of 2,632 men, who, excluding the European Officers, were distributed as follows:—

Provincial Police	...	...	...	2,242
Municipal do.	...	...	...	323
Railway do.	...	...	...	63

Two head constables and 8 constables represented the slight increase in strength that took place during the year. There was one Policeman to every 833 persons and to $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The total cost of the Force was Rs. 4,64,746, of which Rs. 48,828 was defrayed from municipal funds and the remainder from the provincial revenue. The cost per head of population was about 3 annas $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies. The difficulty of enlisting good material for the Police in Berar continued. Recruiting is now, under orders of Government, confined to the Province itself, a rule which, it is said, will operate towards increasing the proportion of Mahomedans in the force, as they offer themselves for enlistment more readily than the Hindoos. Of the members of the Force, as it stood on 1st January 1871, 61 per cent. were Hindoos and 37 per cent. Mahomedans. The conviction evidently gained strength with Police officers that the village authorities can be made of the greatest use in assisting the police in detecting crime; and during the year, many patels and other villagers were brought to the favourable notice of District Magistrates.

CHAPTER VI.

*JAILS.**Bengal.*

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL gave great attention to the management of the Bengal Jails in 1871. Much had been achieved in a right direction by Dr. Mouat, but the Lieutenant Governor found many defects in that officer's system. Not only had all partitions been removed from the jails, but the buildings themselves were either of an antiquated or of a very rude and imperfect character. It astonished the Lieutenant Governor, who had seen the large sums devoted to building jails in other provinces, and the large steps in advance made in this respect, to find that there was not in Bengal a single modern jail of any kind, while the central jails, which had been begun, had made very little progress. Sir George Campbell set himself to make the system as good as the means at his disposal permitted. The central jails he actively pressed on, sparing no money which could be spent after carefully revising the plans. A vacancy having occurred in the office of Inspector-General of Jails, owing to the lamented death of Dr. Fawcus, a most meritorious officer, he took the opportunity to appoint to the post an officer of judicial experience, Mr. Heely, and specially to charge him with some important reforms.

Manufactures and finance had obtained an inordinate share of attention. The penal object of imprisonment had been to a great extent overlooked, specially in the case of short-term prisoners. The want of this was most marked in the case of lock-ups, where petty misdemeanants were simply detained and fed and brought under no discipline worthy of the name. In the larger jails, a skilful workman was at once exempted from much of the hardship of his position. Educated prisoners had easy lives, writing in the jail offices with but too many opportunities of underhand profit. Classification was impossible. The paid warders were utterly without discipline, and useless for effective control. Prisoners' labour was sometimes hired out to municipalities and private persons, to the great detriment of discipline. The arrangements for the separation of under-trial prisoners, a most important point, were insufficient in the extreme. Then, again, the charge of jails had within the last few years been made over to the medical officers in charge of stations, without any inquiry as to their individual fitness for such a serious charge. Changing this system, the

Lieutenant Governor made the Magistrate of the district the officer ultimately responsible for the proper management of a district jail, allowing him to recommend for the immediate charge either the medical officer or any of his magisterial subordinates, according to the special fitness of the man for the work required.

The subjoined table gives a summary of the sanitary results for the whole year :—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Average population	19,087	18,701	17,692
Admissions on account of sickness	25,317	21,938	21,495
Average sick	729.02	650.83	660.01
Percentage of admissions to population	133.00	117.30	121.49
Average sick per cent. of average population	4.0	3.48	3.73
Deaths	1,001	844	718
Death rate to 100 prisoners	5.24	4.51	4.05

The new scale of diet for Europeans and Eurasians, recommended by Dr. Monat, and which was finally sanctioned in July 1870, was found too full for prisoners working in cells or at sedentary occupations, and a plan for cell diet, on the scale noted below was accordingly drawn out, and the sanction of Government obtained to its substitution for the ordinary European diet. The prisoners, it is said, lose weight under it, but not health, and at the beginning of the year under review the diet was sanctioned permanently for refractory European prisoners.

DIET.

Modified scale of cell diet for such European, American and Eurasian prisoners as may be refractory.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Milk ... 8 oz.	Meat (with bone, uncooked) ... 8 oz.	Soojee ... 2 oz.
Bread ... 4 „	Vegetables ... 8 „	Bread ... 4 „
Soojee ... 2 „	Salt ... ½ „	Sugar ... ½ „
Sugar ... ½ „		
Soojee and milk to be cooked together with water to make a pint of gruel.	Beef to be issued 5 times a week, mutton twice a week. Meat and vegetables to be cooked together as broth. Vegetables to be rice, onions, &c.	Soojee to be boiled with water to make one pint of gruel.

The following are the jails which contained the largest number of civil prisoners:—

	<i>Daily average.</i>		<i>Daily average.</i>
1. Presidency (Natives) ...	12.23	6. Alipore (Natives) ...	5.17
2. Dacca ...	8.64	7. Monghyr ...	5.01
3. Dinagepore ...	5.55	8. Tirhoot ...	4.97
4. Bhaugulpore ...	5.43	9. Cuttack ...	4.88
5. Gya ...	5.25	10. Sylhet ...	4.45

Female prisoners are kept strictly aloof from the male prisoners in all but a very few of the most remote jails, where there is no separate ward for them. In the night they are of course kept in a separate ward. A full jail establishment consists of a superintendent, jailor, deputy jailor, paid turnkey establishment, police or special guards, clerk or writer, convict warder and work overseer establishment. The paid warders of jails, or turnkeys, form the worst feature of the establishment; they are totally undisciplined, were until lately without uniform, and were employed on miscellaneous duties without rule or method.

The following statement shows the total cost of the Bengal Jails in 1871, exclusive of the cost of raw materials for manufacture:—

Expenditure of 1871.

<i>Jail Department.</i>	<i>Jails.</i>	<i>Lock-ups.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Supervision ...	84,548	.....	34,548
Establishment ...	2,42,462	20,275	2,62,737
Rations ...	4,56,048	35,157	4,91,205
Hospital charges ...	22,299	802	22,601
Clothing ...	63,367	1,116	64,483
Contingencies ...	43,332	5,979	49,311
Petty repairs ...	26,682	2,800	29,482
Police Department ...	1,65,568	31,052	1,96,620
<i>Department of Public Works.</i>			
Original works ...	1,14,934	3,208	1,18,142
Repairs ...	47,816	3,661	51,477
Total ...	12,17,056	1,03,550	13,20,606

The following shows the cost per prisoner under each head as compared with that in the North-Western Provinces; the net difference in favour of the North-Western Provinces is Rs. 10-15-4.

Cost per head of convicted prisoners.

	Bengal, 1871.	N.-W. Provin- ces, 1870.	Difference in favour of Bengal.	Difference in favour of N.-W. Provin- ces.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations ...	26 0 8	19 8 6	...	6 8 2
Fixed establishment ...	13 6 7	12 3 0	...	1 3 7
Extra ...	0 5 9	3 8 8	3 2 11	...
Police guard ...	9 4 3	8 8 2	...	5 12 1
Hospital ...	1 4 9	0 13 10	...	0 6 11
Clothing ...	3 12 1	3 10 10	...	0 1 3
Contingencies ...	2 7 7	2 5 4	...	0 2 3
Total ...	56 9 8	45 10 4	3 2 11	14 2 3

The Inspector-General's report shows a total profit from manufactures, including the Alipore Mills and Press, of Rs. 2,73,489 leaving the net cost of the Jails Rs. 10,47,117.

Madras.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 9,364, or 257 fewer than the average for the preceding year.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.

	1871.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts ...	8578-16	357-71	8935-87	8826-42	345-68	9172-08
Security ...	29-70	...	20-70	38-07	...	36-07
Under trial ...	151-24	11-48	162-72	165-40	9-14	174-54
Civil ...	2 8 96	9-95	218-91	207-80	8-10	216-90
State ...	88	...	88	4-49	...	4-49
Insane ...	12-61	3-78	16-39	15-78	2-61	18-39
Total ...	8981-55	382-92	9364 47	9255-96	365-51	9621-47

Number and mode of Disposal of all Inmates of Jails in the Madras Presidency.

	Convicts.	Security.	Under Trial.	Civil Prison- ers.	State Prison- ers.	Insane.
Remaining 31st December 1870 ...	9,012	20	158	295	1	17
Received during the year ...	12,610	95	2,635	2,282	2	84
Total Population ...	21,522	115	2,793	2,527	3	101
Transported beyond sea ...	92	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to other Jails ...	2,927	2	33	10	1	5
Do. Lunatic Asylums ...	3	...	...	...	...	42
Convicted ...	10,351	86	1,298	2,270	1	27
Released ...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped ...	164	...	2	4	...	3
Died ...	66	...	...	...	...	...
Executed ...	8,804	67	161	242	1	14
Remaining on 31st December 1871 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,522	115	2,793	2,527	3	101

Of 19,439 convicts in prison during the year, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were Hindoos, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Mahomedans, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Christians and $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Pariahs and Chucklers. The proportion of convicts under 16 years of age (260) was $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., of those between 16 and 40 years (15,249) $78\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of those between 40 and 60 years (3,606) $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and of those above 60 years of age (324) $13\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The great majority of the male convicts consisted, as usual, of labourers (7,186) and of agriculturists (6,254), the former class composing 37 and the latter 32, per cent. of the jail population. Shopkeepers and professionals (1,006) were in the proportion of 5 per cent.; Government servants (831) in that of $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; artisans (689), domestic servants (629) and persons without occupation (593) from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and persons of independent means (102) about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of 1,132 female convicts, more than three-fourths were married (874), $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were unmarried (119,) and $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. were prostitutes.

The table below gives an abstract of the offences and punishments awarded:—

Offences and Punishments.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Offences.</i>			
Criminal offences	15	...	15
Willful disobedience	1,170	29	1,199
Assault or criminal force	262	20	272
Insulting or threatening language	126	41	166
Indecent or disorderly behaviour	502	48	550
Willfully disabling themselves for labour	75	3	78
Contumacious refusal to work	241	1	242
Filing or cutting iron bars	2	...	2
Idleness or negligence at work	1,109	34	1,143
Willful mismanagement of work	221	27	248
Willful damage to prison property	247	5	252
Conspiring to escape, &c.	419	12	431
Total...	4,402	220	4,622
<i>Punishments.</i>			
Separate confinement	153	27	182
Confinement in irons	10	...	10
Close confinement with reduced diet	1,068	179	1,245
Corporal punishment	2,650	...	2,650
Additional imprisonment	15	...	15
Reduction and forfeiture of good conduct marks	435	5	440
Other punishments	71	9	80
Total...	4,402	220	4,622

Of the total number of convicts in confinement during the year, 1,289 were taught after their admission to read and write well; 2,393 learned to read and write a little. The cost of jails in the interior, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rs. 5,53,614, and that of the Madras Penitentiary Rs. 38,349, or a decrease of Rs. 44,514 in the case of the former, and of Rs. 3,426 in that of

the latter, as compared with the cost for the previous year. The decrease was chiefly in the item of rations, in which a saving of Rs. 35,131 was effected.

The average estimated monthly earnings per head under each of the branches of prison industry were:—

Branch of Industry.	Average Estimated Earnings. per head per month.		
	Rs. A. P.		
Jail service	4	1 0
Building and repairing Jail	3	0 0
Grinding grain and making clothing or other articles for prison use	3	3 0
Employment on roads	3	7 0
Jail garden	1	13 0
Manufactories	3	5 2

The health of the prisoners was very good. The percentage of admissions and of daily sick was somewhat higher than it was during 1870, but the death-rate was lower than it has ever been, viz., 1.84 per cent. of daily average strength including deaths from all causes. The following table shows the death rates for the last 10 years, all classes of prisoners being included:—

Years.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870.	1871.
Ratio per cent. of daily average strength.	8.94	10.99	12.70	11.26	11.56	4.24	8.61	4.05	2.74	1.84

The number of foreign convicts at the close of the year was 145. Of these 44 were Chinese, 32 Malays and 69 Burmese.

North-Western Provinces.

There are in the North-Western Provinces six Central Jails, to which long-term prisoners are drafted, 33 District Jails, mostly tenanted by short-term prisoners and 22 lock-ups for persons under trial. Accommodation is provided for 20,468 prisoners, but the average daily number confined during the year was only 15,962; the total number of prisoners was 58,419. The prosperity and comparative cheapness of food during the last two years did much to empty the jails of the large population that was driven to crime by the scarcity of 1868-69. The total cost per head was Rs. 42-10-0. Of the prisoners, 3,671, or 24.2 per cent., were employed in manufactures and the cash result of their labour was a payment of Rs. 70,260 into the Government Treasury. The health of the prisoners was slightly better than in previous years. There were 662 deaths, or 1.47 per cent. of jail population. Of these deaths more than half occurred in six

jails, the conditions of which appear to be peculiarly unfavourable to life, though the most careful research has been unable to fix on any remediable cause.

The number of persons arrested and placed in jail during the last five years has been :—

1867	...	...	28,427	1870	...	...	34,297
1868	...	...	34,208	1871	...	...	31,317
1869	...	...	43,211				

Thus the criminality of 1871 falls below that of every year since the famine, though it has not yet sunk back to that of 1867. The jail population at the beginning of each of five years has been :—

1st January, 1868	...	14,260	1st January, 1871	...	16,157
Ditto, 1869	...	16,216	Ditto, 1872	...	15,762
Ditto, 1870	...	18,621			

These figures indicate that some of the criminals of the famine were still within the jails, though in most cases their sentences had expired. The same conclusion is borne out by comparing the daily average strength of the same years :—

1867	...	...	14,759	1870	...	...	17,707
1868	...	...	15,279	1871	...	...	15,962
1869	...	...	18,133				

The fact that the average daily number is less than the jail population at the commencement of 1871, and more than the population at the end, shows that a gradual emptying of the jails is taking place.

The following abstract exhibits the number and disposal of the convicts during the year :—

	1870.		1871.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remained in confinement on 1st January, ...	17,790	831	15,371	786
Imprisoned during the year, ...	24,606	1,548	22,938	1,280
Net population, ...	42,396	2,379	38,309	2,071
Received from other jails to undergo sentence, ...	4,697	176	3,929	263
Received from other jails in transit for transportation, &c., en route to other jails, ...	244	26	289	18
Total population, ...	47,337	2,581	42,521	2,352
Transferred to other jails to undergo sentence, ...	4,630	170	4,007	257
Transferred to other jails, for transportation beyond seas, &c., ...	206	25	227	16
Transported beyond seas, ...	123	16	81	5
Released on appeal, ...	1,078	22	792	11
Released on expiry of sentence, ...	22,836	1,454	19,239	1,251
Released on payment of fine, ...	1,953	60	2,251	48
Released by Government order on account of sickness, ...	134	4	83	4
Released by Government order for good conduct, ...	81	2	97	15
Transferred to lunatic asylums, ...	10	4	6	2
Escaped, ...	27	...	82	...
Executed, ...	74	5	42	3
Died, ...	844	81	623	40
Remaining on 31st December, ...	15,371	786	15,042	720
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	16,900.60	888.60	15,164	778

Of the net criminal population (40,380) 38,309 were men and 2,071 women. As regards religion, 67 per cent. were Hindoos, 18½ per cent. Mahomedans, and 14 per cent. belonged to other forms of religion. Ninety-seven Christians, of whom 33 were Europeans, were imprisoned again at 106 in 1870. The previous occupation of convicts in 1871 as compared with 1870 is thus shown :—

	1870.	1871.
Of independent property	928	827
Agriculturists	2,578	1,903
Labourers	9,594	8,290
Shopkeepers and traders	2,973	2,441
Artizans	1,118	931
Domestic servants	2,764	2,184
Professional	2,159	1,653
Government servants	1,801	1,551
No occupation	1,813	1,179

As in the previous year, the number of criminals among Government servants formed a larger proportion to the entire number of the profession than was found in any other class. The number of juveniles imprisoned was 546 males and 36 females. Of a daily average number of 15,962 prisoners, the number under instruction was 5,662.

On the night of the 6th September a serious and daring outbreak took place in the Bareilly Jail. An injudicious order given by the officiating Superintendent for the removal of the "janeos" threads, to the wearing of which high caste Hindoos attach a religious significance, had excited a disturbed feeling; and this was taken advantage of by certain Mahomedan prisoners to gain over the Hindoos to the project of forcing the jail. Only the prisoners in one barrack, most of whom were under sentence of transportation, joined in the conspiracy. Aided by the darkness of the night, and by the fact that the inner walls surrounding the block of barracks had been destroyed in two places by the excessive rain, about fifty prisoners succeeded in gaining the outer wall of the jail. They had armed themselves with portions of the weaving looms stored for the night in the central yard, which served the purpose of dangerous clubs; and of these they made use in their struggle with a much smaller body of warders, who attempted to hinder them while they were endeavouring to batter open a wicket gate. Meanwhile the Jailor, sending a small party of the Police guard outside, entered the jail with the remainder. The figures of prisoners were descried through the darkness in the act of escaping over the wall, and upon which the Police both from outside and inside the jail fired. The prisoners were repeatedly called on to surrender, but in vain; and it was not until two more volleys had been fired that they could be secured. This outbreak was not attributable to any want of discipline; and the prompt manner in which it was

put down by the Police guard, aided by the watchmen and (a satisfactory feature) the prisoner-warders (themselves convicts) received especial praise and reward from the Lieutenant Governor. What was especially remarkable in this daring attempt to escape was the use made by the convicts of the manufacturing machinery, the looms supplying them with effective staves.

The minor offences against jail discipline were of the ordinary class, possession of tobacco or forbidden articles and neglecting work being the most frequent. But the two years cannot easily be compared, as the offences are now classified according to the clauses of Section 47 of the Prisons' Act, under which the Superintendent punishes. The punishments inflicted are shown below. The offences committed by prisoners stand in the ratio of 57 to the prison population, being 2.5 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Punishments.				1871.	1870.
Committed	...	...	...	...	2
Extra imprisonment	...	...	...	50	16
Flogging under 10 stripes	...	...	...	495	493
Ditto 10 to 20 ditto	...	...	...	447	389
Ditto 20 to 30 ditto	...	...	...	95	58
Solitary confinement	...	...	...	442	334
Reduction of good marks	...	...	...	...	141
Ditto of ditto diet	...	...	...	514	313
Confinement in irons	...	...	...	194	...
Hard labour	...	...	...	72	...
Other punishments	...	...	...	...	412
Total	...	...	...	2,319	2,158

The total cost of the jail department amounted to Rs. 6,80,920, or less by Rs. 1,21,690 than in the previous year. The average cost per head under each item is shown below:—

	1871.			1870.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations	15	2	9½	19	5	1
Fixed Establishment	13	8	5½	12	3	3
Police Guard	3	13	1½	3	7	5
Extra Establishment	4	0	11½	3	7	7
Hospital Charges	0	11	4½	0	13	3
Clothing	3	4	0½	3	11	2
Contingencies	2	1	9½	2	4	5

The actual earnings of the prisoners in 1870 were Rs. 92,560, but during the year under review they fell short of that figure by Rs. 40,432. The health of the jails was on the whole better than in 1870. The average number of sick was 445, against 449 in 1870; 662 deaths occurred, or 1·47 per cent. of the total population, against 875, or 1·72 per cent., in 1870, and 777 in 1869.

Punjab.

The number of jails in the Punjab in 1871 was 34. Of these two were central, three divisional, one extramural and the rest district jails. Of the total convict population during the year, 971 per cent. were re-convicted prisoners. Of these, 70 per cent. had been convicted once previously, 18 per cent. twice previously and 12 per cent. more than twice. Of re-convictions, 43·78 per cent. were for offences of the same class as those previously committed and 56·22 per cent. for offences of a different class.

The mortality was 2·72 per cent. There were no *émeutes* during the year. Thirty-one per cent. of the prisoners were under instruction. The following statement exhibits the value of the prisoners' labour, as compared with the previous year:—

	Rs. 1871.	Rs. 1870.
Cash profits on jail manufactures	87,191	71,950
Earnings of prisoners employed on extra-mural work at Rupar... ..	18,624	6,043
Value of prisoners' labour employed in constructing or repairing jail buildings	69,235	89,044
Value of prisoners' labour employed on roads, &c., by the Public Works Department or by Muni- cipalities ... ..	...	...
Value of prisoners' labour in grinding wheat, making clothing, &c., for prison use	40,663	23,880
Estimated value of convict labour employed on menial jail duties	65,462	68,360
Value of vegetables grown in jail gardens	11,561	10,650
Total	3,22,874	2,82,324

The total expenditure was Rs. 7,68,712 against Rs. 8,11,106 in 1870. The number of inmates of the Lahore Thuggee School of Industry was 114, consisting of 26 approvers, 26 women, 33 boys and 29 girls, or 15 in all more than the number at the close of the previous year. The increase was among the families of the approvers, 18 births having occurred during the year. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 5,032.

Bombay.

The total number of prisoners in the jails of this Province during 1871 was 19,784, as compared with 19,285 in 1870. The

new admissions during 1871 and 1870 were, respectively, 12,936 and 12,857, although there were 500 more persons in jail during 1871 than in 1870; the average strength for the former year was 6,805 and for the latter 6,817. This would lead to the inference that the sentences were on an average shorter in 1871 than in 1870. There does not seem to have been any noticeable increase of crime, as the admissions for 1870 and 1871 are nearly the same; but the detailed statements of the Annual Report show there was a large increase in admissions in the Deccan and Khandeish zillas, the balance being maintained by a corresponding decrease in Sindh. There were 54 Europeans in confinement during 1871, as compared with 69 in 1870 and 267 in 1869. There has been an annual increase in the number executed for the past 5 years, the numbers being—for 1867-68, 38; for 1868-69, 43; for 1869, 49; for 1870, 56; and for 1871, 62. Of the male prisoners admitted into jail during the year, 11,254 could neither read nor write, 574 could read or write a little and 226 only were able to read and write well. All the female prisoners admitted were totally uneducated, with the exception of 1 at Karwar, who is stated to have been able to read and write a little; 740 male prisoners learned during the year to read and write a little and 192 to read and write well. No better results can be anticipated under the present system.

The following table gives the number and disposal of under-trial prisoners during 1871 and 1870:—

	1870.			1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining at the last day of the previous year ...	177	15	192	148	17	165
Number received during the year ...	2,563	157	2,710	3,009	164	3,173
Total Population ...	2,730	172	2,902	3,157	181	3,338
Daily average Number ...	143	9	152	157	13	170
Released during the year ..	1,328	70	1,398	1,549	85	1,634
Convicted and sentenced ...	1,223	82	1,310	1,338	84	1,422
Transferred, &c. ...	31	3	34	81	2	83
Escaped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died ...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Number remaining at the end of the year ...	148	17	165	185	9	194
Total ...	2,730	172	2,902	3,157	181	3,338

The following table shows the gross and net cost of maintenance :—

Number of Prisoners in 1870...6,817 Ditto 1871...6,805			1870.	1871.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rations ... ..	...	...	2,74,523 4 8	2,46,215 9 1
Cost per prisoner ... ..	...	...	40 4 4	36 2 11
Fixed establishment ... ..	...	...	1,37,463 7 8	1,33,868 3 5
Cost per prisoner ... ..	...	...	20 2 8	19 10 9
Extra establishment ... ..	...	...	9,621 1 8	9,574 7 1
Cost per prisoner ... ..	...	...	1 6 7	1 6 6
Guards, Military or Police ... ..	...	...	1,39,127 11 4	1,38,691 12 1
Cost per prisoner ... ..	...	...	20 6 6	19 15 1
Total ... ..	...	...	2,86,211 4 8	2,79,134 6 7
Cost per prisoner ... ..	...	...	41 15 9	41 0 4
Hospital charges ... ..	...	...	15,404 5 9	14,283 4 8
Cost per prisoner ... ..	...	...	2 4 2	2 1 7
Clothing ... ..	...	...	33,872 13 4	30,906 8 6
Cost per prisoner ... ..	...	...	4 15 6	4 8 8
Contingencies ... ..	...	...	31,606 9 7	29,070 3 8
Cost per prisoner ... ..	...	...	4 10 2	4 5 9
Gross cost of maintenance ... ..	...	...	6,41,618 6 0	6,00,210 0 6
Gross cost per prisoner ... ..	...	...	94 1 11	88 3 3
Deduct Cash receipts remitted into Treasury ... ..	...	...	67,238 10 3	94,785 12 11
Net total cost of maintenance ... ..	...	...	5,74,379 11 9	5,05,424 3 7
Net cost per prisoner ... ..	...	...	84 4 1	74 4 4

The estimated value of prison labour during 1871 was Rs. 2,78,302, against Rs. 2,79,218-10-0; the aggregate results for the two years, with nearly the same daily average strength, show little difference. There was, however, a larger sickness and mortality, but as the daily average sick was in excess of that in 1870, though the hospital admissions were nearly the same, it may be assumed that the cases generally were not so amenable to treatment. The total number of prisoners confined in the House of Correction in 1871 was 1,085, or 379 less than in the previous year. Of this number, 450 were Europeans and Eurasians and 635 Natives. The total charges for the maintenance of the prison in 1871 amounted to Rs. 50,152, as compared with Rs. 60,270 in 1870, showing a gross decrease of Rs. 10,118.

Sindh.—There was a decrease in the admissions into the Sindh jails and also in the daily average strength. The number

admitted was 2,655, or 567 less than in 1870. As in the preceding year the greatest mortality was in the Sindli jails, in which 98 of the 191 deaths for the entire Presidency occurred.

Oudh.

The convict population of this Province was provided for in one central prison, five first-class, two second, four third and one fourth-class jails—in all thirteen. Excluding those received from other jails, this population was :—

In 1869,	...	...	...	...	18,750
„ 1870,	...	...	...	...	16,873
„ 1871,	...	...	...	...	16,658

Of a convict population of 16,658 prisoners there were :—

	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.
Christians	9	0.05	10	0.06
Mahomedans	3,552	18.66	3,815	19.9
Hindoes	13,317	78.90	12,059	72.39
All other Classes,	400	2.37	1,274	7.64

Excluding additions, alterations and repairs, the total cost of Rs. 2,31,121-10-9, or of Rs. 36-15-8 per head of average strength was made up as follows :—

	Total cost.						Per cent.		Per head.					
	1870.			1871.			1870.	1871.	1870.			1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations	1,11,931	8	0	78,605	5	4	41 60	34 01	16	11	0	12	9	3
Fixed es- tablish- ment.	50,089	1	10	54,397	5	3	18 62	23 53	7	7	5	8	11	3
Police guard.	50,218	3	2	49,204	1	5	18 66	21 28	7	7	9	7	14	0
Extra es- tablish- ment.	32,047	1	4	26,559	0	4	11 91	11 49	4	12	5	4	4	0
Hospital charges,	4,001	3	1	3,884	6	0	1 48	1 68	0	9	6	0	9	10
Clothing,...	10,438	12	11	8,287	14	9	3 87	3 58	1	9	0	1	5	2
Contin- gencies,	10,826	14	7	10,228	9	8	3 83	4 42	1	8	7	1	10	2
Grand total.	2,09,052	7	11	2,31,121	10	9			40	1	8	36	15	8

The average cost of dieting each prisoner fell from Rs. 16-11-0 to 12-9-3. The *estimated* earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour were Rs. 1,22,740-14-0 and the average earnings per head were Rs. 20-9-0 as compared with Rs. 1,35,416-10-0 and Rs. 20-13-0 last year. This shows a decrease of four annas, but the

* Cost per head of average number of sick, was Rs. 29-13-6 in 1870 : this year it was Rs. 30-0-0.

actual cash-earnings show an increase of Rs. 1-0-1 per head on those of 1870; the remissions of profits to the treasury were Rs. 27,361, or an increase of Rs. 4,218 on those of the preceding year and of Rs. 10,486 on those of 1869.

The daily average number of sick was 128.15 against 134.06 in the previous year. The ratio of deaths per cent. of jail population was 0.53.

Central Provinces.

There are in these Provinces two large Central Jails, constructed to contain more than 1,000 prisoners; at the head-quarters of each of the larger districts there is a District Jail; and a lock-up at the head-quarters of each of the smaller and less important districts. Prisoners sent to prison for a short period, undergo their punishment in the District Jail or lock-up, but long term criminals are sent to the Central prisons. The total prison population during 1871 was 9,175 persons, of whom 8,326 were males and 849 females. Those sent during the course of the year numbered 5,995 males and 690 females, the remainder being persons still undergoing sentence passed on them in preceding years. The daily average number was, however, only 2,372 males and 179 females. The most remarkable feature as regards the caste and class of the prisoners was the comparatively high ratio which Mahomedans bore to the prison population. This year they formed 13 per cent. though with regard to the general population of the Province they are only 2½ per cent.

	Rs. A. P.		
The cost of rations per head of average strength was	...	21	15 8
The cost of fixed Establishment, police guard, &c.	...	83	0 8
The cost of Hospital charges	...	2	11 2
The cost of Clothing	...	3	2 2
The cost of Contingencies	...	3	8 4
Total cost per head of average strength	...	64	6 3

Taken together the average estimated earnings per head of the prisoners sentenced to labour was Rs. 37-4-0 compared with Rs. 40-12-0. The decrease was due in part to the larger employment of men on roads and other similar works; this was chiefly the case at Nagpore where a gang of between 300 and 400 men was employed on the Ambajhoree Water Works; but a part of the decrease is also ascribable to manufactures proving less remunerative. The number of prisoners treated in hospital was 3,708. The daily

average of sick was 114; and the ratio per cent. of average strength of the daily average number of sick 4.47. The Jubbulpore School of Industry continued to work well.

British Burma.

The prisons in this Province consist of two central jails at Rangoon and Moulmein, which are places of transportation for convicts for less periods than life; one divisional jail at Akyab; five second class district jails at Bassein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, Kyouk-phyoo and Sandoway; and six district lock-ups at Henzada, Myanounng, Prome, Shwe-gyen, Tavoy and Mergui. Every jail and lock-up was inspected during the year, but the instructions given were in many cases not carried out as they should have been and in some instances were ignored altogether. The daily average number of prisoners confined was 4,413, of whom 4,362 were males, and 51 females. Of the total jail population of males, 10,688, only 140 or 1.30 per cent. were artisans, whilst 84.5 per cent. were agriculturists and labourers, men presumably unskilled in any form of handicraft, and the remainder comprised persons who knew but little of manufactures or other skilled work. With this large proportion of prisoners unskilled in handicraft it was difficult to push on remunerative manufactures.

The percentage of sick to the daily average number confined was 3.37 in 1871 and 3.79 in 1870; and of deaths 2.65 and 4.60 respectively. In 1869, the percentage of sick to the daily average was 4.15 and of deaths 5.28. The sickness and mortality in the year under report was therefore very favourable as compared with that in previous years. Nearly all the prisoners convicted of petty crimes in the large towns were opium-eaters or smokers. Almost every prisoner received into the Akyab jail was an opium-eater. The prisoners generally and especially opium-eaters, appear to have improved in health whilst in jail. The health of prisoners on the whole was remarkably good in 1871, but there is still room for improvement as regards Akyab, Thayetmyo, Kyouk-phyoo and Toungoo.

The question of jail manufactures was under serious consideration, and it was determined to introduce jute spinning and weaving machinery into the large Central Jail at Rangoon, which hitherto had had no means of effectively employing its large population of over 2,000 convicts. But little attention had been given by Jail officers to this important matter, and in one or two instances the manufactures

introduced had been carried on at a loss rather than a profit owing in some measure to a want of care on the part of the officers concerned. The great desideratum is a form of intramural labour which shall at the same time be punitive and profitable, for it is impossible to employ large gangs of Burmese long-term prisoners extramurally. The introduction of machinery for jute spinning, cotton ginning, oil pressing, sawing and other work, seemed to be the most feasible method of effecting this. It was therefore considered desirable to purchase machinery, which will keep the prisoners employed and will give a large annual return on the outlay, as it is out of the question to go on as heretofore without any machinery among a people, scarcely any of whom know any handicraft.

The aggregate cost of the jails for maintenance was Rs. 2,43,780, equal to Rs. 50 per head. Rs. 10,509 was, in addition, spent on repairs and the establishment of new lock-ups.

Coorg.

The number of incarcerated prisoners of all classes was 379, against 466 in 1870. The female prisoners numbered only six. One death occurred as compared with three in the previous year. The cost of the Coorg Jails, under all heads, was Rs. 5,884, or Rs. 35 per prisoner.

Mysore.

There are now in this Province 8 jails and 84 lock-ups which, in 1871, held 5,463 prisoners. The following table shows their nationality :—

	1870.	1871.
Europeans	17	5
Eurasians	5	9
Native Christians	35	56
Mahomedans	626	535
Hindoes	4,129	4,291
Other Classes	393	422

Compared with the previous year, the number of male convicts increased by 146 and that of females by 33.

Only 178 convicts were punished for offences committed in jail, against 232 in 1870, shewing a further improvement in this respect. Education was imparted in the Central Jail at Ban-

	Total cost for 1870.			Cost per prisoner.			Total cost for 1871.			Cost per prisoner.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations ...	35,040	14	5	87	8	4	23,575	11	10	24	11	9
Fixed Establishment ...	12,238	11	11	13	1	8	12,251	2	4	12	13	5
Jail Guards ...	7,016	10	0	7	8	2	7,235	7	2	7	9	5
Contingent Guards ...	5,018	2	1	5	6	0	4,033	6	3	4	4	6
Hospital charges ...	1,345	8	0	1	7	1	1,403	14	3	1	7	7
Clothing ...	3,271	13	6	3	8	1	4,658	11	5	4	14	2
Contingencies ...	3,990	15	1	4	4	4	2,886	6	3	3	0	5
Total ...	67,922	11	0	72	11	8	56,094	11	6	58	13	3
Add building expenses ...	5,757	2	0	5	9	1	32,852	11	5	34	8	5
Grand Total ...	73,679	13	0	78	4	9	88,947	6	11	93	5	8
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	7,367	18	0	7	16	6	8,894	15	0	9	6	6

PART III.
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CHAPTER I.

AGRICULTURE AND REVENUE.

The Food Crops and Prices.

GENERALLY, all over India, the year 1871-72 was one of abundance and prosperity. The rains of 1871 were extraordinarily heavy. The fall of 1872 was in the opposite direction, being abnormally small in many parts.

Bengal.—In this Province all crops did not benefit by the prolonged and excessive rainfall. The season of 1871-72 was comparatively unfavourable for what are in some parts of India called dry crops; but as rice is the main staple, the general result of the season was certainly good. There were great floods in Central Bengal, in some of the districts most under the domain of the great rivers; but the only great flood of very widely disastrous consequences was that which affected the districts of Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and Jessore, but more especially Nuddea. The embankments on the left bank of the Bhagiruttee, in the Moorshedabad district, gave way, and the waters from that and other directions swept into the Nuddea district, carried away portions of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and poured into parts of Jessore. There was little loss of life, but a terrible loss and mortality among cattle. Whatever crop does not perish, produces abundantly, and the after effects of flood are very good. The outturn of rice, the main crop, was at least up to the average, but the sugarcane in the Midnapore district suffered much injury. In the western districts which comprise the Burdwan division, food was obtainable during the year at a moderate price.

As regards the price of labour in Midnapore, 2½ annas per day is considered rather high wages. In Hooghly the price of labour has risen steadily during the last ten years. The agricultural labourer is employed by his master throughout the year, and receives board, lodging, clothes, besides money wages, which amount to Rs. 24 a year. Some fifteen years ago his wages were only Rs. 12. Notwithstanding the heavy loss of crops which occurred in the inundated districts of the Presidency and Rajshahye divisions, the price of rice remained very steady. In Nuddea, which suffered conspicuously from the floods, the price did not go beyond Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-12 a maund (80 lbs.) in any place. In the 24 Pergunnahs and Jessore it was equally cheap, and in parts

bordering on the Sunderbuns there were complaints that people would not buy even at 80 and 90 seers (180 lbs.) for the rupee. In the Sunderbuns labourers get one-fifth of what they reap, and carpenters and masons, who are scarce in those parts, easily earn from 9 to 10 annas a day. Throughout the Rajshahye division food remained cheap. The rise of prices in Rungpore is attributed to the increased cultivation of jute. Labour is scarce throughout the districts of this division; except at Serajgunge, where the jute factories cause a great demand, unskilled labour fetches from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 a month. In the purely agricultural parts it is said that the cultivators follow the not unusual practice of working in turns for one another, instead of working each for a money payment. Throughout the Dacca division rice was not nearly so cheap as might have been expected from the abundant harvest. In old times a plentiful crop made a vast difference in the price of rice. There are letters in the Backergunge Collectorate, dated at the close of the last century, which mention that this cause had lowered the price of paddy from 3 maunds for a rupee to 8 maunds. Now-a-days a larger harvest is followed by increased importation, and prices remain much the same. Labour is scarce in all these eastern districts, the reason probably being that the people are mostly small farmers, and the labouring population very small. The Department of Public Works pay Rs. 7 a month for unskilled labour, and at Naraingunge common coolies make from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month, and sometimes during the jute season even more.

In Tirhoot, notwithstanding the heavy floods, food prices did not rise inordinately in the dearest time; 15 seers of rice could be had for a rupee, and it soon became cheaper. The barley crop, on which the poorer classes greatly rely, was a remarkably good one. In some parts of the district, the price of unskilled labour rose from 10 to 20 per cent., while that of skilled labour appears to have remained stationary. In the north of the district the common coolie in the town gets 2 annas a day, the carpenter and mason up to 4 annas a day. In Sarun food and labour are both cheap. Rice was sold at some 20 seers for the rupee; wheat at from 18 to 20 seers; attah at 15 to 18; janecrah and jowrah at about 22; and salt at 8 seers for the rupee;—prices which do not vary greatly from the average of the past ten years. Common coolies get about 1½ to 1¾ annas a day, say about two pence half penny. Masons, blacksmiths, and carpenters, are paid from 3 or 4 annas a day; palkee-bearers 4 annas each a stage of 10 miles; and ploughs may be hired for 4

annas a day in October, and 2 annas a day during the other months.

In Orissa an average of rates of wages between 1861 and 1870 gives the following results :—

			1861.	1870.
Cuttack	...	...	... 2 as.	2½ as.
Poorcoo	...	...	... 2 "	2½ "

The most common rate of wages for permanent employment is Rs. 2 a month plus a suit of cold weather and warm weather clothing. Altogether the unskilled labourer gets in money Rs. 24 a year, in clothes Rs. 3, and in occasional donations Rs. 6 ; or in all Rs. 33 a year, less than Rs. 3 a month. On this he feeds and clothes his family. Skilled labour, like that of a carpenter or weaver, fetches about 4 annas a day. In salt manufacture the rate of remuneration is 2 annas a maund of the outturn of salt, all at the risk of the labourer. In Chota Nagpore the average price of rice is estimated high at 28 seers (56lbs.) for the rupee. The labour rates in the plateau of Chota Nagpore proper have altered to some extent since the year 1857 ; in that year they were for male labourers 1 anna, and for females 9 pies ; the present rates are 1½ anna, equal to nearly two pence, a day for adult male labourers, and 1 anna, equal a penny half-penny, for women. These rates are without food or clothing, and are paid by European employers. In the villages lower rates probably prevail. In Assam there is a great scarcity of labour, owing in the first place to great demand on account of the numerous tea estates, and in the next to the great dislike an Assamese has to work of any kind. A common coolie in the chief station, when procurable, gets 3 annas a day.

Madras.—The season was not so favourable as in Bengal, except in Kurnool, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, the Neilgherries, and Malabar. In Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Godavary a failure of the north-east monsoon was followed by a drought which, but for unusual importations of grain from Cuttack and the prompt measures adopted by Government, would have resulted in distress. Statistics of cultivation and prices, which continued to fall, are given at pages 170-1. The great fall in prices led to coercive measures to realise the land revenue. From 78,000 defaulters some £36,300 was collected by distraint. The great Ramnad estate in Madura, which contributes Rs. 3,24,404 to the revenue, was attached on account of arrears. The Zemindar is overwhelmed with debt.

North-Western Provinces.—The Revenue year, which runs from the 1st October, 1870 to 30th September, 1871, was on the whole a favourable one. The rainfall was unusually large,

and damaged the autumn crop, but the spring harvest was a fine one, and prices were generally low. They will be found in detail at page 174.

Punjab.—After several years of drought and famine, more favourable seasons enabled the country to recover its prosperity. The harvests of 1871-72 were generally above the average, though some portions of the country suffered from heavy and long-continued rain; while in districts to the south and south-east of the Province great distress was caused from drought. The average, however, for the whole Province was good, and the prices of food-grains were lower than in the preceding year.

The breadth of land under cultivation during 1871 was 17,928,140 Acres considerably less than in the two previous years:—

		1869.	1870.	1871.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Spring crop	...	9,422,361	9,137,027	9,001,492
Autumn crop	...	8,862,491	9,239,509	8,926,648
Total	...	18,284,852	18,376,536	17,928,140

The following were the chief crops of the spring harvest:—

		1870.	1871.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Food grains	{ Wheat ...	5,302,473	5,366,977
	{ Barley (<i>jow</i>) ...	1,685,694	1,658,092
Pulses	{ Gram (chick pea) ...	1,014,093	903,153
	{ Peas ...	107,547	106,875
	{ Masoor (lentils) ...	155,787	143,842
Oil seeds	{ Sarson (mustard) ...	281,040	257,843
	{ Taramira (<i>Sinapis eruca</i>) ...	130,388	119,586
Vegetables	...	145,987	142,163
Tobacco	...	89,237	91,188
Poppy	...	17,279	12,253

The following shows the leading statistics of the cultivation of the autumn harvest for the past two years:—

		1870.	1871.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Food grains.	{ Rice ...	710,712	660,817
	{ Great millet (<i>jowar</i>) ...	2,101,290	1,923,221
	{ Spoken millet (<i>thappa</i>) ...	2,372,319	2,440,066
	{ Italian millet (<i>kangni</i>) ...	110,696	98,905
	{ Indur ...	940,449	882,170
Pulses.	{ Moth (<i>phuscolus acutifolius</i>) ...	645,069	752,323
	{ Mash (<i>phuscolus radiatus</i>) ...	555,29	287,223
	{ Mung (<i>phuscolus mungo</i>) ...	260,085	225,579
Oilseed—Til (<i>sesamum</i>)	...	168,036	153,303
Cotton	...	8,1535	695,108
Indigo	...	62,422	67,648
Vegetables	...	67,182	77,054
Sugar-cane	...	370,193	383,645

Thus the decrease of acreage in the autumnal crop was more general than in the spring crop, the only items (excluding vegetables) in which an increase is perceptible being bajra, 5.4 per cent.; moth, 16.6 per cent.; and indigo, 10.5 per cent. The area under indigo is however small. In the following crops there was a decrease:—rice, 7 per cent.; joar, 8.4 per cent.; kaugni, 10.7 per cent.; Indian-corn, 6 per cent.; mash, 14.3 per cent.; mung, 16.1 per cent.; til, 20 per cent.; cotton, 13.4 per cent.; sugar-cane, 9.7 per cent. Vegetables are grown in both harvests, the total area for 1871 being 219,207 acres, against 213,089 in the previous year.

According to the return, the number of horned cattle in the Province is about 6½ millions; the number of horses and ponies about 150,000; camels, about the same number; donkeys, a quarter of a million; sheep and goats, close upon 4 millions. Carts are returned as 100,000 in number; ploughs, as more than 1½ millions; and boats, as 3,300.

The following table shows the average outturn of wheat per acre for the whole Province for four years:—

				lbs. per acre.
1868-69	...	...	...	681
1869-70	...	...	...	624
1870-71	...	...	...	610
1871-72	...	...	...	758

In England the average yield for sixteen years from 1852 to 1867 was found to be 1,670lbs. per acre, but on unmanured land it was as low as 843lbs., and on manured land as high as 2,130lbs. In the canal districts of the North-Western Provinces the yield is reported to be from 1,500 to 1,600lbs. per acre on irrigated, and 1,080lbs. on unirrigated land; the average of various estimates was 1,546lbs. for irrigated, and 850lbs. for unirrigated land. The Punjab average is accordingly rather low. The averages of other crops are—

	lbs. per acre.	
Rice	766	
Indigo	36	(excluding the Gujrat District, where the yield of green plant has been given.)
Cotton (about)	132	(several districts have given the yield of uncleaned cotton.)
Sugar	1,212	(excluding districts that show yield of sugar-cane.)
Tobacco	772	
Inferior grains	675	
Oil-seeds	454	
Fibres	336	
Gram	590	(shown in two districts only).

The great discrepancies in such crops as sugar, indigo and tobacco is usually owing to the entry in some districts of the green or unmanufactured produce. As to rent, taking wheat as the standard of cultivation for the spring harvest, the rates are reported as follows:—

		Maximum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.	Minimum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.
Irrigated	...	... 9 5 6	... 3 13 7
Unirrigated	...	... 6 6 2	... 2 8 4

The inferior grains are grown chiefly in the autumn, but the return of rent rates does not distinguish between the spring and the autumn crops. The rates for inferior grain land are—

		Maximum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.	Minimum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.
Irrigated	...	... 7 12 0	3 6 11
Unirrigated	...	... 4 10 6	1 15 3

These rates are also higher than those of last year, and for the same reason.

The more valuable crops, which require good land and exhaust the soil, pay higher rent rates, *viz* :—

		Maximum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.	Minimum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.
Sugar	...	... 26 15 9	13 0 10
Tobacco	...	... 15 15 5	6 11 7
Indigo	...	... 8 14 3	2 11 10

The apparent rent rate of a district is much affected by the extent to which payment in kind prevails.

The general average of the prices of labour, according to the latest statistics, collected in 1868-69, was :—

	Wages per Day.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.			
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Highest	0 7 3	0 3 3	1 13 5	0 7 4	3 6 8
Lowest	0 4 1	0 2 5			

The following are the average prices for the past two years in seers of 80 tolas per Government Rupee :—

	1st June 1870.	1st January 1871.	1st June 1871.	1st January 1872.
Wheat, 1st sort ...	14 $\frac{3}{16}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{9}{16}$
Flour, 1st sort ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{7}{16}$	17 $\frac{15}{16}$	15 $\frac{15}{16}$
Barley (<i>jow</i>) ...	20 $\frac{3}{16}$	23 $\frac{13}{16}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{7}{16}$
Gram ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{15}{16}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indian-corn (<i>makki</i>) ...	19 $\frac{7}{16}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{7}{16}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great millet (<i>joar</i>) ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{7}{16}$
Spiked millet (<i>bdjra</i>) ...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{5}{16}$	21 $\frac{9}{16}$
Rice, 1st sort ...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{13}{16}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Urd dāl (<i>phascolus radiatus</i>)	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{7}{16}$
Potatoes ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{11}{16}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{16}$
Cotton, cleaned ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{9}{16}$	2 $\frac{11}{16}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar, 1st sort ...	2 $\frac{7}{16}$	2 $\frac{7}{16}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter, clarified (<i>ghi</i>) ...	1 $\frac{5}{16}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{9}{16}$	1 $\frac{9}{16}$
Firewood, 1st sort ...	128 $\frac{13}{16}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{15}{16}$
Tobacco ...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{9}{16}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{16}$
Salt, Lahori ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{16}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bombay.

Bombay and Sindh.—The South-West monsoon generally sets in about the first week in June, and pours a prodigious quantity of rain along the coast. From June till October, therefore, travelling is difficult and unpleasant, except in Sindh, where the monsoon exerts no influence. The season for travelling is from November till June. The staple crops are rice, bajri (*pernecillaria spicata*), jowari (*holcus sorghum*), gram (*cicer arietinum*), til (*sesamum orientale*), wheat, barley, kodra (*paspalum scrobiculatum*), several varieties of oil-producing seeds, and some inferior cereals; cotton, both exotic and of the indigenous species, is extensively grown in various parts of the Presidency. The American varieties have been introduced with much advantage, especially in the Collectorate of Dharwar, and other parts of the Southern Maratha Country; sugar-cane is grown extensively throughout the Dekkan; wheat is produced generally in the northern parts of the Presidency, and is extensively cultivated in Guzerat, where it may be seen even to the borders of the sea. Indian wheat has recently become an article of export for the English market; coffee flourishes in Belgaum, and tobacco in the Collectorate of Kaira. Among the trees are the teak, blackwood, kino (*pterocarpus marsupium*), ain (*terminalia glabra*), ebony, khair (*acacia catechu*), sandal, jak (*artocarpus integrifolia*), babul, and acacias of various kinds; mango, tamarind, and other fruit trees, including the *bassia latifolia* or mhowa tree, which bears a vast profusion of flowers, the petals of which, when dried, resemble raisins in appearance and taste, and are largely consumed as food, as well as used for distillation, by which process a spirit is obtained which furnishes the most usual intoxicating beverage of the Natives.

To the scanty rain-fall and to the generally unfavourable season is to be attributed a serious decrease in the income from Land Revenue. In several districts great distress was experienced. The mortality amongst the cattle from want of forage was enormous. It is computed that 50,000 head of cattle perished in Khandesh alone.

The following table is the first attempt to show the cultivation of the more important crops in each district of the Presidency:—

Crops Cultivated, in Acres, Actual or Approximate.

	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.	Oil Seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Others.
Ahmedabad	39,018 3	43,735 29	346,611 0	17,088 0	1,478 33	141,895 21	...	330 20	292 12	511 3	.....	4,664 6
Kaira	54,607 1	7,282 0	291,463 0	2,146 0	909 0	4,305 0	.....	.....	.....	9,217 0	.....	3,950 0
Panch Mahals	24,472 0	5,261 0	98,178 6	12,893 0	278 0	9 0	608 0	.....	.....	69 0	344 0	1,178 0
Surat	78,640 0	5,878 0	214,473 0	36,480 0	9,907 0	54,225 0	.....	.....	2,142 0	765 0	3,724 0	1,315 0
Broach	18,645 35	24,944 11	153,865 27	15,045 32	201 8	158,670 24	.....	352 19	.....	1,770 27	.....	7,979 3
Khandesh	17,622 38	162,720 9	1,070,769 23	21,929 12	1,846 22	531,865 86	...	9,747 22	1,622 37	7,818 34	8,174 21	308,699 31
Nasik	25,281 23	239,559 27	860,884 65	117,630 37	12,237 22	11,192 15	.....	.....	.....	1,479 9	.....	120,032 19
Thana	334,109 0	44 36	131,579 19	.....	1,921 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	52,425 7
Kolaba	138,444 13	...	8,567 6	4,564 0	37 3	.....	.....	.....	287 32	.....	133 6	314,766 1
Ahmednagar	7,017 14	109,947 0	1,558,974 20	2,566 38	4,071 8	410 3	.....	.....	.....	1,333 39	14,171 23	175,832 2
Belgaum	63,616 24	47,165 19	584,782 30	40,647 19	6,226 16	83,721 3	.....	.....	.....	5,993 27	4,620 24	136,807 32
Dharwar	50,964 17	136,736 29	563,637 21	78,951 3	4,330 2	326,805 14	.....	.....	1,461 35	1,999 25	.....	171,474 0
Kaladigi	4,866 1	97,763 1	1,542,028 23	13,180 21	2,854 14	201,327 30	.....	.....	.....	1,032 18	453 16	75,098 15
Kanara	226,618 0	2,000 0	80,200 0	120 0	7,200 0	.....	.....	.....	30 0	...	1,700 0	.....
Poona	36,695 5	83,084 0	1,162,875 0	84,155 0	2,656 0	15,394 0	.....	.....	75 0	2,177 0	10,882 0	273,979 0
Ratnagiree	138,925 22	.....	530,002 0	32,183 0	1,019 0	.....	.....	.....	4,472 0	.....	6,030 0	16,748 0
Saurashtra	23,457 15	34,660 0	1,190,261 39	56,368 23	15,797 26	12,333 7	.....	.....	2,937 28	5,321 8	3,945 5	314,906 13
Sholapore	17,616 32	20,450 18	1,596,421 7	11,103 15	12,151 9	90,650 25	.....	.....	.....	4,101 21	.....	.....

The following table shows the proportions in which the different crops were grown in Sindh :—

Crop.	Karachee.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpore.	Thur and Parkur.	Frontier Upper Sindh.	Total Acres.
Rice ...	130,495	91,088	248,705	47,459	2,492	620,239
Jowar ...	66,788	126,093	218,705	9,586	68,115	609,287
Bajri ...	23,947	169,455	31,078	109,130	11,190	444,699
Wheat ...	24,750	20,373	149,223	2,103	14,151	210,605
Barley ...	10,829	3,383	6,093	...	1,039	21,344
Cotton ...	1,590	85,913	11,143	4,050	1,479	55,875
Oil seeds ...	15,996	30,855	56,706	15,420	1,700	120,166
Mung, Matar, and Pulse ...	15,368	10,730	18,734	...	3,477	42,909
Miscellaneous ...	104,758	16,296	26,799	22,926	24,417	195,186
Total...	392,921	603,406	792,196	211,279	127,578	2,027,380

In the whole province of Sindh there were 32½ millions of acres. Of these no less than 25½ millions are uncultivable, being for the most part sandy desert, or sterile mountain. Of the remaining 7½ millions of cultivable land more than two millions are under cultivation, while a little less than 5½ millions are waste. It is probable that the greater part of this waste could be successfully brought under cultivation were proper irrigational means adopted, either by means of new canals or by additions to those already existing.

The following table gives a summary of the agricultural stock as registered by the village authorities in each district of the Presidency, exclusive of Sindh :—

Name of District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Asses.	Sheep & Goats.	Pigs.	Cats.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Buffaloes.
Ahmedabad ...	164,772	2,748	3,374	10,845	84,457	...	26,348	71,144	8	...
Kaira ...	159,385	735	1,537	6,482	58,945	...	26,811	74,108	25	...
Puneh Mahals ...	174,748	200	2,713	1,398	30,913	...	8,099	34,687	...	60,845
Surat ...	217,693	477	499	99	97,424	...	50,000	30,000	1,000	...
Broach ...	85,630	888	748	1,398	37,588	...	20,280	29,755	...	...
Khandesh ...	808,227	3,775	14,139	14,331	228,626	930	72,584	98,497	38	...
Nasik ...	406,192	1,902	11,468	4,024	225,498	...	27,000	58,572	...	...
Thana ...	286,146	26	97	198	39,275	3,964	27,205	82,569	3,723	...
Kolaba ...	108,909	50	304	55	15,601	107	2,549	34,766	265	...
Ahmednuggur ...	404,430	20,445	...	9,881	592,149	...	24,808	67,906	...	...
Belgaum ...	290,275	7,157	...	3,641	198,128	...	17,288	61,029	18	110,399
Dharwar ...	314,718	6,646	...	6,233	150,447	...	36,870	...	2	...
Kaladigi ...	362,001	1,399	9,691	8,330	257,010	8,215	4,002	62,402	...	...
Kanara ...	248,819	28	478	73	6,549	535	8,641	43,923	838	...
Poona ...	286,146	260	470	10	39,275	...	27,205	82,569	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	448,912	16	256	49	62,123	1,520	229	33,738	1,642	...
Satara ...	449,753	206	14,259	3,804	437,178	3,133	13,457	48,698	23	...
Sholapore ...	286,730	2,847	6,497	6,460	250,335	6,747	9,192	18,100	44	...

The tables of prices are defective. The daily wage for skilled labour varies from 8 annas to Rs. 1-2 and for unskilled from 3 annas to 6.

Cult.—In the year ending 30th September, when the rainfall was heavy the areas under the principal crops were as follows, according to the somewhat unreliable returns.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Rice	13,31,396	15,17,529	13,42,781
Wheat	17,75,119	17,34,416	17,30,070
Other food grains	45,94,990	39,74,344	45,53,568
Oil-seeds	1,40,074	1,66,801	2,33,950
Sugar	1,58,879	1,48,504	2,04,155
Cotton	25,808	33,901	3,033
Opium	3,260	37,023	53,442
Indigo	9,234	11,435	14,002
Fibres	11,631	16,915	18,774
Tobacco	49,895	53,701	65,953
Vegetables	16,87,799	75,738	61,258

This is the approximate return of stock :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Cows and buffaloes	30,65,449	32,09,939	33,99,931
Horses	13,424	19,973	19,332
Ponies	68,237	1,29,623	44,848
Donkeys	46,291	42,289	43,598
Sheep and goats	8,04,492	8,25,441	8,61,711
Pigs	3,01,071	3,49,350	3,29,767
Cats	41,752	33,209	33,156
Pheasants	9,19,289	10,09,430	16,03,147
Beats	2,050	3,093	3,924

There was no report of any peculiar pony disease which could account for the disappearance of no less than 84,775 ponies in 1870-71. The general average of the rent-rates for the last three years is given thus for land suited to the growth of :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rice	4 12 10	4 13 8	4 9 8
Wheat	7 4 11	7 12 8	7 13 0
Inferior grains	7 0 3	4 3 9	4 6 2
Indigo	7 0 1	4 3 4	6 15 2
Cotton	5 7 6	6 3 1	7 0 5
Opium	12 8 4	9 9 9	9 10 11
Oil-seed	3 12 4	4 12 1	4 10 0
Fibres	3 15 8	3 13 0	3 14 9
Sugar-cane	9 2 6	10 13 11	10 11 5
Tobacco	11 7 2	10 14 0	11 9 11

According to the returns the average produce in lbs. Avoirdupois per acre was :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Rice	619½	701	694
Wheat	878½	908	890
Inferior grains	644	704	642
Opium	20½	16	10½
Sugar	816½	840	1,218
Tobacco	700	702	761½

Central Provinces.

The prices prevailing in the Province were as follows:—

		End of January 1871.		End of March 1871.		October 1871.		December 1871.	
		Saers.	Chs.	Saers.	Chs.	Saers.	Chs.	Saers.	Chs.
Wheat	...	23	4½	26	0	22	12 2/5	21	5½
Barley	...	20	8½	26	0	28	9	26	2½
Oats	...	20	2½	19	0	19	7½	18	3
Peas	...	26	2½	31	0	29	1	26	2
Beans	...	28	5½	26	0	18	15	24	8

The ordinary wages of skilled labour may be estimated at about 4 annas, or 6d. per diem; of unskilled labour at 2 annas, or 3d. per diem. The average daily hire for a cart is 12 annas and 4 pies; for a camel 6 annas and 5 pies, for a score of donkeys Rs. 2-5-4 and for a boat Rs. 1-9-0.

Central Provinces.—The year 1871-72 was in many respects a prosperous one in the Central Provinces, though the harvests generally fell short of the average, and in some parts the agriculturists had to complain of a very unfavourable season. Food grains were as cheap as after the harvest of 1870-71, which was a bumper one. After that harvest prices had gone down. For the ten years that preceded it prices had gradually and steadily risen, culminating in the famine rates of 1869; but now again it would appear that granaries, exhausted by demands made during short seasons, and by one year of actual famine, have been replenished, and that inter-communication between distant parts of the Provinces has had a most material effect in mitigating local dearth. Even to the agriculturist a large harvest is not always a great gain. He has to pay his Government assessment in money when grain is plentiful and cheap, and he may have to part with so large a portion of his produce in order to obtain the requisite amount of money that the seeming boon may prove almost a loss.

The area under cultivation during the year was estimated to be 13,365,902 acres. The acreage under each crop is shown to be—

	Acres.	
Rice	...	3,404,287
Wheat	...	3,474,359
Other food grains	...	4,587,261
Oil-seeds	...	766,278
Sugar-cane	...	92,487
Cotton	...	667,226
Opium	...	5,325
Fibres	...	20,283
Tobacco	...	50,181
Vegetables	...	49,721
Others	...	148,494

These figures show a decrease of rather more than 350,000 acres of land under cultivation, the decrease being chiefly in land under rice, wheat, other food grains, and cotton cultivation.

The number of cows and bullocks is put down at 4,984,000, horses 10,000, ponies 78,000, donkeys 23,000, sheep and goats 440,000, carts 245,000, and ploughs 704,000. The average rate of rent and produce of land per acre for the whole Province is given for the chief crops in the following Table:—

	Average rate of rent per acre of land suited for—			Average produce, in lbs.
	R.	A.	P.	
Rice ...	0	11	3	444
Wheat ...	1	6	0	321
Inferior grains ...	0	10	4	335
Sugar-cane ...	2	1	5	610
Oil-seeds ...	0	10	2	191
Opium ...	3	0	0	6

The average rent rate of rice land in Raipoor, Bilaspoor, and Bhandara, was respectively 8-annas, 7 annas 4 pie, and 12 annas 8 pie. Wheat land in Hoshungabad and Sagur paid an average rent of Rs. 1-8-0, in Jubulpore Rs. 2-4-0 and in Nursinghpore Rs. 2-9-0. Land suited for cotton paid an average rent of 14 annas 6 pies in Wurdha, 10 annas in Raipoor, Rs. 1-2-0 in Nagpoor, and 5 annas 2 pie in Chanda. Land cultivated with oil-seeds paid an average rent of 8 annas in Raipoor, 6 annas 9 pie in Betool, Re. 1 in Nagpoor, and Rs. 1-3-0 in Wurdha.

The maximum average for inferior grains was 754 lbs. in Upper Godavery, the minimum 120 lbs. in Chanda. The average price of labour remained much as it was. Agricultural labourers all over the country are paid in kind, and custom has much to do in maintaining the price of other labour. The daily wage for skilled labour ranged from 5 to 12 annas and for unskilled from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 annas.

British Burma.—Rice is the staple product of the Province. There were 1,836,021 acres under rice cultivation during 1871-72 against 1,733,815 acres in 1870-71, thus shewing an increase in favour of the year under report of 102,206 acres. The returns shew 4,860 acres of land as under cultivation with food grains other than rice, while in the year 1870-71, 1,884 acres only were returned under this head. The number of cows and bullocks increased from 521,424 to 529,654. The returns shew the number of carts at 144,036 against 140,368 during the previous year. The number of ploughs during the two years were respectively 235,207 and 241,264. The number of buffaloes increased from 469,689 to 551,566, or by 80,000 animals. The average rent per acre for rice land varies from 1 shilling to 10 shillings; while the high land, on which other grains can be cultivated, fetches generally from 3 shillings to 4

shillings per acre. The average produce of rice per acre is 1,563 lbs.; in some districts, however, the average yield is 2,500 lbs., while in others it is only 900 lbs.

The price of rice varied during the year from 2s. 6d. per maund of 80lbs. in the Sandoway district to 4s. 9d. in the Rangoon district. The average price during the year throughout the whole Province was about 4s. against 4s. 3d. in the previous year. The price of indigenous cotton also varied in the several districts of the Province very considerably; its average price was about 12s. Salt varied in price from 1s. 2d. in Tavoy and Ramree, to 6s. 3d. in Mergui for a maund of 80lbs. The price of tobacco per maund of 80lbs. also varied very considerably, being £5 in the Ramree district, and about 14s. in the Prome district. The average price of a buffalo is £6-1-6 and that of a plough bullock is £5 2s. Buffaloes however, are generally used for ploughing in this Province. The price of skilled labour varies from 1s. and 6d. per diem to 4s., while unskilled labour commands from 6d. to 1s. a day. But at the principal seaport towns as much as 2s. a day is paid in the shipping season for unskilled labour.

Coorg.—The season was favourable throughout for dry or unirrigated crops, and the yield of both ragee and gram was abundant. The cultivation of rice was in some parts of the Province injured by the long breaks in the monsoon, though the prospects of the harvest subsequently improved. The following shows the stock :—

					1871-72.	1870-71.
Horned Cattle	...	...	...	...	120,794	89,713
Horses	...	...	...	...	133	156
Ponies	...	...	...	...	507	495
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	266	258
Sheep and Goats	...	...	...	...	7,402	4,686
Pigs	...	...	...	...	13,556	12,391
Carts	...	...	...	...	254	225
Ploughs	...	...	...	...	30,447	32,308

The average rate paid for coolies was four annas a day, as against five annas in 1870-71. The hire of skilled labour, on the other hand, rose from fourteen annas to one rupee per diem.

Mysore.—The harvest was generally good, except in the talooks in which there was a deficient rain-fall, and prices of grain of all sorts continued to decline below the rates current during the previous year. The wages of labour were not affected by the

decrease in the cost of food. The fall in the value of produce was, however, attended by considerable relinquishments of land, chiefly on the part of speculators. The climate of the Mysore plateau is specially favourable for the production of fruits, flowers, and vegetables of almost every description. Large quantities of these are grown at Bangalore and exported by rail to Madras. The great importance of introducing new articles of produce into the Province, which it will pay the ryots to cultivate in the place of the ordinary grains, instead of throwing up their lands, received much attention.

The following comparative statement shews the proportional area of land cultivated with the undermentioned crops:—

	1871-72.	1870 71.
Raghee, Gram, Baller and other grains	66 04	66 07
Rice	24 5	25
Coffee	2 3	2 14
Areca nut	1	90
Cotton	78	75
Sugar	45	48
Tobacco	4	49
Mulberry	28	31
Vegetables	1 9	1 1
Oil-seeds	2 1	2 63
Wheat	25	13

The following is an approximate enumeration of the live and other stock in the Province, as shewn by the returns:—

	No.
Horned Cattle	2,729,877
Horses	5,423
Ponies	20,718
Donkeys	46,436
Sheep and Goats	2,124,193
Pigs	39,803
Carts	69,976
Ploughs	593,282

The rates of skilled labour varied, according to the locality, from 4 annas to 1 rupee, and of unskilled labour from 2 to 8 annas per diem. The ordinary rate of hire for a cart drawn by bullocks varied in different places, from 6 annas to 1½ rupee per diem.

Berar.—The rain-fall was short and distress prevailed. But the price of wheat, gram and rice, was in East Berar, where the distress was least felt, lower than in the previous year owing to large imports from Nimar and other places. The following exhibits the average price of the principal produce in the Province during 1870-71 and 1871-72:—

	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Per Maund.					
	E. Berar.	W. Berar.	Provincial average.	E. Berar.	W. Berar.	Provincial average.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cotton cleaned ...	17 0 0	13 3 8	15 1 10	32 0 0	21 1 9	26 8 10
Wheat ...	3 9 0	2 15 6	3 4 3	2 12 0	3 3 3	3 2 1
Gram ...	8 7 6	2 11 7	3 1 6	3 0 0	3 12 3	3 1 1
Rice ...	4 2 10	4 3 9	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 12 2	4 6 1
Jawares ...	1 8 3	1 6 11	1 7 7	2 0 0	3 7 11	2 11 11
Oil-seeds ...	2 15 8	4 7 6	3 11 7	4 0 0	5 6 9	4 11 4
Tobacco ...	12 7 1	13 1 1	12 12 1	16 0 0	17 1 9	16 8 10
Pullocks, each ...	54 0 0	43 12 9	48 14 4	60 0 0	28 5 4	44 2 8
Buffaloes...	33 0 0	40 5 4	39 2 8	53 0 0	28 5 4	41 10 8

The price of labour is given in the following table :—

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	E. Berar.	W. Berar.	E. Berar.	W. Berar.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Skilled } per diem ...	0 13 2	6 13 0	0 13 6	0 10 11
Unskilled } per diem ...	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 6 0	0 3 6
Cart with bullocks do. ...	1 1 4	0 15 8	1 1 0	0 15 4
Camels, each do. ...	0 8 8	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 12 5
Donkeys, per score do. ...	6 4 8	3 2 8	4 11 0	3 3 10
Bullocks, per pair do. ...	0 11 6	0 12 4	0 10 4	0 9 7

Opium.

The monopoly of Opium was sold by the Mahomedan Government to a contractor. From 1773 the East India Company continued this till 1785, when it changed the system for that of sale by auction under regulations protecting the cultivators. In Bengal the monopoly of growth and manufacture is in force. In Bombay the opium manufactured in Malwa and other feudatory territory comes under a system of excise by a heavy export duty.

The gross revenue from opium in 1871-72 was £9,203,859. Since 1863-64 it has been as follows:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, (Eleven Months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal—								
Sale of Behar Opium.	2,998,381	5,107,617	3,502,210	2,809,476	3,373,154	3,791,722	3,214,836	3,141,614
Sale of Benares Opium.	2,193,543	Shown under Behar.	2,703,090	2,030,571	3,045,709	2,710,330	2,261,007	2,357,274
Sale of Opium to the Excise Department.	146,535	129,130	82,519	101,436	142,220	137,219	106,307	144,199
Bombay—								
Opium Pass Fees ...	1,483,140	2,105,400	2,127,360	1,852,140	2,352,960	1,805,510	2,356,140	2,398,722
Confiscation and Miscellaneous—								
Bengal ...	8,367	18,700	2,420	6,485	4,155	5,446	11,387	1,177
Bombay ...	2,083	558	605	2,190	3,978	1,205	1,779	2,478
Total ...	10,450	19,558	3,085	8,675	8,133	6,650	12,036	3,650
Total of Opium ...	6,331,999	7,361,405	8,518,204	6,802,347	8,922,186	8,461,341	7,061,558	8,015,459

The average charges may be taken at 2 millions sterling. They have varied from £2,298,741 in 1863-64 to £1,596,646 in 1871-72.

Bengal and North-Western Provinces.—In 1871-72 the gross revenue was Rs. 6,89,87,016 and the charges Rs. 1,59,13,195 the net revenue being Rs. 5,30,73,821. The total cost per seer of opium, all charges included, except interest on block and some other items, which cannot be calculated, has hitherto been Rs. 5-6-1. Each chest contains 1 maund 28 seers 2 chittacks, so that the cost price of each chest is about Rs. 370. It follows that the net profit derived from the opium sold in 1871-72 was upward of Rs. 1,000 per chest. Looking to the rise in value of most articles of agricultural produce, and to the high price at which opium was sold, the price paid to the cultivators for the raw opium was increased in 1871 from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 per seer, and the crop of 1871-72 was paid for at that price. This will make the cost per chest upward of Rs. 400. The land under poppy cultivation was:—

Year.	Bohar Agency. Begaahs. Acres.	Benares Agency. Begaahs. Acres.
1855-56 ...	406 400 = 251,000	176,417 = 110,279
1856-57 ...	360,906 = 238,066	162,990 = 101,869
1863-66 ...	445 225 = 278 265	251,000 = 156,250
1869-70 ...	497 339 = 310,837	309,751 = 193,594
1870-71 ...	506 664 = 316 665	346 485 = 216,553
1871-72 ...	525 835 = 328 648	366,471 = 223,419

For some years past the Government of India has been desirous of extending the area of opium cultivation. Agencies have been established in the Chutia Nagpore country and in the far-

vate trade to which the underpaid servants of the Company looked for an income, by establishing a monopoly of the traffic. Half the profits were to be distributed among the officers of Government, and the other half it was proposed to credit to the Company. In his Minute of the 3rd September 1766, Lord Clive assumed that this share would yield, "according to the present state of the salt trade, from 12 to 13 lakhs of rupees annually." The rate fixed for deliveries was Rs. 2 per maund. The present duties vary from Rs. 3-4 a maund in Bengal to Rs. 2 in Madras, and 2 annas in the salt districts Trans-Indus.

Excise.

The excise on spirits and drugs yielded £2,360,109 in 1871-72 and its collection cost £135,347. The revenue, in detail, has steadily grown since 1863-64:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, (Eleven Months).	1867-68	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Duty and License Fees for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and Drugs, &c.—								
Government of India ...	21,269	14,099	16,872	11,700	12,194	12,808	10,726	16,719
Oudh ...	74,390	76,205	66,060	61,997	77,975	82,050	71,517	77,889
Central Provinces...	71,576	92,775	93,562	99,506	95,624	95,497	91,966	97,851
British Burma ...	50,931	64,936	69,222	49,354	84,911	82,971	71,023	67,682
Bengal ...	435,596	421,089	331,182	280,674	368,986	399,128	386,831	429,226
North-Western Pro- vinces ...	171,736	214,827	163,946	148,000	169,132	173,765	124,833	150,967
Punjab ...	71,310	79,040	81,371	76,878	69,257	71,455	62,261	61,577
Madras...	404,964	395,689	413,759	425,627	504,912	495,312	509,250	587,962
Bombay ...	294,139	341,959	384,186	504,900	372,235	388,653	381,292	371,407
	1,595,007	1,701,477	1,624,857	1,478,653	1,750,229	1,793,571	1,760,799	1,861,479
Perar ...	35,076	59,697	67,830	97,166	78,692	89,340	95,439	113,478
Eastern Settlements	1,15,510	126,712	126,913	114,638	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,762,498	1,887,884	1,819,600	1,690,457	1,750,229	1,793,571	1,760,799	1,861,479
Sale of Excise Opium— ...	290,834	329,387	410,762	413,929	483,991	493,229	400,868	515,481
Miscellaneous— ...	6,938	6,765	11,512	16,469	14,578	8,239	8,114	20,686
Total of Abkaree...	2,160,270	2,224,036	2,244,874	2,120,855	2,210,313	2,296,800	2,254,197	2,374,465

The proportion of the tax per head of the population varies from 1½d. per year in the Punjab to 7½d. in Bombay:—

Income, Capitation and Pandhree Taxes.

These are the only three direct taxes for imperial purposes. The Income-tax was general over all India, the Capitation tax is confined to Burma, the Pandhree tax is levied only in the Central Provinces.

Income-tax.—This tax was levied, in various forms, from July 1860 to March 1873, when it was not renewed by Lord Northbrook's Government. The following tables give the results up to 1870-71 :—

Showing the Number of Persons Assessed, and the Amount of Tax realised in all India, from 1860-61 to 1870-71.

			Highest Rate per cent.	Persons Assessed.	Amount. Rs.
Income Tax,	1860-61	...	3	882,009	1,77,22,262
"	1861-62	...	3	1,055,351	1,86,74,212
"	1862-63	...	3	844,630	1,57,60,791
"	1863-64	...	2	237,599	1,19,31,528
"	1864-65	...	2	266,182	1,30,59,029
License Tax,	1867-68	...	...	742,889	62,44,155
Certificate Tax,	1868-69	...	...	263,765	45,18,918
Income Tax,	1869-70	...	1½	580,062	1,17,28,787
"	1870-71	...	3½	448,274	2,07,11,846
"	1871-72	...	2	...	82,52,410
"	1872-73	...	2	...	57,50,000

					Number of Col- lectors.	Cost of Collection Rs.
1860-61	...	...	...	...	2,168	5,93,766
1861-62	...	...	...	...	9,297	9,88,022
1862-63	...	...	...	...	6,007	7,30,959
1863-64	...	...	...	...	5,579	3,18,810
1864-65	...	...	...	...	5,697	3,08,410
1865-66	...	...	...	...	8,023	2,23,373
1867-68	...	...	...	...	1,869	3,23,787
1868-69	...	...	...	...	2,042	1,92,689
1869-70	...	...	...	...	1,033	4,12,865
1870-71	...	...	...	...	1,018	3,55,294

Capitation Tax.—This is a poll tax on the male population of British Burma of ages between 18 and 60, with the exception of immigrants for the first five years of their residence, religious teachers, schoolmasters, Government servants, and those unable to obtain their own livelihood. It was levied on 556,035 persons in 1871-72, and on 543,567 persons in 1870-71—an increase in favour of the former year of 12,468 persons, or 2.29 per cent. It yielded a revenue of £226,954 and £221,105 respectively—an increase of £5,849, or 2.64 per cent. The increase in Arakan was 1,516 persons and £744, in Pegu 7,350 persons and £3,766, and in Tenasserim 3,602 persons and £1,339. This tax is levied generally at the rate of ten shillings

per head for married men and five shillings for bachelors. In the large towns, a special *Land tax* is levied in lieu of Capitation tax, the rate on land covered by buildings being 13s. 6½d. per 100 square feet, and on land not so covered, 6s. per acre. The tax increases steadily with the population. It yielded only £138,746 in 1859-60.

Pandhree tax.—This is an old Mahratta impost much modified and considerably reduced in 1873. Till this year it was virtually a tax on all incomes excepting those derived solely from agriculture, that fall below the limit of the Income tax, but exceed Rs. 100 (formerly Rs. 75). While in 1870-71 the number of tax-payers was 281,114, it was 143,330 in 1871-72, and the income fell off by 22 per cent. The relief afforded to the poorer classes has, however, been so great and has given such satisfaction that its purchase has been cheap.

Cotton.

In 1872-73 the cultivation and export of cotton may be said to have found their level, owing to the revival of the culture in the Southern States of America. The quantity and the value of the staple exported from all India in the three years ending 31st March 1873 are seen from these figures:—

				Quantity.		
				Twelve months ending 31st March.		
				1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Bengal	...	... Lbs.		7,86,62,184	16,44,76,061	7,07,52,618
Bombay	...	...	"	43,30,61,674	54,04,04,613	32,48,52,718
Sind	...	...	"	2,00,69,546	1,53,44,129	1,10,18,628
Madras	...	...	"	4,06,26,770	7,37,71,643	6,57,83,567
British Burma	...	...	"	51,80,590	1,52,48,741	1,23,11,921
Total				57,76,00,764	80,92,46,087	49,42,14,447
				Value.		
Bengal	...	...	Rs	2,02,01,512	4,08,69,555	1,77,91,297
Bombay	...	...	"	15,62,10,658	14,82,07,371	10,13,74,748
Sind	...	...	"	67,67,694	43,86,755	31,82,317
Madras	...	...	"	1,01,62,650	1,68,49,419	1,53,78,799
British Burma	...	...	"	12,66,474	29,11,194	21,93,921
Total				19,46,08,988	31,27,24,297	14,02,21,082

The highest price paid for Indian cotton was in 1864-65, or 37½ millions sterling. The largest quantity exported was in 1866, when Great Britain alone took 1,847,768 bales (400lbs.) of Indian against 1,162,743 of American and 738,553 of other kinds. A Cotton Commissioner with the Government of India, and a Cotton Department in Bombay, continued to give special attention to the cultivation and cleaning of the staple. It is impossible to arrive at the quantity used in India itself. Chiefly in Bombay, but also Calcutta, the number of steam mills and gins continued to increase.

Jute.

What cotton is to Bombay jute has gradually become to Bengal since the Crimean war stopped the export of Russian fibres. In 1873 the Lieutenant Governor appointed an English merchant and a Native Deputy Collector commissioners to report on the cultivation and export. In 1871-72 raw jute to the value of £4,113,943 was exported from Calcutta to countries beyond India, chiefly to Great Britain, besides £182,000 value of jute cloth and bags called gunny. Some raw jute, and a much larger quantity of jute cloth and bags, to the value of upwards of half a million sterling, go to Burma and other British Indian ports, making the whole jute export of the value of nearly five millions sterling. This staple is entirely the produce of Bengal Proper, growing, it is believed, in no other part of the world; and it has been increasing very largely of late years, in correspondence with increased demand and large increase of price. The bulk of the jute comes from the north-eastern districts, but it is now extensively cultivated in the districts round Calcutta, as any traveller in the rainy season may observe. The extension of the cultivation, together with two bumper crops in succession, has led to the market being almost glutted, and to a considerable fall of price. The manufacture of gunny bags and cloth from jute is a very flourishing industry. It employs several thriving mills, which supply Burma, America, and other places with bags. To Europe the jute at present goes raw, and is there manufactured.

The following shews the export of jute and its manufacture in each of the three years ending 31st March 1873 :—

The Export of Jute.

	Quantity.			
	To	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Jute Raw. ...	United Kingdom ... Cwts.	32,63,991	49,89,748	54,44,670
	America ... "	4,77,448	10,40,527	14,58,993
	Other Countries ... "	12,614	1,23,538	1,77,249
	Total ... "	37,54,053	61,33,813	70,80,912
	Value.			
Jute Raw. ...	United Kingdom ... Rs.	2,29,41,378	3,52,40,328	3,49,24,825
	America ... "	27,40,342	51,65,955	54,70,465
	Other Countries ... "	93,806	7,65,798	10,30,186
	Total ... "	2,57,75,526	4,11,73,081	4,14,25,476
	Quantity.			
Gunny Bags. ...	America ... No.	41,51,256	24,70,600	38,56,590
	Straits Settlements ... "	1,81,001	11,43,805	38,11,067
	Australia ... "	4,45,700	6,37,835	11,24,200
	Other Countries ... "	7,04,568	8,00,781	13,13,508
	Total ... "	63,82,554	51,12,421	61,05,275
Gunny Bags. ...	Value.			
	America ... Rs.	6,79,422	3,98,383	3,08,114
	Straits Settlements ... "	2,98,394	3,34,054	5,49,240
	Australia ... "	1,39,678	1,88,125	3,80,567
	Other Countries ... "	1,55,225	2,30,700	3,94,036
	Total ... "	13,02,660	11,51,262	10,31,957
Gunny Cloths	Quantity.			
	America ... Pieces	3,76,069	1,50,812	60,001
	Other Countries ... "	2,510	1,873	3,716
	Total ... "	3,78,579	1,52,685	63,717
	Value.			
Twine and Rope	America ... Rs.	21,05,842	6,09,637	2,37,472
	Other Countries ... "	15,747	3,694	12,688
	Total ... "	21,21,589	6,13,331	2,50,160
	..... {	Cwts.	2,707	1,117
		Rs.	23,267	13,295

Tea.

Not less remarkable is the increase in the growth and export of Tea, chiefly from Bengal, within a few years. The export for three years has been as follows:—

To	Quantity.		
	1870-71..	1871-72.	1872-73.
United Kingdom ... Lbs.	1,31,37,158	1,69,97,563	1,75,22,301
Other Countries	95,074	1,89,765	2,67,610
Total	1,32,32,232	1,71,87,328	1,77,89,911
	Value.		
United Kingdom ... Rs.	1,11,22,693	1,43,88,597	1,55,85,890
Other Countries	82,469	1,61,249	1,91,017
Total	1,12,05,167	1,45,49,846	1,57,76,907

Bengal.—Tea is cultivated in Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, Chittagong, Darjeeling, and Chota Nagpore. In the Darjeeling district, partly in the hills and partly in the Terai under the hills, there are 62 gardens, of which 13 were newly opened during 1871, and the outturn of tea was 2,665,821lbs. as compared with 1,798,230lbs. in the previous year. The entire acreage held as tea gardens was 58,496½ acres, of which 12,305 acres had been brought into cultivation. The business gave employment to 43 European and 202 Native supervisors, and an average of 9,291 labourers. In the district of Dacca there are only two gardens; in Sylhet there are sixteen, with an area of 21,403 acres, of which 3,620 were in cultivation during 1871-72, and which yielded 464,659lbs. of tea, and 232 maunds 20 seers of tea seed. In Cachar there are 121 gardens, and the total area of land taken up for cultivation is 239,087 acres, of which only 23,081 acres are actually under cultivation. The outturn of tea in 1871 was 5,217,755lbs., against 4,006,822lbs. in the preceding year. The estimated yield for 1872 is 5,406,400lbs. The average number of imported labourers employed was 18,623, of which 2,591 were new labourers. One factory has been closed, and six have been opened during 1871-72. Tea is cultivated in Chittagong, but in no other district of the Chittagong division, though in the opinion of the local officers tea might well be grown in the neighbouring territory of the Rajah of Hill Tipperah. In Chittagong, including the Hill Tracts, there are 21 gardens; the area of land under tea is 1,497 acres, and the outturn of tea was 313,758lbs.

In Assam, taking the whole province, 6,257,643lbs. of tea were manufactured during 1871, against 5,504,695lbs. of the year before, showing an increase of 752,948lbs. There were 295 gardens.

open, and the whole extent of land held under the different tenures was 235,852 acres, of which 31,303 were reported to be under cultivation; and the average monthly number of labourers (both imported and local) employed during the year in the province was 35,703, of whom upwards of 20,000 were imported labourers. Twenty concerns cultivated additional land, the total increase being 1,470½ acres. The days of rash speculation have passed for the present, and there is no doubt that fair profits are derived on the capital laid out. In the opinion of the Commissioner tea in his division has a bright future before it.

In 1872 the returns show 17 new gardens opened and 3 closed. To meet the increased demand for labour 5,943 fresh coolies were imported as against 3,646 in the preceding year. The number of contract labourers in Assam at the end of the year was 24,002, against 20,853 at the beginning. The number of local or time-expired labourers who engaged themselves locally, was equal to about nine-tenths of the whole number whose contracts expired during the year; the proportion was somewhat smaller in 1871. It certainly speaks well for the general treatment of the coolies that so many re-engage voluntarily when their original contracts are over. The death rate on the average strength was 4·12 per cent., or ·14 per cent. below the average of the preceding year. The death-rates among contract labourers in the several tea-producing provinces compare as follows:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Assam	... 5 per cent.	4·26 per cent.	4·12 per cent.
Cachar	... 2·22 "	2·11 "	2·8 "
Sylhet	... 4·23 "	1·07 "	1·88 "

This shows that Assam is still in this respect far behind the other provinces. The death-rate was highest in the gardens of Durrung and North Lükimpore, and in the small jungly gardens near the frontier. In the gardens of Kamroop and Durrung, and in many Sebsaugor gardens, the death-rate was satisfactorily low. But among the newly-imported coolies there was a great deal of mortality. Cholera, too, prevailed during the year—more so, say some of the planters, than has been known for many years. In 1872, as in the preceding year, the Chutia Nagpore coolies fared best of all; the coolies from the Upper Provinces were the next best, while among Bengalee coolies the death-rate was nearly 50 per cent. higher than it was among these. Yet the planters of Upper Assam usually indent for Bengalees or Chutia Nagpore coolies rather than for men from the Upper Provinces. The Commissioner and the majority of the inspecting officers report that "the labourers are, as a rule, remarkably contented and well off." The progress of the tea culture in Assam and the experience of Darjeeling led the Lieutenant

Gover. to propose that free recruiting should be tried, at least in Coochabhar which seemed to be ready for it.

In the Chutia Nagpore district the experiment of tea cultivation has been tried only on a small scale and with no great success, the soil and climate not being so moist as in the Eastern districts. In Hazareebangh there are three tea gardens; in one the land under cultivation is 326 acres, in another 224 acres, and in the third 150 acres, and the outturn of tea in 1871 was 71,505lbs. In Lohardugga there are two gardens, Hotwar and Palandu, but the area of land under tea cultivation in them is not given in the Commissioner's report. The outturn at Palandu in 1871 was 17,920lbs., as compared with 11,890lbs. in the previous year.

North-Western Provinces.—No statistics for 1871-72 are given. The China tea plant is cultivated, as at Darjeeling, by several planters near Almora, Nynce-Tal and Dehra Doon, but no statistics of the private gardens have been published. The planters are known to sell much green tea for the Central Asian market.

The Punjab.—At the close of 1872 there were 7,732 acres, held by 13 English and 15 Native proprietors. Of this area 3,292 acres yielded 428,655lbs. of tea of which one-third was green. The average produce per acre was 130lbs. but the 8 best plantations yielded as much as 230lbs. The outturn has nearly doubled in four years owing as much to improved culture as to the gradual maturing of plants. One manager in Kooloo plants a considerable area with grain crops and pays his labourers in kind. Coolies are abundant at from Rs. 4 to 4-8 a month, and the relations between capital and labour continue to be pleasant. The lowest elevation at which an estate is situated is 2,437 feet, and the highest elevation of any estate 5,500 feet. There is, however, only one estate at so high an elevation, the next highest is at 4,500 feet, and the generality of the estates are at elevations between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. Hot winds are not known in the Kangra Valley, and between the months of March and October there is considerable moist heat, accompanied by a rainfall of, on the average, 110 inches in the year at Palampur. The great Dhauladhar or snowy range of Chumba, on the slopes of which, or in the valley below, the tea estates are situated, besides apparently arresting the passage of clouds and causing them to exhaust their rain more copiously in the valley below, provides great facilities for irrigation in the numerous mountain streams and torrents fed from perennial snows. Reasonable facilities exist for the transport of teas exported from the district. Camels and carts, though rather scarce, are procurable in

most seasons, and on these teas for export and for the European market are conveyed to the plains, the nearest railway station being Julundhar, a distance of about 110 miles from the centre of the plantations. Native traders, who generally purchase the coarser teas, black and green, make their purchases at the Factories, and bring their own carriage—usually mules, ponies and coolies. Their teas, as a rule, not being packed in lead and wooden cases but in coarse bags, those descriptions of carriage are found suitable.

The local Native market is improving, and is capable of great expansion. The use of tea as a beverage is spreading among all classes of natives, and the demand for the cheap and coarser teas becoming practically limited only by the extent of the supply. The great mart for the supply of teas alike for the native markets throughout Upper India, and for the Central Asian market. Native merchants from Umritsur, and one or two from Noorpoor also, are very regular in visiting all the plantations in the valley at certain seasons in the year, and in purchasing very large supplies of the coarser black teas and of green teas, the latter for the Central Asian market. It is not uncommon for these merchants to anticipate the production of the classes of teas they require, and to offer to purchase, at fixed rates, all that may be manufactured in the ensuing season. The Central Asian market, which is of great and increasing importance, is fed by the operations of the native merchants who supply the native market generally. The traders from Eastern Toorkistan, that is, the Yarkundees, adhere too closely to the custom of barter even to make it possible for them to deal direct on any extensive scale with the Kangra Planters. One or two of the Planters who did give, in 1869, large supplies of teas in exchange for Yarkundee goods, would not be disposed to renew such dealings. It is, as a rule, the Umritsur merchants who secure all the teas that go from the Kangra Valley to the countries of Central Asia. Umritsur too, is most favourably situated in regard to its export trade with countries to the north. It commands every route alike, that *via* Jummoo and Kashmeer to Ladakh and the Eastern Provinces of Central Asia, as well as the route *via* Peshawar through Cabul to the great marts of Herat, Khiva, Bokhara and Samarkand; also it commands the Indus Valley route, its exports supply the Sind merchants who trade *via* the Bolan Pass with Kohat and Herat; and Indian teas are carried from Umritsur to Kurrachee to meet the vast trade of Beloochistan and of ports in the Persian Gulf. The universal custom of tea-drinking that prevails among all classes of inhabitants in

countries north of British India and in the Provinces of Central Asia, creates an increasing demand for Indian teas, and the Kangra Valley Planters are in the best position to meet this demand. But the advance of Russia southward in Asia may possibly, in the future, have an injurious effect upon the trade in Indian teas in Central Asia. Russia does and will make great efforts to encourage and maintain the line of her overland tea trade from China *via* the border entrepot, Kiachta. It is her object to secure the importation of China teas by this route into all the Provinces that come under her sway in Central Asia. Two or three years ago, rumours were spread that large supplies of green teas exported from India to Bokhara had been tampered with, were adulterated and poisoned, the result being that these teas were refused sale in Bokhara, and the tea merchants half ruined. The teas in question were really Chinese teas, and the rumour which was without foundation was attributed to the influence of Russia. Again, it is known that in view of the increased exportation of the products of her own looms, Russia has greatly interfered with the importation of British piece goods from India into Bokhara and adjacent Provinces; in like manner it is to be apprehended that Russia may interfere with the importation of Indian teas by prohibiting their passage over the Oxus, or by the imposition of prohibitive duties.

Coffee.

The cultivation of coffee in India is practically confined to the southern portion of the continent. An attempt to grow coffee in Chutia Nagpore has been abandoned. The coffee plant in Southern India is the *Coffea Arabica*, and a native of Caffa in Southern Abyssinia. The export during the past three years is seen in these figures:—

To	Quantity.		
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
United Kingdom ... Lbs.	1,97,01,571	4,00,54,715	2,53,62,024
France	77,85,238	96,88,523	1,06,01,515
Other Countries	60,22,617	66,20,600	49,99,166
Total ..	3,34,59,426	5,63,63,838	4,14,62,705
	Value.		
United Kingdom ... Rs.	48,67,435	1,00,01,968	72,31,952
France	19,45,793	22,13,615	26,55,463
Other Countries	11,87,671	14,78,905	13,98,078
Total ..	80,00,899	1,36,89,488	1,12,85,488

In the years previous to these the export has been :—:

Year.			Madras Presidency.		All India.	
			lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1866-67	...	...	17,349,568	419,179	...	485,26
1867-68	...	...	37,606,333	805,434	...	846,60
1868-69	...	...	47,217,496	1,066,522	47,788,773	1,101,38
1869-70	...	...	...	...	36,081,003	861,70

In 1850-51 the whole export from India was valued at only £100,509.

Cinchona.

The cultivation of the Cinchona was begun by Government on the Neilgherries, was extended to Bengal, and has been tried with little success by private speculators in the Punjab.

Bengal.—The plantations were begun some nine or ten years ago in a long, narrow Himalayan valley near Darjeeling. The best seedlings were planted out on the upper slopes, at a level of about 5,000 feet above the sea; the red bark, the yellow bark, and other known varieties of the cinchona, were all tried. As experience was gained, it was found that 5,000 feet was too high, and that the young trees flourished better at lower elevations. After more or less doubt and disappointment, the plantation began to thrive in 1867-68, and there are now about 2,000 acres of Government cinchona plantations in which the trees are from four to thirty feet high, according to their age. The tree flourishes best in the lower parts of the garden, where the elevation is about 2,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the sea. The varieties of cinchona which flourish best are the *C. succirubra* and *C. calisaya*, but there is yet little of the latter. Some of the bark sent to Europe for sale in 1871-72 fetched 1s. 3d. per lb. During 1871-72 166,285 plants of cinchona succirubra and 44,500 of calisaya were added to the permanent plantations. Propagation was vigorously carried on, and the seed and nursery beds contained 600,000 young plants of the former and 147,500 of the latter species. At the end of 1872-73 there were three millions of plants of which 2½ millions had been permanently set out. The tallest tree was 36 feet high and 17 inches in girth. A Government Quinologist was expected.

Madras—The total expenditure on the Government Cinchona Plantations from their commencement in 1860 up to the end of March 1872 is stated to have amounted to Rs. 6,17,194. A first consignment of 7,294½lbs. of dry bark was

despatched to England for sale, and realized satisfactory prices, varying from 2s. 3d. per lb. to 2s. 10d. per lb. The total supply of green bark during 1871-72 was 35,072 lbs., of which but 22,243 lbs. was trunk-bark of various ages, the remainder being bark of prunings and twig-bark supplied for the preparation of Quinovin, the therapeutical value of which drug the Government were anxious to ascertain by experiment. It has been ascertained that, for European quinine manufacture, the bark of *C. officinalis* is admirably suited, it being peculiarly rich in quinine and easy to work; it appears to be especially the bark for export to Europe. In total yield of alkaloids the bark of *C. succirubra* is the richest, but this consists chiefly of cinchonidine, cinchonine, and occasionally quinidine, alkaloids which are at present not of extensive therapeutical use. The most remarkable point about the plants of *C. calisaya* is the great number of varieties, displaying almost every habit; the bark of one of these varieties is found to be of excellent quality and far better suited for the manufacture of quinine than that of *C. succirubra*. Of the new varieties of *C. pitayensis* 900 seedlings were planted out and 12,213 propagated. Of *C. angustifolia* (lancoolata) the number planted amounted to 1,000 and the number propagated to 4,124, whilst 2,750 plants of *C. calisaya* were added to the Neddiwuttum Plantation.

Other Staples.

The rapid growth of the principal staples of cultivation in the last twenty years may be seen from this comparative table of exports:—

Exports.	1850-51.	1864-65.	1867-68.	1872-73.
	£	£	£	£
Coffee ...	100,509	801,908	846,601	1,128,549
Cotton, Raw ...	3,474,789	37,573,637	19,188,674	14,022,198
Cotton, Goods ...	673,519	1,043,960	768,168	402,495
Indigo ...	1,980,896	1,860,141	1,823,926	3,426,824
Rice ...	752,294	5,573,537	3,709,719	5,702,466
Wheat and grain... }		382,871	216,378	312,605
Hides and Skins... }	324,441	725,236	1,002,079	2,921,415
Gum ...	196,936	1,307,844	1,310,645	4,142,548
Opium ...	5,459,135	9,911,804	12,187,765	11,426,279
Seeds ...	339,514	1,912,433	2,155,711	1,608,241
Silk, Raw ...	619,219	1,165,901	1,490,768	1,266,356
Sugar ...	1,823,965	765,110	92,119	492,871
Tea ...	...	...	705,591	1,577,691
Wool, Raw ...	68,285	1,151,002	584,985	838,642

CHAPTER II.

TRADE, CUSTOMS, AND STAMPS.

Stamps.

THE whole Stamp revenue of India in the year 1871-72 was £2,476,333 derived from trade and litigation chiefly, and not including postal and telegraph stamps.

Customs.

The Customs revenue was £2,575,990 in 1871-72 omitting the salt and opium duties. The revenue stood at the exceptionally high figure of £2,851,909 in 1861-62, when the high duties caused by the financial pressure of that year were in force. The great increase in the value of the export trade and import bullion trade, caused by the American War, did not affect the revenue. In 1868-69 the revenue was nearly as high as in 1861-62, although the duties had been reduced from 20 and 10 to 7½ and 5 per cent. and at least 130 articles had been relieved of duty. The revenue, in detail, has been as follows since 1863-64:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (Eleven months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sea Customs—								
Imports—								
British Burma ...	38,722	39,570	44,955	43,063	57,904	74,106	56,198	51,620
Bengal ...	608,643	586,522	672,747	682,225	865,765	875,950	768,431	865,650
Madras ...	130,051	111,887	121,847	127,969	147,830	160,212	165,839	172,218
Bombay ...	733,330	705,769	689,097	657,554	762,027	802,724	775,207	671,991
Total ...	1,510,746	1,443,748	1,519,646	1,510,811	1,833,531	1,612,992	1,765,675	1,760,509
Exports—								
British Burma ...	129,830	164,341	144,553	75,707	141,456	209,427	344,519	223,192
Bengal ...	379,049	345,533	265,093	174,877	247,237	235,694	193,979	264,824
Madras ...	71,725	66,753	70,308	52,090	85,998	101,479	90,788	103,689
Bombay ...	77,833	63,144	53,368	41,435	48,079	58,881	48,105	50,421
Total ...	658,441	644,770	533,324	344,109	522,769	605,481	682,301	642,127
Warehouse and Wharf rents—								
British Burma ...	862	...	...	...	...	958	1,989	1,621
Bengal ...	5,797	2,251	4,744	6,053	7,130	3,757	5,946	3,727
Bombay ...	608	2,185	1,762	740	1,745	3,665	5,645	7,798
Total ...	6,667	11,436	6,506	6,792	8,875	12,780	18,579	13,146
Carried over ...	2,175,853	2,089,960	2,059,476	1,861,718	2,365,170	2,521,259	2,261,645	2,424,882

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (Eleven months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Frought forward ..	2,175,853	2,099,960	2,059,476	1,861,713	2,365,170	2,631,253	2,261,645	2,424,892
Miscellaneous—								
British Burma ...	1,631	1,613	1,761	1,134	647	402	682	832
Bengal ...	5,850	8,222	6,098	3,904	3,053	2,956	3,138	3,026
Madras ...	1,021	2,469	3,023	2,805	3,380	2,489	2,382	3,694
Bombay ...	13,972	15,792	25,981	17,029	12,290	9,978	10,271	10,600
Eastern Settlements	21,974	2,676	35,866	24,922	19,460	15,823	16,473	18,162
	368	480	339	258	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,342	21,166	36,205	25,180	...	...	...	...
Land Customs—								
Government of India	1,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	2,978	10,194	9,877	4,086	5,906	8,489	6,772	10,591
N. W. Provinces ...	57,673	60,231	61,449	47,797	71,333	55,994	49,839	49,898
Punjab ...	77,849	82,619	99,475	31,413	94,228	68,099	70,144	82,313
Madras ...	27,052	22,769	15,375	10,675	11,708	15,414	17,476	18,266
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	7,447	7,888	6,886	6,647
Barar ...	185,866	175,813	184,176	143,971	194,092	145,677	151,067	167,745
	...	...	...	...	10,259	21,652	27,920	20,804
Total of Customs ...	2,334,061	2,296,929	2,279,857	2,030,861	2,578,632	2,692,755	2,429,155	2,610,789

Trade.

The East India Company, though established in 1599, exported only 4,520 tons in 11 vessels to India, the South Sea and China in 1689. From 1795-96 to 1834-35 the trade was as follows:—

	Ships.	Tons.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
			£	£	£
1795-96 ...	170	57,696	£	£	£
1805-06 ...	210	82,814			
1813-14 ...	222	77,192	2,266,668	4,645,106	6,911,774
1823-24 ...	228	87,524	3,936,765	6,279,833	10,216,598
1833-34 ...	339	124,160	2,569,445	5,552,034	8,121,479
1834-35 ...	223	120,635	2,949,431	4,590,902	7,440,333

In the subsequent thirty years, or in 1865-66, the trade reached its highest point in value, £123,813,004. In 1866-67, from a fall in the inflated price of cotton, it stood at £95,440,109, and in 1869-70, it reached the healthy level of £100,395,055. Since that year the value has fluctuated, but the average may be taken as, for foreign commerce a hundred millions sterling annually, and for coasting, twenty-five millions, or 125 millions in all.

Years.				Total of Merchandise & Treasure.		Morehandise and Treasure.
				Imports.	Exports.	
				£	£	£
1834-35	...	...	...	6,154,150	8,183,103	14,342,293
1835-36	...	...	...	6,928,312	11,214,004	19,142,316
1836-37	...	...	...	7,673,157	13,504,117	21,077,274
1837-38	...	...	...	7,672,572	11,583,437	19,256,009
1838-39	...	...	...	8,251,595	12,122,675	20,374,270
Annual Average	...	...	...	7,315,953	11,322,590	18,038,552
1839-40	...	...	...	7,776,500	11,333,268	19,109,768
1840-41	...	...	...	10,202,103	13,822,069	24,024,262
1841-42	...	...	...	9,620,911	14,340,293	23,971,193
1842-43	...	...	...	11,016,105	13,767,621	24,811,516
1843-44	...	...	...	13,612,476	17,099,554	31,612,030
Annual Average	...	...	...	10,453,502	14,252,561	24,706,154
1844-45	...	...	...	14,508,537	17,607,053	32,203,590
1845-46	...	...	...	11,583,438	17,514,701	29,428,139
1846-47	...	...	...	11,806,586	16,050,306	27,905,892
1847-48	...	...	...	10,571,007	14,733,435	25,309,442
1848-49	...	...	...	12,549,307	18,618,244	31,177,551
Annual Average	...	...	...	12,209,375	16,095,548	29,204,023
1849-50	...	...	...	13,096,086	18,283,543	31,980,299
1850-51	...	...	...	15,370,597	18,705,438	34,076,035
1851-52	...	...	...	17,292,519	20,798,842	38,090,891
1852-53	...	...	...	16,902,240	20,519,662	38,422,103
1853-54	...	...	...	16,994,615	20,778,437	38,773,052
Annual Average since 1840-50	...	...	...	15,851,339	20,017,125	35,868,464
1854-55	...	...	...	14,770,928	20,104,268	34,905,196
1855-56	...	...	...	25,344,782	23,630,444	48,985,226
1856-57	...	...	...	26,006,284	26,491,979	52,498,263
1857-58	...	...	...	31,094,063	28,278,474	59,371,539
1858-59	...	...	...	31,545,650	30,552,298	62,097,948
Annual Average	...	...	...	20,852,543	25,847,471	46,700,013
1859-60	...	...	...	40,622,103	28,889,210	69,511,313
1860-61	...	...	...	34,170,393	34,090,154	68,260,547
1861-62	...	...	...	37,272,417	37,000,397	74,272,814
1862-63	...	...	...	43,141,351	48,976,785	92,112,136
1863-64	...	...	...	50,108,171	66,895,884	117,004,055
Annual Average	...	...	...	41,062,067	43,109,286	84,232,253
1864-65	...	...	...	40,514,275	60,471,701	100,985,976
1865-66	...	...	...	56,168,639	67,656,475	123,825,114
1866-67	...	...	...	45,237,332	60,202,777	105,440,109
1867-68	...	...	...	49,660,528	61,478,095	111,138,623
1868-69	...	...	...	51,146,096	64,457,745	115,603,841
Annual Average	...	...	...	40,314,735	57,664,702	97,979,437
1869-70	...	...	...	46,883,327	53,513,728	100,397,055
1870-71	...	...	...	38,853,729	57,552,689	96,411,319
1871-72	...	...	...	42,657,560	64,601,839	107,319,400
1872-73	...	...	...	35,817,100	56,526,794	92,343,894
Annual Average	...	...	...	...	...	99,117,453

Distinguishing Merchandise and Treasure since 1850-51 we have the following:—

Years.				Merchandise.		Treasure.	
				Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
				£	£	£	£
1850-51	...	...	...	11,558,789	18,161,139	3,811,806	...
1851-52	...	...	...	12,240,400	19,879,247	5,052,057	...
1852-53	...	...	...	10,070,863	20,461,632	6,831,375	1,055,228
1853-54	...	...	...	11,122,660	19,295,139	4,871,953	1,483,206
1854-55	...	...	...	12,742,671	18,927,222	2,028,256	1,267,033
Annual Average	...	...	...	11,547,098	19,346,076	4,519,089	761,111
1855-56	...	...	...	13,943,494	23,053,259	11,301,238	601,176
1856-57	...	...	...	14,194,587	25,378,451	14,413,697	1,253,426
1857-58	...	...	...	15,277,629	27,456,031	15,815,436	822,438
1858-59	...	...	...	21,728,579	23,802,871	12,817,071	669,427
1859-60	...	...	...	24,265,140	27,060,203	16,356,963	929,007
Annual Average	...	...	...	17,851,886	26,731,163	14,140,891	855,095
1860-61	...	...	...	23,493,716	32,970,605	10,677,077	1,119,549
1861-62	...	...	...	22,320,432	36,317,042	14,951,985	683,355
1862-63	...	...	...	22,632,384	47,859,615	20,508,967	1,111,140
1863-64	...	...	...	27,145,590	65,625,449	22,982,581	1,270,455
1864-65	...	...	...	28,150,923	68,027,018	21,363,352	1,444,775
Annual Average	...	...	...	24,748,629	50,159,950	19,092,792	1,135,851
1865-66	...	...	...	29,599,228	65,491,123	26,557,301	2,165,352
1866-67	...	...	...	30,639,281	47,729,612	14,598,051	2,473,165
1867-68	...	...	...	37,902,560	48,561,478	11,657,968	1,641,338
1868-69	...	...	...	35,990,142	53,062,165	15,165,954	1,395,580
Annual Average	...	...	...	31,696,958	55,862,871	17,617,777	1,801,831
1869-70	...	...	...	32,927,520	52,471,675	13,955,807	1,042,353
1870-71	...	...	...	33,413,906	55,391,825	5,444,828	2,220,764
1871-72	...	...	...	31,083,747	63,185,547	11,573,813	1,476,092
1872-73	...	...	...	31,260,575	55,228,697	4,559,585	1,298,097

Value of Gold and Silver imported from and exported to Foreign Countries at Ports in British India in each year from 1834 to 1869.

Years.	Imports.		Total.	Exports.		Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	
	£		£	£		£
1834-35 ...	1,974,570		1,974,570	201,960		200,960
1835-36 ...	2,209,589		2,209,589	113,873		113,873
1836-37 ...	2,036,57		2,036,067	263,933		263,933
1837-38 ...	2,640,31		2,640,331	340,228		340,228
1838-39 ...	3,010,890		3,010,890	347,856		347,856
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	2,374,627		2,374,627	253,370		253,370
1839-40 ...	1,945,263		1,945,263	470,273		470,273
1840-41 ...	1,786,253		1,786,253	366,485		366,485
1841-42 ...	2,189,312		2,189,312	516,064		516,064
1842-43 ...	3,662,468		3,662,468	415,796		415,796
1843-44 ...	4,370,403		4,370,403	1,045,814		1,045,814
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	2,890,740		2,890,740	562,686		562,686
1844-45 ...	4,212,441		4,212,441	1,106,839		1,106,839
1845-46 ...	2,694,174		5,694,174	615,986		615,986
	£	£		£	£	
1846-47 ...	852,839	2,087,082	2,939,921	5,890	708,833	714,723
1847-48 ...	1,018,778	922,185	1,970,963	9,662	1,416,376	1,426,038
1848-49 ...	1,401,748	2,798,628	4,200,376	5,830	2,484,724	2,537,564
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	...	.....	2,203,575	...	...	1,320,228
1849-50 ...	1,159,548	2,235,792	3,395,340	42,555	962,165	1,004,710
1850-51 ...	1,165,310	2,655,498	3,820,808	2,016	539,273	541,289
1851-52 ...	1,338,778	3,713,280	5,052,058	71,165	847,923	919,088
1852-53 ...	1,311,106	5,490,217	6,801,323	168,805	886,298	1,055,103
1853-54 ...	1,078,793	3,770,613	4,849,406	17,265	1,464,699	1,481,964
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	1,314,690	3,573,283	4,887,973	60,361	939,897	1,000,258
1854-55 ...	882,721	1,145,137	2,027,858	151,431	1,115,537	1,266,968
1855-56 ...	2,508,353	8,792,793	11,301,146	2,108	593,418	600,526
1856-57 ...	2,176,002	12,257,695	14,433,697	84,785	1,164,448	1,249,236
1857-58 ...	2,830,094	12,983,332	15,813,416	47,011	760,384	807,395
1858-59 ...	4,437,339	8,379,692	12,817,031	10,886	651,330	662,216
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	2,566,900	8,708,130	11,275,030	59,245	859,277	918,472
1859-60 ...	4,238,037	12,008,926	16,246,963	3,803	921,363	925,166
1860-61 ...	4,242,441	6,434,636	10,677,077	9,872	1,106,627	1,116,499
1861-62 ...	5,190,432	9,761,545	14,951,977	6,007	675,089	681,096
1862-63 ...	6,881,566	13,627,401	20,508,967	33,410	1,077,244	1,110,654
1863-64 ...	8,025,412	14,037,169	22,062,581	27,106	1,240,450	1,267,556
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	5,905,578	11,185,935	17,091,513	16,040	1,004,154	1,020,194
1864-65 ...	9,875,032	1,498,320	21,363,352	35,068	1,409,522	1,444,590
1865-66 ...	6,372,894	20,184,407	26,557,301	648,418	1,515,784	2,164,202
1866-67 (11 months) ...	4,581,472	8,655,432	13,236,904	788,149	1,092,860	2,431,503
1867-68 ...	4,775,924	6,989,450	11,765,374	366,457	1,465,489	1,571,946
1868-69 ...	5,176,976	9,978,978	15,155,954	17,624	1,377,936	1,395,560
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	6,156,460	11,461,317	17,617,777	321,342	1,480,212	1,801,554

The following tables show the foreign trade of each Province and also the countries with which India trades, from 1834-35.

Foreign Trade of Each Province.

Years.	Bengal.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
	£	£	£	£
1834-35	1,999,131	646,225	4,092,044	66,555
1835-36	2,170,361	687,169	5,537,297	56,599
1836-37	2,782,896	612,527	6,688,211	161,316
1837-38	2,463,905	1,048,883	6,765,376	140,134
1838-39	2,632,152	1,219,031	6,791,621	162,760
<i>Annual Average</i>	2,409,689	842,767	5,974,919	117,533
1839-40	3,341,591	1,226,787	6,800,926	200,017
1840-41	4,590,755	918,808	8,060,560	140,206
1841-42	4,262,910	989,618	8,066,384	159,155
1842-43	3,915,186	1,618,712	7,363,436	72,934
1843-44	4,474,473	1,752,376	9,891,110	185,795
<i>Annual Average</i>	4,116,983	1,307,260	8,036,484	152,821
1844-45	5,933,990	1,581,365	9,822,197	296,543
1845-46	5,232,617	991,006	9,815,676	287,079
1846-47	5,313,443	1,336,229	9,234,393	285,405
1847-48	4,671,361	747,223	7,961,857	905,071
1848-49	4,356,014	1,414,600	9,033,864	780,878
<i>Annual Average</i>	5,101,485	1,214,086	9,174,597	530,995
1849-50	5,283,170	1,214,865	10,148,039	854,206
1850-51	6,115,201	1,889,484	9,997,528	276,329
1851-52	7,087,407	2,306,470	10,423,971	253,538
1852-53	4,993,675	3,393,987	10,738,555	476,375
1853-54	59,673,366	2,085,986	10,133,304	437,913
<i>Annual Average</i>	5,830,564	2,038,158	10,288,279	359,082
1854-55	6,599,483	645,124	10,655,851	391,566
1855-56	7,858,696	5,479,854	12,936,800	112,536
1856-57	7,743,912	6,428,573	12,914,542	529,125
1857-58	7,774,291	7,186,211	13,374,182	205,249
1858-59	10,596,106	5,560,321	14,480,046	85,892
<i>Annual Average</i>	8,114,493	5,060,017	12,862,284	204,934
1859-60	12,947,119	7,770,479	12,508,490	395,280
1860-61	12,020,634	3,529,643	13,193,759	457,747
1861-62	10,230,394	4,076,964	12,955,001	155,853
1862-63	10,241,961	4,737,495	15,169,023	458,364
1863-64	10,242,680	4,836,539	18,640,221	688,544
<i>Annual Average</i>	11,136,753	4,990,224	14,494,299	431,159
1864-65	10,757,689	7,022,234	17,759,475	255,321
1865-66	12,377,477	8,322,847	19,321,388	875,093
1866-67 (11 months)	13,408,715	6,180,653	16,866,679	834,277
1867-68	17,507,863	4,313,622	19,873,661	332,803
1868-69	16,934,782	4,390,829	20,538,943	439,375
<i>Annual Average</i>	14,197,357	6,046,047	18,929,631	547,374
1869-70	14,833,429	4,662,653	20,814,448	156,673
1870-71	17,055,258	1,536,448	22,936,479	518,564
1871-72	15,739,515	4,001,605	27,627,730	221,598
1872-73	15,396,990	1,096,552	24,619,750	75,980

				Bombay including Siindh.			
Years.				Imports.		Exports.	
				Merchan- dise.	Treasure.	Merchan- dise.	Treasure.
				£	£	£	£
1834-35	...	...	...	1,758,686	1,093,683	3,015,269	21,868
1835-36	...	...	...	2,139,158	1,346,586	3,447,780	19,981
1836-37	...	...	...	2,157,066	1,347,682	5,273,171	30,002
1837-38	...	...	...	1,961,642	1,463,675	3,511,196	93,791
1838-39	...	...	...	1,961,122	1,660,754	3,962,665	93,909
Annual Average	...	...	...	1,996,135	1,382,260	4,042,012	51,898
1839-40	...	...	...	1,806,337	606,071	2,533,352	143,659
1840-41	...	...	...	3,056,252	799,299	4,350,853	13,979
1841-42	...	...	...	2,847,328	784,157	4,516,251	173,438
1842-43	...	...	...	3,107,237	1,715,167	4,896,297	1,7,545
1843-44	...	...	...	3,691,061	2,927,061	6,153,712	598,632
Annual Average	...	...	...	2,501,643	1,366,351	4,548,113	221,141
1844-45	...	...	...	3,773,182	1,382,545	5,126,553	645,213
1845-46	...	...	...	3,004,949	1,332,655	5,901,780	463,185
1846-47	...	...	...	2,701,417	1,456,494	4,604,897	360,295
1847-48	...	...	...	2,949,591	1,094,015	4,073,244	306,704
1848-49	...	...	...	3,040,718	2,072,695	5,337,175	1,025,016
Annual Average	...	...	...	3,093,971	1,707,681	5,088,730	560,089
1849-50	...	...	...	4,110,714	2,060,505	5,891,376	544,400
1850-51	...	...	...	4,545,764	2,362,215	6,599,645	160,819
1851-52	...	...	...	4,246,648	2,448,190	7,196,475	432,732
1852-53	...	...	...	4,236,666	3,866,526	7,664,464	542,473
1853-54	...	...	...	4,492,915	2,208,430	7,198,817	929,726
Annual Average	...	...	...	4,326,539	2,387,985	7,018,155	516,030
1854-55	...	...	...	5,058,802	1,188,913	6,724,525	353,654
1855-56	...	...	...	4,735,412	4,968,947	8,196,950	417,770
1856-57	...	...	...	5,047,423	6,817,637	10,094,480	615,525
1857-58	...	...	...	6,147,506	7,464,961	11,525,684	597,439
1858-59	...	...	...	9,339,912	6,410,881	23,872,007	419,689
Annual Average	...	...	...	6,065,227	5,375,668	9,970,734	469,843
1859-60	...	...	...	9,379,339	7,524,320	13,138,978	855,306
1860-61	...	...	...	9,448,210	5,967,209	17,150,543	414,333
1861-62	...	...	...	9,468,965	9,487,785	18,622,462	427,571
1862-63	...	...	...	10,197,044	13,933,255	26,341,868	534,611
1863-64	...	...	...	14,270,950	16,136,459	38,083,759	484,965
Annual Average	...	...	...	10,552,902	10,019,806	23,667,522	443,156
1864-65	...	...	...	14,462,860	12,196,508	40,522,077	1,080,824
1865-66	...	...	...	13,969,752	16,116,390	35,743,178	1,122,281
1866-67	...	...	...	12,465,295	6,237,886	20,768,817	1,225,168
1867-68	...	...	...	14,189,395	6,687,698	25,190,379	1,142,187
1868-69	...	...	...	14,704,521	9,627,872	23,788,916	830,097
Annual Average	...	...	...	13,958,465	10,178,271	29,200,671	1,089,109
1869-70	...	...	...	13,415,309	8,198,854	23,171,221	573,318
1870-71	...	...	...	11,792,551	3,316,387	25,091,210	1,402,949
1871-72	...	...	...	10,823,137	6,661,114	25,761,137	947,914
1872-73	...	...	...	10,887,546	2,789,456	20,587,309	986,520

MADRAS.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchan-	Trea-	Merchan-	Treasure.
	dise.	sure.	dise.	
	£	£	£	£
1831-35	503,290	183,115	£	100,378
1835-36	472,328	112,760	886,108	31,629
1836-37	597,028	75,968	1,121,439	72,616
1837-38	603,924	128,643	1,278,801	16,432
1838-39	647,407	181,134	966,308	91,237
Annual Average	564,794	120,302	1,020,483	81,638
1839-40	683,308	112,408	1,054,008	127,446
1840-41	768,933	68,140	1,228,468	89,200
1841-42	678,277	67,661	1,044,186	189,482
1842-43	581,180	79,418	1,242,582	25,317
1843-44	652,264	114,241	1,203,655	21,600
Annual Average	672,802	88,558	1,205,173	88,829
1844-45	1,046,884	188,081	1,641,463	65,053
1845-46	840,918	172,298	1,411,217	66,764
1846-47	881,808	147,99	1,516,147	68,170
1847-48	976,664	132,183	1,277,296	214,263
1848-49	948,072	117,199	1,312,468	739,848
Annual Average	940,669	151,482	1,411,717	229,426
1849-50	906,005	121,437	1,272,884	72,638
1850-51	897,823	260,110	1,566,976	104,141
1851-52	906,436	297,398	1,658,808	215,768
1852-53	840,531	576,865	2,121,614	36,382
1853-54	956,378	577,490	1,963,020	115,657
Annual Average	901,435	366,668	1,716,650	103,917
1854-55	1,087,325	194,221	1,546,843	521,814
1855-56	1,349,336	852,487	1,965,509	70,730
1856-57	1,403,251	1,137,488	3,529,436	78,477
1857-58	1,353,882	1,167,204	3,556,170	109,750
1858-59	1,792,531	845,869	2,060,813	163,846
Annual Average	1,297,667	838,466	2,091,755	8,923
1859-60	1,038,682	1,063,163	2,312,735	179,421
1860-61	2,024,672	1,80,225	2,621,303	247,464
1861-62	2,120,928	1,363,591	3,217,394	96,380
1862-63	1,653,700	1,794,944	4,974,277	116,449
1863-64	2,123,181	1,921,843	7,273,306	94,567
Annual Average	1,074,273	1,454,563	4,098,745	146,644
1864-65	2,230,160	2,632,538	6,815,942	104,246
1865-66	2,612,089	1,981,170	7,607,332	161,653
1866-67 (11 months)	2,450,601	765,521	3,003,156	340,793
1867-68	2,978,670	709,578	4,237,560	74,060
1868-69	3,006,890	1,098,744	5,996,141	117,900
Annual Average	2,635,681	1,317,510	5,532,026	159,734
1869-70	2,032,419	1,064,059	5,781,769	290,606
1870-71	3,433,346	546,954	4,867,527	283,198
1871-72	3,129,578	682,654	7,000,227	291,096
1872-73	3,296,401	597,657	6,244,667	216,975

BRITISH BURMA.

1861-62	500,145	33,645	1,422,275	3,560
1862-63	539,679	33,277	1,374,477	2,728
1863-64	497,779	67,740	1,628,364	2,300
Annual Average	512,634	44,887	1,475,039	2,897
1864-65	693,868	112,027	2,929,522	4,356
1865-66	788,910	156,858	2,819,237	6,295
1866-67 (11 months)	714,106	52,844	1,281,832	81,275
1867-68	1,029,415	64,470	1,573,486	22,900
1868-69	1,344,869	38,509	2,450,169	5,308
Annual Average	954,776	80,849	2,200,543	14,614
1869-70	1,033,735	84,866	1,771,078	9,336
1870-71	1,080,711	48,033	2,436,607	16,062
1871-72	1,391,217	48,439	2,780,752	16,384
1872-73	1,680,639	72,020	3,776,969	18,681

Trade with Principal Foreign Countries.

Imports.	Merchandise.									
	United Kingdom, including Suez and Aden.	China.	Eastern Borneo.	Arabia and Persian Gulf, including Mekran.	France.	Ceylon.	Australia.	Other Foreign Countries.	Total.	
Years.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1850-51	8,337,670	989,369	450,234	630,692	210,025	127,266	114,183	699,350	11,558,789	
1851-52	9,239,219	930,169	381,255	585,552	148,794	135,609	175,392	644,560	12,240,490	
1852-53	7,256,433	866,942	356,833	621,544	156,668	157,368	74,551	580,524	10,070,863	
1853-54	8,477,319	810,337	371,806	531,605	171,773	185,272	40,866	533,682	11,122,069	
1854-55	9,820,347	915,049	403,357	517,652	212,260	169,800	59,895	642,308	12,742,671	
Annual Average	8,626,198	902,371	393,087	577,469	179,904	155,063	92,978	620,085	11,547,695	
1855-56	11,046,168	787,715	472,841	534,063	294,820	194,142	46,393	567,344	13,943,494	
1856-57	11,487,402	599,673	429,503	559,301	261,996	198,483	56,542	601,930	14,194,587	
1857-58	12,013,201	915,838	600,493	548,624	254,918	203,877	116,225	627,428	15,277,679	
1858-59	17,257,862	1,248,633	333,835	712,409	410,174	289,623	222,600	748,493	21,728,579	
1859-60	20,824,620	937,100	460,560	591,062	323,118	229,620	212,901	623,159	24,265,140	
Annual Average	14,527,252	907,796	560,447	539,092	309,605	223,140	130,893	633,660	17,861,886	
1860-61	19,915,085	1,119,401	647,234	507,977	295,711	207,633	149,119	651,556	23,493,716	
1861-62	18,632,916	995,869	712,277	565,426	292,423	266,502	156,353	698,566	22,320,432	
1862-63	17,886,234	1,397,358	721,639	819,745	430,874	304,754	190,112	83,985	22,632,384	
1863-64	21,606,061	1,334,103	693,137	1,288,283	526,743	304,754	421,807	970,702	27,145,590	
1864-65	22,636,244	1,098,605	1,019,222	1,477,584	469,121	337,274	306,330	756,543	28,150,923	
Annual Average	20,145,308	1,189,067	758,702	931,803	412,974	284,140	244,744	781,370	24,748,629	
1865-66	23,880,969	1,163,243	633,624	1,764,923	411,849	352,445	368,843	1,008,932	29,599,274	
1866-67 (11 months)	24,370,603	996,433	748,263	835,916	429,437	380,948	358,635	917,360	29,033,715	
1867-68	30,345,399	1,378,028	806,223	805,033	484,863	514,926	349,717	1,021,594	35,703,783	
1868-69	30,637,321	1,475,530	758,982	673,337	626,533	475,345	292,303	1,180,726	35,990,142	

Exports.		Merchandise.									
Years.		United Kingdom.	France.	North and South America.	Arabian and Persian Gulf and Somaliland and Mekran.	Mauritius and Bourbon.	Ceylon.	Penang, Singapore & Malacca.	China.	Other countries.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1850-51	...	8,104,016	571,411	549,666	818,706	241,781	386,017	667,910	6,352,531	478,099	18,164,139
1851-52	...	7,138,983	550,164	784,854	884,321	337,661	409,587	707,526	8,623,017	542,599	19,876,247
1852-53	...	8,428,198	714,373	643,555	930,932	292,696	491,807	753,414	7,620,319	684,301	20,461,632
1853-54	...	7,754,178	754,651	752,394	933,059	414,957	434,255	839,773	6,704,738	736,170	19,295,139
1854-55	...	7,472,061	627,665	879,906	1,073,497	350,486	470,398	871,515	6,446,138	756,529	18,927,222
Annual Average		7,773,487	643,650	722,200	928,103	325,494	419,266	769,088	7,129,148	625,640	19,346,076
1855-56	...	10,305,497	1,400,918	1,061,667	1,020,833	386,132	492,949	912,359	6,592,957	865,156	22,038,239
1856-57	...	10,631,077	1,433,611	1,380,100	1,084,384	529,569	524,893	820,318	7,563,985	1,393,161	25,338,451
1857-58	...	10,667,824	1,513,850	1,380,666	1,131,693	782,979	828,316	1,416,866	9,903,836	1,166,161	27,436,086
1858-59	...	11,049,276	1,212,824	1,332,803	1,390,131	830,496	660,463	677,188	11,811,230	983,667	29,562,871
1859-60	...	11,261,369	864,918	1,053,193	1,011,105	840,645	573,923	1,147,011	9,983,364	1,237,673	27,960,203
Annual Average		10,775,007	1,283,691	1,149,767	1,115,033	667,941	557,105	994,894	9,064,674	1,111,042	26,731,163
1860-61	...	14,202,907	1,210,530	1,211,246	1,140,044	961,008	740,190	1,205,262	11,858,404	934,014	32,970,605
1861-62	...	18,566,788	1,234,246	847,523	1,095,032	944,937	816,697	1,206,410	10,451,871	1,053,563	36,317,032
1862-63	...	27,541,153	1,841,733	948,673	963,231	829,473	1,020,871	1,542,616	12,117,030	1,058,884	47,559,645
1863-64	...	44,937,196	2,370,843	991,441	1,232,369	925,796	1,142,605	1,857,624	10,576,389	971,365	63,635,449
1864-65	...	46,854,203	2,902,586	643,339	1,527,206	867,753	1,292,208	1,536,188	10,823,462	1,166,156	63,027,016
Annual Average		30,436,460	2,051,996	928,944	1,191,664	903,797	1,002,508	1,549,016	11,062,199	1,086,774	50,159,950
1865-66	...	43,000,911	2,550,652	1,092,315	1,895,546	1,067,422	1,257,155	2,050,867	11,678,215	1,258,049	65,491,123
1866-67 (11 months.)	...	22,131,833	1,813,917	987,548	1,393,327	944,774	1,431,734	1,018,517	11,186,427	1,042,154	41,899,994
1867-68	...	26,900,692	2,473,556	1,177,456	1,443,150	571,574	1,217,873	1,473,417	14,246,659	1,367,590	50,874,056
1868-69	...	28,945,371	4,103,097	1,502,211	1,600,327	762,932	1,297,067	1,318,145	11,784,235	1,728,740	53,692,165

Analysis of the Trade of 1872-73.

The total sea-borne trade shows a diminution in 1872-73 of 12 per cent. compared with 1871-72 and of 12½ per cent. compared with 1868-69. This difference is caused chiefly by the much smaller amount of foreign treasure movement in 1872-73; for the total goods movement in 1872-73 was 6½ per cent. less than that of 1871-72 and 2½ per cent. less than that of 1868-69 whereas the metal movements in 1872-73 were less by 72 per cent. than in 1871-72 and 118 per cent. than in 1868-69, and this was chiefly in the foreign treasure imports, which in 1872-73 were 154 per cent. less than in 1871-72 and 232 per cent. less than in 1868-69. The difference between the values of the foreign goods imported and the exports to foreign countries—all trade except to ports in British India is called foreign trade—showed in 1872-73 that the exports exceeded the imports by 77 per cent.; the excess of exports in 1871-72 was 103 per cent., in 1868-69 it was 47 per cent. and in 1858-59 it was 38 per cent. The excess import in the foreign treasure trade was 251 per cent. in 1872-73, 684 per cent. in 1871-72, 1,000 per cent. in 1868-69 and 1,816 per cent. in 1858-59. It should be remembered that the year 1858-59 was the first year in the start of the foreign goods trade to much larger figures; in the imports they sprang from 15½ in 1857-58 to 21½ millions sterling and have not gone back since; in the exports there was a jump from 27½ to 29½ millions sterling and with the exception of 1859-60, which presents a decline, they have vastly increased since. The foreign goods import trade of 1872-73 shows an increase on 1871-72 of ½ per cent. a decrease on 1868-69 of 15 per cent.—this year was the largest in the import trade ever known; and an increase on 1858-59 of 44 per cent. The foreign goods export trade of 1872-73 shows a decline of 14 per cent. on 1871-72, an increase of 4 per cent. on 1868-69, and an increase of 90 per cent. in 1858-59. The foreign treasure import trade of 1872-73 shows a decline of 154 per cent. on 1871-72, of 232 per cent. on 1868-69, and of 181 per cent. on 1858-59. The foreign treasure export trade of 1872-73 shows a decline of 14 per cent. on 1871-72 and 8 per cent. on 1868-69 but an increase of 93 per cent. on 1858-59.

The following table indicates wherein the great changes have occurred in the foreign goods trade, as compared with 1871-72, and half a decade ago, and a decade and a half ago:—

Of the 31½ millions sterling value of imports in 1872-73 the 14 items mentioned in the table make up 25½ millions, and of the 55½ millions sterling value of exports in the same period the 16 items there mentioned make up about 48½ millions. The figures of the percentage increase in both quantities and values are higher than those of decrease except in one noticeable instance, rapeseed. There are only two articles which have declined in value since 1858-59 namely metals and machines and machinery, which may be due to diminished trade, or probably to a different mode of making up the account connected with railway materials. The largest increase in the imports of 1872-73 compared with 1858-59 was in salt, namely 300 per cent. and next coal and coke 150 per cent., woollen piece goods 124 per cent., cotton piece goods 80 per cent. The lowest percentage increase value on the import articles we are able to compare is 4 per cent.: there are very much higher figures of increase in the value of the export trade. Tea was almost an entirely new article of industry in 1858-59, its export value in that year being only £1,856 the increase in it in 1872-73 shows 7,800 per cent. Next comes coffee 707 per cent., then raw jute 700 per cent., then raw cotton 243 per cent., raw wool 140 per cent., rice 134 per cent., raw silk 75 per cent., indigo 61 per cent., the lowest increase is 5½ per cent. The comparison of 1872-73 with 1868-69 shows that a decrease in value has taken place in 16 articles, 11 import and 5 export. Of the imports the largest is in metals 116 per cent., machines and machinery 52 per cent., coal and coke 44 per cent.; the three articles in which an increase has taken place are apparel 20 per cent., silk piece goods 15 per cent., salt 14 per cent.; the smallest decrease was 3-15 per cent. On the export trade the increase has been 133 per cent. in hides, 137 per cent. skins, 119 per cent. raw jute, 74 per cent. saltpetre, 66 per cent. tea, 37 per cent. raw wool; the decrease was 44 per cent. in raw cotton, 1,200 per cent. in rape seed, 17 per cent. linseed; the smallest decrease was 5½ per cent. The year 1872-73 compared with 1871-72 shows that there has been a decrease in value on 13 articles, 5 import and 8 export. Of the import the largest is in sugar and sugar-candy 61 per cent.; metals 34 per cent., cotton goods 3 per cent.; the smallest decrease is 2 per cent. The chief of the 8 articles in which an increase has taken place are, woollen piece goods 44½ per cent., machines and machinery 27 per cent., silk piece goods 20½ per cent., provisions &c. 10½ per cent., the smallest increase was 1½ per cent. Of the 8 export articles in which a decrease has taken place rape seed is 6,000 per cent., raw cotton 52 per cent., linseed 39 per cent., oils 24 per cent., coffee 21 per cent., the smallest decrease is 7 per

cent.; the increase on saltpetre has been 35 per cent., rice 28 per cent., raw silk 17 per cent., the smallest increase was $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The foregoing is a comparison of values. Quantities and values do not bear any reliable proportion, not only owing to the fluctuations of the latter but also to the different qualities and proportions in which the former are shipped, yet there are only three instances of quantities being less and values more, or quantities being more and values less in the comparisons made. There are a few striking instances of disproportion. The quantity of woollen piece goods in 1872-73 compared with 1868-69 was 37 per cent. more, the value 17 per cent. less; the quantity of yarn in 1872-73 as compared with 1868-69 was 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more, the value 6 per cent. less; the quantity of coffee in 1872-73 as compared with 1868-69 was 15 per cent. less, the value 3 per cent. more; the quantity of indigo in 1872-73 was the same as in 1871-72 but the value was 8 per cent. less; the quantity of coal and coke in 1872-73 was 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less and the value 44 per cent. less than in 1868-69.

Total Value of Imports (Excluding Treasure) in each Month.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
1870-71	Rs. 2,20,66,114	Rs. 2,29,61,023	Rs. 2,91,46,548	Rs. 2,72,07,907	Rs. 2,97,53,484	Rs. 2,71,09,122	Rs. 2,52,77,895	Rs. 2,10,84,758	Rs. 2,31,64,791	Rs. 2,94,71,381	Rs. 2,10,75,131	Rs. 3,70,904	Rs. 33,41,99,058
1871-72	Rs. 2,16,24,041	Rs. 2,42,80,916	Rs. 2,23,47,486	Rs. 2,10,69,304	Rs. 2,98,11,657	Rs. 2,83,62,093	Rs. 2,52,83,808	Rs. 3,27,64,641	Rs. 2,60,31,572	Rs. 2,90,84,109	Rs. 2,54,88,846	Rs. 2,38,99,872	Rs. 31,05,87,474
1872-73	Rs. 2,39,59,110	Rs. 2,35,08,741	Rs. 2,57,22,757	Rs. 2,46,64,947	Rs. 2,40,61,550	Rs. 2,02,36,703	Rs. 2,57,03,839	Rs. 2,70,82,063	Rs. 2,04,83,990	Rs. 2,98,22,119	Rs. 2,59,43,697	Rs. 3,14,08,225	Rs. 31,26,45,751

Total Value of Exports of Indian Produce, &c., (Excluding Treasure) in each Month.

1870-71	5,31,45,571	7,30,42,194	5,75,74,860	4,56,86,908	3,25,59,449	2,73,53,553	5,81,12,653	3,70,07,089	5,14,81,180	3,94,12,827	5,74,60,096	53,55,16,519	
1871-72	5,94,45,483	5,43,89,696	5,46,01,119	4,63,11,775	3,93,30,747	3,71,14,176	7,72,52,317	2,67,31,040	6,34,27,993	7,11,63,827	27,42,249	6,36,84,830	61,69,72,574
1872-73	5,56,34,092	5,24,82,066	4,58,24,162	3,45,68,577	1,78,31,962	3,18,87,696	3,14,98,057	3,31,96,969	4,50,18,503	5,64,08,024	5,07,16,993	6,06,89,849	52,44,15,349

The Coasting Trade.

Between the various Presidencies and Provinces.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Total Value of Imports of Merchandise, excluding Treasure, from one Presidency to another ...	9,10,19,757	9,18,69,467	9,66,15,340
Ditto of Exports of ditto ditto ...	10,35,69,305	10,71,52,822	11,33,92,295
Total Value of Imports of Treasure from one Presidency to another ...	2,42,13,037	2,24,40,448	2,39,45,699
Ditto of exports of ditto ditto ...	2,61,76,514	2,44,72,933	2,03,25,659

Navigation

The *Foreign Trade* was carried by the following vessels and tonnage:—

		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.	Bengal ...	583	5,91,548	654	6,79,737	586	6,26,722
	Bombay ...	901	5,40,169	860	5,80,232	836	5,45,502
	Sind ...	266	42,607	255	41,652	212	41,001
	Madras ...	1,578	2,85,698	1,533	2,93,680	1,492	3,02,642
	British Burma ...	280	92,989	366	1,62,163	382	1,91,730
Total ...		3,563	15,53,011	3,668	17,62,364	3,508	17,07,597
Cleared.	Bengal ...	813	7,69,646	835	8,41,061	846	8,30,713
	Bombay ...	714	3,75,685	759	4,65,840	640	3,80,776
	Sind ...	213	40,247	217	43,656	198	35,695
	Madras ...	2,709	4,35,690	2,892	5,03,761	3,055	4,75,908
	British Burma ...	632	3,67,333	738	4,04,096	887	5,63,498
Total ...		5,081	19,88,606	5,461	22,59,014	5,426	22,86,590

The *Coasting Trade* was carried by the following vessels:—

		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered (with Cargoes) ...		10,280	14,28,843	11,082	14,57,754	11,442	15,75,392
Ditto Cleared (with Cargoes) ...		9,162	14,58,879	10,561	15,38,360	11,292	16,88,210

CHAPTER III.

*EMIGRATION.**History.*

THE people of South India were in the habit of emigrating to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon before the end of last century, and to Tenasserim on its conquest. This flow of labour thither, chiefly domestic and agricultural, is still uncontrolled, but a Bill to regulate the import of labour into Burma was introduced into the Legislature in July 1873. During the 10 years ending 1869 an average number of 63,000 (of whom nearly 50,000 were adult males) emigrated annually from Madras to Ceylon. The average number returning in each year was upwards of 48,000. According to the latest accounts from Penang, there were in that settlement 25,000 natives of India out of a population of 150,000.

The first instance of emigration to Bourbon and Mauritius is traced by Mr. J. Geoghegan, in a "Note" on the whole subject to 1830 when Joseph Argand, a French merchant, took 130 artisans to Bourbon on a five years' contract for 8 Rupees a month. It was the abolition of slavery in the colonies in 1834 that gave the first impetus to emigration from India. The sugar-planters of Mauritius introduced their first shipment of 40 coolies in August 1834. The emigrants were required only to satisfy a Calcutta magistrate of their freedom of choice. From that time to May 1837 at least 7,000 emigrants left Calcutta for Mauritius. Of these not more than 200 were women. Nearly one-half were "hill coolies," i. e., Dhangars, Kols or Santhals. About 100 men and eight women seem to have left Bombay for Mauritius during the same period.

The Government of Mauritius in 1836 called attention to the necessity for some regulations to ensure the well-being of emigrants on the voyage; but the whole question had already been referred to the Law Commission. The result was Act V, 1837, which became law on the 1st May of that year. This was soon after extended to Madras and Bombay. Up to August 1838 there went to Mauritius 7411 coolies; to British Guiana, 4241; to Bourbon, 60; to Australia 89 men—the first and last direct emigration thither—and to Batavia 4 men, who were silk-winders imported to teach their art.

This emigration excited the attention of Lord Brougham and the abolitionist party in England, Lord Auckland's Government took up the subject and on 14th October 1840 a committee appointed to report upon it, at Calcutta, sent in their proceedings. Their report was signed by only three members, viz., Mr. T.

Dickens, Rev. J. Charles and Baboo Russoinoy Dutt. The evidence taken relates altogether to emigration to Mauritius. It may be said to have proved that very grave abuses had prevailed in India, emigrants having been, in too many cases, entrapped by force and fraud and systematically plundered of nearly six months' wages, nominally advanced to them, but really divided, on pretences more or less transparent, among the predacious crew engaged in the traffic. With respect to the treatment of emigrants on the voyage and at Mauritius, the evidence was conflicting. These three members expressed their conviction that no regulations would avail to prevent the like abuses, and recommended that the prohibition of all emigration should be maintained. If this could not be done, nothing short of putting the whole management of emigration from first recruitment to arrival in the colony under the superintendence of a paid department of the Government service would satisfy them. The expense attendant on any such plan would have been as complete a prohibition as any legal enactment, and this no doubt the Committee perceived. Major Archer, the fourth member of the Committee, went to Europe at an early stage of the proceedings. The fifth member was himself a merchant interested in the exportation of labour. He recorded a separate minute of absolute dissent. The most valuable document called forth by the inquiry is the minute of the sixth member, Mr. (now Sir) J. P. Grant.

He supported the opinion that the evils which had attended emigration were preventible and recommended new legislation and the appointment of Protectors of Emigrants. The views of the members of Government were almost as divergent as those of the members of the Committee. Mr. Bird would have chosen to maintain the absolute prohibition. Lord Auckland would have permitted emigration to Mauritius, if he could have seen his way to preventing emigration to other colonies at the same time. Messrs. Prinsep and Amos were for permitting a regulated emigration to both British and Foreign colonies. The facts hardly bore out Mr. Amos' views as to the result of an absolute prohibition. There were, it is true, a few cases of violation of the Act, some 25 coolies having sailed for Mauritius from Calcutta and 218 from Cuddalore, besides about 35 shipped from Ceylon. But the Mauritius Government acted very loyally in the matter, and gave the men on arrival to understand that they were free from all engagements, and that it was at their option to go back to India or stay in the colony. In their despatch dated 29th September 1841, the Directors acknow-

ledged the receipt of the minutes of the Governor General and his Council, but declined to allow relaxation of the existing law till the matter was considered by Parliament. Ultimately the matter was left to be settled by the Colonial Office in communication with the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

In January 1842, on the advice of the Colonial Office, an Order in Council was passed regulating emigration dated 22nd March 1842, which left the whole question to the decision of the Government of India, merely enjoining in the most general terms the necessity for the establishment of proper safeguards to prevent 'a project intended to promote the advantage of certain classes of the people of India, by allowing them free command of their labour being perverted to their injury,' and for a very careful watch upon the operation of the law, should the existing restriction be relaxed.

On the 2nd December was passed Act XV., 1842. Another Act, XXI, of 1843, was passed on 11th November of that year, and received the full approval of the Court of Directors. The next extension was Act XXI, 1844. In reporting this measure to the Court of Directors, the Government of India explained that reliance was placed on the good faith of the Colonial Governments to secure emigrants proper treatment in the colonies and a return passage to India on the expiry of their term of industrial residence, as well as due care on the return voyage. Legislation went on till some twenty Acts were consolidated in 1871.

Statistics.

The embargo upon emigration was only removed in December 1842; this accounts for the small number, 459, emigrating in that year. In the following year the demand for labour in Mauritius, repressed by years of prohibition, again asserted itself, and nearly 40,000 emigrants sailed. Of these about 17,000 sailed from each of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, and the remainder from Bombay; the women were about 13 to every 100 men. In 1844 the number fell to 8,242, all to Mauritius. Madras supplied no emigrants this year, nor did that Presidency again begin to supply labour to Mauritius till 1850. The proportion of women rises to 16 to every 100 men. In 1845 the three great colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica, enter the labour market and for the three years 1845 to 1847 constitute, with Mauritius, the sole importers of Indian emigrants. The Mauritius demand stands at about 7,000 souls per annum, all from Cal-

cutta. The West Indian Colonies laid Madras also under contribution. For these three years the percentage of women rose to 21. In 1848 Jamaica drops out of the list, and in 1849 the other two colonies west of the Cape. Emigration was in fact stopped, partly on account of great mortality among coolies, partly owing to a conflict then waging between the colonists and the Colonial Office. In 1849 and 1850 the Mauritius demand slightly increases, and in the latter year Madras again begins to send labour to that colony. The percentage of women falls to 16. In 1851 British Guiana and Trinidad again begin to import Indian labour, and the average emigration to these two colonies and Mauritius for the five years 1851 to 1855 rises to upwards of 18,500 a year. Out of this number more than 15,000 are due to Mauritius, which in 1852 again, after an interval of eight years begins to draw labour from Bombay. The West Indian emigration of these five years is exclusively from Calcutta. The proportion of women rises to 21 for every 100 men. From 1856 onwards, the three great sugar colonies, Mauritius, British Guiana, and Trinidad yearly indent for a greater or less number of emigrants. Jamaica is less regular. In 1856 the smaller West Indian British colonies come into the field; but their demand is neither large nor continuous.

The four years 1853 to 1859 may be taken together. Emigration culminated in the year 185, when 45,838 souls left India. The number in the following year was, however, little less, *viz.*, 43,057. The increase was altogether due to Mauritius. The sugar plantations were prosperous at the period, but it was shrewdly suspected that the Mutiny had much to say to it, and that many of the emigrants crossed to Mauritius to avoid a compulsory sea-trip to Port Blair. The annual average for the period was upwards of 31,000, of whom 27,000 went to Mauritius, from all three ports, but chiefly Calcutta. In 1856 the West Indian colonies began again to draw upon Madras. The percentage of women for this period rises to 37, the Colonial Office having begun to insist on the point.

For the 11 years 1860 to 1870 the annual emigration has been on an average about 18,200. But there has been much variation. For instance in 1861, the emigrants numbered 31,493; in 1867 the number fell to 7,614. The famine in the North-Western Provinces may have had something to do with the large number in 1861. The variations have been mainly due to variation in the number of colonies in the field and in the local demand. In 1860 Natal began to draw labour from India, and continued to do so till 1866. It recruited chiefly in Madras. In 1861 Reunion came into the field, drawing 5,333,

souls from Calcutta. The emigration to Reunion has continued but in decreasing numbers, and has, since 1865, been altogether carried on from the French Indian ports. In 1862 St. Croix took a ship-load of Bengal labourers, the only emigration thither. In 1864 the French West Indian colonies entered the market; with the exception of one shipment from Madras their operations have been altogether carried on from Pondicherry and Karikal. The Mauritius demands have fluctuated within very wide limits. In 1865, 19,493 souls sailed for that colony; in the following year the number dropped to 3,549; and in the next year a single ship carried the whole Mauritius emigration. This sudden cessation of demand was greatly due to the epidemic fever of 1866 and 1867; the figures for 1868-70 show a steady but slow increase in the demand for Indian labour. Since 1865 there has been no emigration from Bombay. The West Indian emigration has been tolerably steady, its operations since 1862 having been carried on exclusively from Calcutta. The percentage of women to men for this period has been about 30.

From.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Total emigration from Calcutta ...	239,041	63,865	39,669	342,575
Ditto ditto Madras and French ports...	103,487	33,462	22,310	159,259
Ditto ditto Bombay	22,954	5,743	3,064	31,761
Total emigration from India ...	365,482	103,070	65,043	533,595

The return emigrants for the same period are said to have been :—

From Mauritius	...	...	...	97,418
„ British Guiana	...	...	...	7,621
„ Trinidad	...	...	...	3,981
„ Jamaica	...	...	...	1,848
„ Other colonies	...	...	...	1,310
Total	...	...	...	112,178

The balance against India is therefore 421,417. But the figures of return emigrants are confessedly imperfect. The general results of emigration from 1842 to 1870 may be thus summed up :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
To Mauritius from Calcutta	148,669	35,650	24,496	208,815
" " " Madras	72,230	22,066	16,329	110,625
" " " Bombay	22,954	5,743	3,064	31,761
Total	243,853	63,459	44,089	351,401
To British Guiana from Calcutta	46,681	14,497	7,654	68,832
" " " Madras	7,242	2,486	1,731	11,459
Total	53,923	16,983	9,385	79,691
To Trinidad from Calcutta	25,039	8,022	4,445	37,507
" " " Madras	2,971	1,257	764	4,992
Total	28,010	9,280	5,209	42,519
To Jamaica from Calcutta	8,180	1,671	1,626	12,377
" " " Madras	1,842	563	388	2,792
Total	10,022	2,233	1,914	15,169
To Natal from Calcutta	695	194	122	1,011
" " " Madras	3,421	1,269	747	5,437
Total	4,116	1,463	869	6,448
To minor British West Indian colonies and St Croix from Calcutta	4,281	1,471	746	6,498
To minor British West Indian colonies and St. Croix from Madras	306	124	93	523
Total	4,587	1,595	839	7,021
To Reunion from Calcutta	6,076	1,359	680	8,115
" " " Madras	1,410	491	230	2,131
" " " French ports	2,295	1,069	405	4,769
Total	10,781	2,919	1,315	15,005
To French West Indian colonies from Madras	219	72	39	330
" " " " " French ports,	10,581	4,036	1,384	16,011
Total	10,800	4,118	1,423	16,341

The areas of recruitment are seen in the following table:—

To	Orissa.	Bengal.			Behar.	N. W. Provinces, Oudh. and Central India.	Elsewhere.
		Western.	Central.	Eastern.			
Mauritius	3,116	33,131	8,951	1,118	108,156	47,286	3,619
British Guiana	719	14,028	2,166	288	24,681	25,551	1,164
Trinidad	378	8,396	1,305	176	11,278	16,027	853
Jamaica	147	3,214	341	196	4,496	4,654	377
Minor West-Indian Colonies	28	1,461	266	46	2,405	2,076	100
Natal	2	216	24	...	356	370	16
Reunion	19	1,667	171	29	4,027	4,469	262
Total	4,409	62,113	13,224	1,713	155,399	100,433	6,391

The province of Behar has contributed nearly one-half of the Calcutta emigration; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh come next (for the number from Central India is very small indeed), and Western Bengal stands third. The quotas from other provinces are very small. It may be said, generally, that the earliest recruiting grounds in the Bengal Presidency were Behar and Chutia Nagpoor, the so-called "junglies" or "hill coolies," being much sought after. But the number of aboriginals gradually decreased, partly from the competition of the tea districts, partly because of the heavy mortality at sea among this class of emigrants. Simultaneously recruiting operations seem to have been pushed further westward into the North-Western Provinces below Cawnpoor, and, since the suppression of the mutiny, into Oudh. The tracts which now figure most largely in the lists are Arrah, Gyah, Patna, Allahabad, Ghazipoor, and Oudh. In the second rank come Cawnpoor, Fatihpoor, Jaunpoor, Gorakhpoor, Azimgurh, Chuprah, and Monghyr. Below the last named place and above Fatihpoor cases of emigration are sporadic. At Madras the largest number are drawn from Godavery, Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts, and from Madras and Chingleput.

As to the classes to which the emigrants mainly belong, no records have hitherto been kept to allow of any detailed distribution. As a general rule the Hindoos largely outnumber the Mussulmans. For the Calcutta emigration, 1842 to 1870, the following figures are given:—

Hindoos	...	...	...	...	...	...	218,973
Mussulmans	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,860
Aborigines	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,956
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Total							323,877

Of the emigrants from Calcutta the mass belongs to the lower agricultural and labouring castes of Hindoos. But there is some mixture of all castes. Probably the emigration of 1857-1859 included many of the better castes whence the scpoys army used to be recruited. From Madras, emigrants are said to be "chiefly Pariahs, with a considerable number of Sudras, and a few Mussulmans." The Madras returns, which are, however, on this point imperfect, shew about 3·8 per cent. of Mussulmans. In the Bombay emigration 7·5 per cent. were Mussulmans. A form has now been prescribed which will secure some classification both as to caste, religion, and "provenance."

The following figures show the mortality on the voyage from Calcutta to Mauritius:—

Year.	Number embarked.	Deaths on voyage.	Percentage of mortality.
1860	6 091	201	3 3
1861	6 936	132	1 9
1862	2,244	41	1 8
1863	1 823	32	1 7
1864	6 848	113	1 6
1865	15,117	494	3 2
1866	478	3	6
1867	313	8	1
1868	1,227	19	1 5
1869	1,499	5	2
1870	1,937	20	1
Total	44,562	1,063	2 4

The following table shows the mortality from Calcutta to the West India Colonies:—

Year.	Souls embarked.	Deaths on voyage.	Percentage of mortality.
1859	7 731	975	12 6
1860	8,759	513	5 8
1861	10,331	519	5
1862	4 356	130	3
1863	4 076	134	3 2
1864	4,589	831	18 1
1865	4 848	336	8
1866	9 697	393	4
1867	4,841	150	3 1
1868	9 037	(?)	(?)
1869	10,838	390	3 6
1870	7,274	(?)	(?)

There was terrible mortality in the year 1856, when 17·27 per cent. of the emigrants sailing for the West Indies from Calcutta perished on the voyage. In 1857 the mortality still stood at the high figure of 13·22 per cent.; in 1858 it was reduced to 10·43 per cent. and in the following year rose again to 12·6. It then was considerably reduced till the fatal year 1864, when one-fourth of the emigrants from Calcutta to British Guiana died on the voyage.

The following figures, taken from the census report of 1871, shew the population in Mauritius in that year and ten years previous; the term "Indian" including both all Indian immigrants and all persons of unmixed Indian blood:—

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.
Indian	141,615	141,804	51,019	74,454	192,634	216,258
General	61,846	51,771	56,076	48,018	117,461	99,784
Total	202,961	193,575	107,089	122,467	310,050	316,042

Abuses.

The frequent report of abuses in the Colonies and the high mortality led the Government of India to take legislative power to stop emigration to any Colony. * This power has been more than once exercised, especially by Lord Canning in the case of Mauritius. Detailed complaints of abuses in British Guiana and Mauritius led the Colonial Office to appoint Commissions of Inquiry. The former consisted an old Bombay Civilian, Mr. Frere, Sir George Young, and Mr. Mitchell. The Aborigines' Protection Society sent out Mr. Jenkins to watch the case and the West India Association retained the services of Mr. T. H. Cowie, some time Advocate-General at Calcutta. After a most painstaking investigation the Commission submitted an exhaustive report on the whole question, and a copy of this reached India in August 1871 as a parliamentary blue book. The first part of the report is occupied by an enquiry into the actual charges made by Mr. Des Vœux. The Government of India owes that gentleman nothing but gratitude, for he was the means of bringing to light the state of things which the main body of the report is devoted to exposing. It was clearly shown by this investigation that the law in British Guiana was both framed and administered in a spirit of substantial injustice to immigrants. Orders were issued by the Colonial Office, showing its desire to co-operate with the Government of India in putting the relations between employer and labourer on a sound basis. A draft Ordinance was prepared embodying all the main reforms proposed by the Commission, and was sent, not only to British Guiana, but to all Colonies importing Indian labour for acceptance.

In Mauritius the local Government appointed a Commission which was succeeded by one headed by Mr. Frere. In 1871

a copy of a petition purporting to be signed by a large number of Mauritius "old immigrants" was received from a M. de Plevitz, a resident of that Island. This petition complained of the restrictive laws in force as framed with the intention of discouraging free labour, and as practically resulting in most grievous oppression. The report of the locally appointed Commission was a very startling document. The second or Royal Commission began its labours on 17th April 1872, but its report had not been submitted to Parliament up to the middle of July 1873. It is understood to go farther than even the local Commission's. The disclosures of the "Police Inquiry Commission," as it was called, constrained the Governor General in Council to point out the responsibility laid upon the shoulders of the Indian Government by express legal enactment; in Section 57, Act VII., 1871, and to declare that unless effectual measures should be taken within a reasonable time to remove the abuses brought to light and to ensure the proper treatment of all classes of emigrants, it would be necessary to stop all emigration to Mauritius. And with regard to the "old immigrants" it was said that nothing short of the abrogation of all measures which had been framed and administered at the expense of that class for the benefit of other classes of the community would be considered satisfactory.

Abuses in Jamaica were removed by Sir John Grant, its Governor.

Complaints regarding the treatment of Indian coolies in the French Colony of Reunion, represented by Consul Segrave, were made the ground for the Government of India recommending an inquiry by the Mauritius Commission, with the addition of a French element. But nothing has been heard of the result of this request which was made in the Government of India's Despatch of the 10th May 1872. The Indian coolie has a right to apply to the British Consul, and the successive reports of that functionary contain statements of the number of such complaints. In 1862 there were about 400; in 1863 they were "few;" in 1864, 101; in 1865, 105; in 1866 they were 268 and in 1867, 400. In 1868 they rose to 425, and in 1869 to 515. In 1871 there were 771 complaints to the Consul. Of these 319 were for non-payment of wages; 30,649 francs were claimed and 6,530 recovered. There were 230 charges of ill-treatment, in 6 of which convictions were obtained, and 137 charges of breach of contract with 55 convictions. The results in the remainder, as in 85 cases of "minor claims," were not as-

certained. In these last two years the complaint of excessive hours of labour being exacted is distinctly formulated by the Consul. Manifestly complaints made to the Consul exhibit only the extremest cases. There is reason to believe that the powers of the police were called into play to prevent access to the Consul or to punish those who asserted their right. But the reports are admittedly one-sided. The following figures, however, speak for themselves. In 1868 there were 19,069 commitments to jail, while 10,694 persons were sent to the 'ateliers de discipline.' That is to say, there were 29,763 cases of punishment out of a population of 180,000. According to Capt. Se-grave 75 per cent. of these cases occurred among labourers, and 80 per cent. of the labourers were Indians. He estimates that more than one third of the Indian population was continually in jail.

British Burma.

On the 7th August 1873 the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, Q. C., introduced into the Governor General's Legislative Council a Bill to regulate the transport of Native Labourers to British Burma and their employment therein. The proposed legislation resembles that in the case of the Colonies. The plan originated on the visit of the late Earl of Mayo to Rangoon.

CHAPTER IV.

*FORESTS.**History.*

AFTER the conquest of Pegu the Marquis of Dalhousie was the first to recognise the importance of conserving the Forests of Burma and India, by the appointment of the present Inspector General, Dr. D. Brandis, as Conservator. In 1864, after that officer had established a regular plan of operations for regulating the produce of the Teak forests in British Burma, and when Dr. Cleghorn in Madras and Mr. Dalziel in Bombay had been superintending the forests there, a Forest Department was organised for all India under one Inspector General. Two years after it was resolved to train men specially for the department by the study of forestry in Scotland, France and Germany. In 1869 the new department was declared open to natives of India, in the hope of making the practice of rational forest management ultimately as generally understood by the Native as that of agriculture and the breeding of cattle. Some natives have been appointed and several trained foresters from Europe have been sent out to the department.

The general principle, that the more valuable forests should as far as practicable be formed into State forest domains, has, after much opposition, gradually been acknowledged in India. In some provinces the process of demarcating these State forests has made considerable progress. In India everything tends to show that the State must endeavour to retain as many of the more important forest tracts as possible in its own hands. The public property thus created cannot readily be converted into cash, and wasted by an improvident generation. It yields a fixed and certain annual revenue, available for roads and other public improvements. In many parts of Continental Europe long experience has shown that well-managed communal forests increase the prosperity of communities and their inhabitants, facilitating at the same time the development of healthy municipal institutions. Forest conservancy has become necessary in order to meet the growing demands for timber, wood and other forest produce. Under the influence of peace and security, which all parts of the country are enjoying under British rule, prosperity is increasing rapidly in most provinces. The peasantry of entire districts, who have hitherto been content to live in miserable huts, desire to build substantial houses, and to use better furniture. Hence there is an increased demand for bamboos, wood and timber. In certain forest tracts the watershed of the timber-trade has entirely changed since the Ameri-

can war has stimulated the export and cultivation of cotton. From the forests of north Canara the former export of timber was all seawards, and fortunately it was not of great importance, and has not exhausted the forests. The export inland was trifling. Since the American war, however, a considerable demand of timber and bamboos for the cotton producing tracts east of Dharwar has sprung up, and a brisk trade is now carried on in that direction. Similar changes in the lines of export have taken place in the Khaundeish Dangs, and elsewhere in many places. The rapid construction within the last twenty years of railways, canals, and public buildings of all descriptions has created large demands for timber and wood. Although a considerable proportion of the railway sleepers laid on the Indian lines were brought from Europe, the demand in India in this item alone has been so heavy, that within the last fifteen years extensive forest tracts have been denuded of nearly all their standing marketable timber. In every respect, therefore, the drain upon the resources of the Indian forests is heavier now than it was formerly, and is likely to remain so. Unless the small extent of remaining valuable forest is carefully managed with a view to its regeneration, there will certainly be difficulties hereafter. For the law that an increased demand will always produce an increased supply does not hold good when the supply requires one hundred years to become available.

There seems no prospect of finding coal in sufficient quantity in North-Western India. Railways and steamers in the Punjab and Sindh burn wood, and will probably continue to do so. At the same time, the demand for fuel in the towns and villages of Northern India will increase. Hence the necessity of extensive plantations, and of careful management both of the scanty woods on dry ground, and of the more productive forests along the banks of the rivers. These are the future requirements of India in this respect, and they must always hold the first place in the consideration of public measures of this nature. If it were not for the benefit of the people of India, there would be no reasonable ground for undertaking the arduous task of preserving and improving its forests. On the other hand the interests of trade may justly claim to be heard in this matter. Sandal-wood, Cutch, the produce of *Acacia Catechu*, *Caoutchouc*, Lac, Teak-timber, and numerous other kinds of forest produce, are important articles of export from India, and the maintenance of a sufficient supply to satisfy the requirements of trade is a matter of great moment. Nor does the export of this article benefit the

merchant only; it adds largely to the prosperity of the people of India.

Other Countries.

In those State Forest Departments of Europe which are organised in the most efficient manner, the average area of executive forest charges varies from 8 to 30 square miles. But the yield of the forests in India must increase considerably before the area of executive charges can be reduced to this extent. In France, where forestry has been carried out for more than half a century, the forest area is 1,088,966 hectares, equal to 2,722,000 acres, or about 4,253 square miles. The gross receipts, including the produce of the extraordinary cuttings, and the contributions of the communes and public institutions to cover the cost of the administration of their forests (£52,000,) are estimated for the current year at nearly 43 millions of francs, or £1,720,000. This gives about 12s. 3d. per acre, if the contribution of the communes is deducted. The charges, including extraordinary grants for the planting of barren hill sides and forest roads, are estimated at 13 millions of francs, or £520,000. Of this expenditure the establishment charges amount to £212,000. When fully demarcated, the forests in India will probably equal in area the state and communal forests of France. Comparing the forest revenues of both countries, the strength of the controlling establishments is proportionally larger in India than in France, but the revenue will grow. The Crown forests of England cover 112,000 acres, and the State forests of the kingdom of Prussia upwards of 6,000,000.

Native Rights.

In burning the forests and destroying them by their erratic clearings the Natives of India have the same sort of prescription which justifies the Commoner in the New Forest to exercise his right of pasture, mast and turbary. Such rights, when the public benefit requires it, must be extinguished; but the wild tribes of India have the same claim as the holder of prescriptive forest rights in Europe to demand that provision be made for their reasonable wants and requirements. The State Forest domains in India are thus in course of formation only. The majority of them are in a poor and exhausted state; many are burdened with heavy rights of pasture and other prescriptive demands. For many years to come they must be worked most sparingly; considerable sums must be expended on the demarcation and survey of boundaries, on

roads, the clearing of streams, on plantations and other improvements. At the same time all these operations and the protection of these extensive tracts require large and expensive establishments. These are the reasons why the administration of the public forests in India has not yet, within the short period of its existence, yielded a large surplus revenue to the State. Nevertheless there is no doubt, that financially also, the formation of State forests in India, and their methodical management, will eventually be an important source of revenue and strength to the Government. In this, as in all matters, the first commencement has been difficult.

Modifications were made in the Burma forest rules, to enable people inhabiting villages near the State forest reserves, to take out licenses for obtaining building timber, grass and other produce of the woods in their vicinity. A rule was passed, prohibiting the boundary of any forest reserve from being carried within the distance of one-fourth of a mile from any village. In Coorg, the rules for grazing were relaxed where they seemed to press too hardly on the people. In the North-West hill forests, where, owing to the proximity of the forests to the rich and well-to-do districts of Jounsar, the conservancy rules appeared to be causing discontent, an inquiry was instituted with a view of removing any legitimate cause of complaint that may exist.

The following table exhibits the number of cases which were prosecuted in the different Magisterial Courts, whether of forest or civil officers, in 1871-72 : —

Provinces.				No. of Prosecutions.	Convictions obtained or still pending.
Bengal	...	...	...	4	4
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	524	415
Punjab	...	...	...	Not clearly given.	
Oudh	...	...	...	54	50
Central Provinces	...	...	...	561	459
Burma	...	...	...	76	59
Mysore	...	...	...	428	360
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	89	69
Total				1,736	1,446

Extent.

At the close of March 1872, or six years after the Forest Department fairly entered on its organised operations, the reserved

forests and forest lands of India, omitting Bombay and Madras were as follows, in square miles:—

Province.	Reserved forests.	Private and unreserved forests.	Total forest land.	Plantations.
Bengal ...	1,546	37,679	59,225	66
North-Western Provinces ...	2,213	2,172	4,385	115
Punjab ...	2,404	536	2,940	14,071
Oudh ...	824	1,201	2,025	100
Central Provinces ...	1,954	27,426	29,380	318
Burma ...	179½	6,869	7,048½	2,004
Mysore ... { Teak ...	309½	151	460½	123
{ Sandal ...				368
{ Fuel ...				180
Coorg ... { Teak ...	374	...	374	300
{ Sandal ...				600
Berar ...	685	1,413	2,098	355
Total ...	10,489½	97,497	1,07,986	19,100

In Burma the cost of the work of demarcation varied from Rs. 15-4 to Rs. 53-7 per mile, according to the density of the forests through which the lines had to be cut.

Produce.

The following statement shows the outturn of timber from the forests of the several Provinces during 1871-72:—

	Pieces of timber.
Bengal ...	3,421
North-Western Provinces ...	81,572
Punjab ...	112,358
Oudh ...	2,815
Central Provinces ...	9,267
Burma ...	22,334
Nysore ...	36,282
Coorg ...	22,779
Berar ...	32,260
Total ...	323,088

The heaviest timber operations yet attempted by the Forest Department in India, are those connected with the supply of sleepers to the Rajpootana State Railway. The following table exhibits the number and value of sleepers delivered from the forests of the North-Western Provinces to the Railway works at Delhi and Agra during the year; all the arrangements

for preparation and transport having been carried out by the Forest Officers:—

From Jaousar	{ 7,483 sleepers,	10' x 10" x 5" delivered at Delhi	at Rs. 4-13 =	36,026	6	0	
	{ 14,321 "	6' x 8" x 4" "	Agra "	2-12 =	30,382	12	0
	{ 20,000 "	6' x 8" x 4" "	Delhi "	2-9 =	51,273	1	0
From Bhagarutee	{ 147,500 "	6' x 8" x 4" "	Agra "	2-12 =	4,05,625	0	0
	{ 60,400 "	11' x 8" x 4" "	" "	5-2 =	3,09,550	0	0
	{ 22,665 "	3 1/2' x 8" x 4" "	" "	0-11-6 =	10,290	7	6
Total ...	272,381	"			Rs. 8,38,147	10	0

The whole containing about 427,000 cubic feet or 8,550 tons of sawn timber.

For the preparation of the above sleepers more than 4,000 sawyers and 8,000 other workmen were employed. The collection of these gangs of men, however, represents perhaps the least difficult part of the work. The necessity of keeping up a supply of grain for them at a great distance from all markets, was a task involving heavy responsibility, and one which often caused the greatest anxiety to the officers working these gangs. Every article of food required for consumption had to be conveyed from the Sub-Himalayan markets to the deodar forests, which lie immediately beneath the snowy range. To enable this to be done roads were constructed, some of them with great labour, and at a considerable cost. For the road up the Bhagarutee alone, £30,000 were expended; this road, for a distance of 112 miles, is carried across a series of precipices, formerly barely passable for the flocks of goats and sheep yearly brought down by the Bhootia shepherds. So great were the difficulties of the road, that even the fanaticism of the Hindoo faith, which leads thousands of its followers annually to undertake arduous pilgrimages to the most distant parts of India, and to the less sacred shrines of Badrinath and Kedarnath in the Himalayas, failed to tempt to more than 500 devotees annually to the most sacred of all their shrines, the source of the Ganges at Gungootri. It is from the deodar forests, growing on the mountains immediately surrounding this shrine, that the largest proportion of the timber was successfully brought down.

In Burma, the outturn from the teak forests in British territory was as follows:—

			Logs.	Tons.
Logs	...	15,978		
Sleepers	...	829		
Total	...	16,907		
	Brought to Depôts by Government contractors in the Tharrawaddi and Rangoon Divisions	...	16,907	16,200 2
	Obtained from the sea-shore, drift and miscellaneous sources	...	5,427	5,265 7
	Worked out by permit-holders	...	33,870	30,660 6
	Total	...	56,204	52,126 5

As regards the timber imported into Burma from foreign territory, on which duty is taken at the Kaloé Dépôt, near Maulmain, the following shows the produce:—

	Logs.		Tons.
By the Salween River to the Kaloé Revenue Station	83,417		81,343
By the Irrawaddie River	2,011	Pieces.	1,814
By the Sittang River	15,229	118	15,252
	105,657	1,749	98,409

Owing to the rapid exhaustion of the Siamese Toungyee Forests, and the unsettled state of affairs in parts of the Karronee Forests, the Myeloongyee Forests, under the Zim-may Chief, will form the main source of supply for foreign timber for several years. The importation of timber by the Sittang River exhibits an increase of 3,262 logs, or 5,020 tons, over that of 1870-71, the result, doubtless, of extended operations on the part of the lease-holders of the Ningyan forests, the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, of Rangoon, consequent on their having obtained a renewal of their lease from the King. In converted timber there is a falling off to the extent of 1,323 pieces. The subjoined figures exhibit the annual importation of foreign teak timber during the past 4 years:—

	1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.
By Salween	62,625	57,415	44,262	40,721	72,169	67,315	83,417	81,343
By Sittang	8,337	8,337	5,621	5,621	11,355	10,232	15,347	15,252
By Irrawaddie	20,623	11,161	11,660	5,815	17,390	4,937	3,612	1,814

A sign of improvement in the trade is the export to the Europe markets of sawn teak timber to the extent of 80 tons.

Unreserved Forests are those large tracts of jungle which, from their vast extent, it is impossible to include in the Reserved Forests; and to which the principles of forest management in their strictest sense cannot be applied. Many of these forests yield large incomes from the sale of various kinds of produce besides timber—such as the rubber and soom forests for silk-worm-feeding of Bengal, the sale of the mowa (*Bassia latifolia*) flowers in Central India, and of *catechu* in Burma. These figures show the requirements made on the forests of the Baitool district of the Central Provinces for the general population:—

	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	Cooly loads.
1. Building timber	25,840	9,750	20,120
2. Firewood	11,950	715	26,700
3. Bamboos	17,740	2,980	5,550
4. Grass	17,790	215	65,400
5. Charcoal	210	3,525	1,810
Total	73,530	17,185	119,180

The equivalent of the above, according to forest measurement, would amount in round numbers to 445,000 cubic feet of building timber, 138,000 maunds of firewood, 1,830,000 bamboos, 21,000 cart-loads of grass, and 6,000 maunds of charcoal. These quantities are very large when compared with the revenue of the district, which for the year under report amounted to Rs. 20,046. The *devara kadu*, or sacred forests of Coorg and of the Himalayas are supposed to be the residence of certain demons who are held in great reverence; and also to be the hunting-grounds of the departed heroes of Coorg. "To fell a tree in such forests is considered an act certain to entail misfortune on the hardy wight who should dare the displeasure of the gods." Some of the more sacred ones, like Kariarbane in Yedanalknad, are never entered by human beings. The result has been the preservation of these forests, but this superstitious fear is gradually dying out, and the Coorgs themselves are beginning to be tempted to cultivate coffee surreptitiously in these forests; though if a European were to apply for a *devarakadu*, his application would at once be strongly opposed. These woods are of great beauty, and sufficient land has already been taken up to afford ample employment for years to come to more planters than there are at present in Coorg. The forests should be well looked after, all coffee found in them should be destroyed, and the planters thereof punished.

In order to develop the resources especially of the unreserved forests, and to foster the trade in their produce, the Department of Agriculture collected samples of lac, gums, and resins, many of which, though but little known, are extremely valuable. These samples were forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Bombay, and also to England, that their value might be appraised, and information be collected and published regarding them.

Financial Results.

In 1871-72 the gross revenue from the Forests was £501,924 and the expenditure £354,616 leaving a net revenue of £147,308. The receipts and charges since the year before the organization of the department under an Inspector General, are seen below :—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64 Actual ...	30,44,430	...	...
1864-65 " ...	35,02,022	18,62,461	16,39,561
1865-66 " ...	35,63,382	21,36,387	14,26,995
1866-67 " ...	30,44,183	20,51,145	9,93,038
1867-68 " ...	33,15,884	22,44,564	10,71,320
1868-69 " ...	42,00,737	26,02,845	15,97,888
1869-70 " ...	47,15,900	31,34,770	15,81,130
1870-71 " ...	45,34,420	37,33,490	8,00,930
1871-72 " ...	50,19,240	35,46,160	14,73,080
1872-73 Regular Estimate ...	54,90,000	39,30,000	15,60,000
1873-74 Budget " ...	58,40,000	42,00,000	16,40,000

Forest revenue is derived (1) from the sale of timber at the forest depôts, being the *bona fide* result of departmental work ; or (2) from the sale of timber, generally of small scantling, removed from the forests by purchasers ; also (3) that realized by the sale of grass, bamboos and miscellaneous produce, as well as from grazing dues. This portion of the revenue is collected either by the direct agency of the Department at customs posts on the borders of the forests, or by annual leases of tracts of jungle, generally of inferior quality, or by a system of licenses or passes, or by a sort of commutation tax, under the terms of which certain villagers or bodies of cultivators are granted the right to remove forest produce from certain jungles, generally in their vicinity, on payment of a fixed yearly sum. Besides the above there is, in Burma, a tax on foreign timber.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC WORKS, CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

Public Works.

THE latest return of the Public Works Department of India, at the end of 1868, shows that it consisted of 783 Engineers, at the head of large subordinate establishments. Of these Engineers 436 were European and 36 Native Civil Engineers, or 472 in all. Of the rest 201 were Royal Engineer officers and 110 other military officers. The Department is divided into several branches under a Secretary. Besides the Secretary there are three Inspectors General, of Irrigation, Military Works and Forests, and a Railway Consulting Engineer. In 1871-72 the total expenditure in India and England on ordinary public works, which are met from current revenue, was £2,459,497, and the receipts were £91,783 not including irrigation and railways. The extraordinary or reproductive works, made from loans or surplus revenue, cost £1,628,474 and the receipts from irrigation were £471,580.

The expenditure on Public Works from imperial funds by the Department, in England and India, has been as follows since 1862-63 :—

Year.			Ordinary, from Revenue.	Extraordinary, from Loans.	Total.
			£	£	£
1862-63	...	...	4,508,902		4,508,902
1863-64	...	...	5,374,888		5,374,888
1864-65	...	...	5,145,687		5,145,687
1865-66	...	...	5,053,004		5,053,004
1866-67	(Eleven months)	...	5,392,808		5,392,808
1867-68	...	...	5,972,626	602,462	6,575,088
1868-69	...	...	6,632,135	1,370,613	8,002,748
1869-70	...	...	5,347,037	2,599,614	7,946,651
1870-71	...	...	4,273,646	1,167,810	5,441,456
1871-72	...	...	2,459,497	1,628,474	4,087,971
1872-73	Regular estimate	...	2,548,000	2,307,000	4,855,000
1873-74	Budget	...	2,354,000	3,878,000	6,232,000

The following table shows the expenditure in India, in detail, for eight years. Financial considerations led to a considerable reduction in the expenditure on public works from ordinary revenue in and since 1871-72, when also the charges for

Public Works.

roads and civil buildings were transferred to the Provincial Governments :—

Grants.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (11 Months).	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary.</i>								
Military { Construction ...	508,287	648,666	831,670	1,328,728	1,567,993	1,876,157	1,245,614	791,281
Buildings { Repairs ...	194,869	216,304	216,766	206,278	232,939	219,397	203,705	201,710
Total ...	703,156	864,964	1,048,436	1,535,006	1,740,932	2,125,554	1,449,319	992,991
Civil { Construction ...	523,735	595,166	609,772	641,836	738,904	723,017	576,385	413,686
Buildings { Repairs ...	126,932	129,064	130,578	108,697	109,691	118,286	103,896	101,717
Total ...	650,667	724,220	740,350	750,533	848,595	841,303	680,281	514,903
Public { Construction ...	1,618,196	1,358,196	1,177,365	1,214,597	1,028,142	1,121,952	840,328	620,276
Improvements { Repairs ...	665,89	739,088	636,614	644,626	728,780	761,393	706,614	627,216
Total ...	2,284,086	2,127,261	1,862,079	1,859,223	1,756,922	1,883,345	1,546,942	1,247,492
Total { Construction ...	2,650,218	2,602,012	2,621,807	3,185,181	3,275,039	3,720,126	2,662,327	1,824,619
Repairs ...	889,691	1,114,436	1,062,958	959,601	1,071,413	1,129,076	1,013,216	1,030,616
Total ...	3,639,909	3,716,448	3,684,765	4,144,782	4,346,452	4,849,202	3,675,542	2,855,235
Establishments ...	823,924	817,195	906,641	897,042	953,923	1,050,804	1,104,578	1,020,278
Purchase of Materials, Tools and Plant, and Stores from England, One per cent. Income Tax Fund ...	359,532	165,595	211,853	147,928	127,082	254,489	97,671	78,419
Miscellaneous ...	380.0 0	250,00	110 000	...	111,41	...	...	37,516
Compensation for lands taken for Railways, &c. ...	24,754	839	...	2	89	150	...	...
Other State outlay for guaranteed enterprises. Net Loss by Exchange on Railway transactions.	213,468	330,789	184,456	221,572	126,432	222,046	49,291	58,170
	34,271	54,423	41,116	37,900	44,716	72,719	68,958	61,437
	241,234	146,048	50,506	111,631	101,877	20,733	*265,469	171,465
	5,757,143	5,490,330	5,189,237	5,560,907	5,811,931	6,470,173	5,191,409	4,232,635
Deduct—Decrease in Balances, i. e., Refunds from Contractors, and Value of Stores issued to Works and included in the current year's account, but paid for in previous year ...	381,620	359,094	128,534	231,442	11,712	36,656	84,150	153,685
Total Ordinary ...	5,375,523	5,131,236	5,060,703	5,329,464	5,800,219	6,433,517	5,107,259	4,078,950
<i>Extraordinary.</i>								
Irrigation—								
Construction ...	...	...	...	...	161,884	323,414	650,207	456,600
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	50,322	106,992	162,747	183,618
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	7,049	19,8 3	39,800	66,101
Increase to Stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,698	11,555
Bombay Special Fund Works ...	...	...	...	...	382,618	349,366	401,393	...
State Railways ...	...	...	...	...	694	213,743	111,657	398,910
Total Extraordinary ...	...	...	...	...	602,462	1,017,958	1,427,992	1,116,667
Total P. W. Expenditure,	5,375,523	5,131,245	5,060,703	5,329,464	6,402,731	7,451,476	6,535,251	5,195,117

* Gross Loss.

Canals.

On the 26th July 1873 the Government of India published the latest information on the subject of State canals and railways as the data for a financial forecast of the liabilities for such extraordinary public works up to 31st March 1878. On the whole, it is believed that the return from past expenditure on Irrigation Works is now such that they have thrown no burden on the finances. But until the returns are completed the result cannot be told certainly. The following gives the best information available :—

	Capital Ac- count to end of 1871-72.	Interest at 4 per cent.	Net income as per latest information.
	£	£	£
Madras (for 30 works only) ...	(c) 1 307 000	52,280	(c) 367,000
Bombay, excluding Sindh ...	(c) 798 000	31,920	1,500
Bengal ...	2,163,000	86,520	—22,500
North-Western Provinces ...	3,331,000	133,240	(a) 166,000
Punjab ...	2,260,000	90,400	(b) 188,000
Sindh ...	(c) 800,000	32,000	190,000
Total ...	10,659,000	426,360	890,000

(a.)—Includes increase of land revenue due to the canals, of £44,000.

(b.) Ditto ditto £93,000.

(c) (c.) (c.)—Amounts not known. These are approximate sums.

Besides these works the Madras Irrigation Company has a guaranteed capital of one million sterling at 5 per cent., and a loan of State funds of between £500,000 and £600,000. The works have not yet begun to yield any net returns. The present burden on the finances on account of this Company is, therefore, here taken at £50,000 per annum, which makes the total charge for interest £476,360, while the estimated net income is £890,000. As far as existing information goes, therefore, the net result of the entire outlay on Irrigation Works up to the year 1872-73 is a return of £413,640 per annum above the interest at 4 per cent. per annum on the first cost of the works.

The works now in hand and contemplated are given in the next table. The rate of expenditure set down is that which is calculated on the whole to be the most advantageous, considering the establishments available and the probable rate of growth of the irrigation. Some of these works, as those at the Godavery and Kistna, are extensions of projects previously carried out with great success. These will, doubtless, pay well. The Bombay projects are more experimental. There are in

that Presidency no large works in full operation. The capital outlay, however, is comparatively small, and the extension of the projects will be limited until experience has proved that they will pay. In Sindh the works are for the most part what are called inundation canals. They come into operation only where the Indus is in flood, and afford means of cultivation in localities where there is practically no rain. These works are always found to pay well when their extension is kept within the limits of the possible spread of cultivation.

In the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal there are two great projects; neither is in the Province of Bengal Proper. The Orissa Scheme was first undertaken by a Company, and was purchased by the Government. The famine of 1866 justifies the expenditure of a large sum in order to guard against the recurrence of such a calamity, and though the growth of irrigation will be slow, it is believed that ultimately the canals will at least pay interest on the capital laid out. At present there is no net return. The Soane Works are in Behar, where the climate more resembles that of the North-Western Provinces, in which canal irrigation has been practised with success. Some of the canals will be ready to receive water and commence irrigating in 1874.

In the North-Western Provinces, the Ganges Canal has paid interest on the average of the last five years at 5 per cent. Some original defects of construction still require to be remedied, and the completion of the network of distributing channels is in hand; the Agra Canal is a new work, the head of which is formed by a weir across the Jumna a few miles below Delhi; water will probably be admitted in 1874, and the nature of the climate is such that there is no doubt that the water will be acceptable. The Lower Ganges Canal is a new project just set in hand; it is to take up the irrigation of the Doab where the original Ganges Canal leaves off; the country is well-suited for canal irrigation. The Eastern Ganges Canal, amongst the contemplated projects, is intended to take water from the Ganges to irrigate the western part of Rohilkund, which has in former years suffered severely from famine, and where water will be as valuable as on the western side of the Ganges.

The works contemplated on the Baree Doab Canal involve the construction of a second head to obtain an additional supply of water, to be followed by remodelling and extensions as in the case of the Ganges Canal; the water in this tract is most valuable, and there is every hope that this canal will pay well

been brought into proper working order. The Sirhind Canal is a new project with a head on the Sutlej at Roopur; it is intended to water the dry tract between the Jumna and the Sutlej and though the works will be expensive there is every prospect of its paying; the Puttialla, Jheend, and Nabha States join the British Government in undertaking this work. The extensions of the Western Jumna Canal also involve improvements; this work is the oldest of the canals in the North-West of India; it was originally a Mahomedan work, and was re-opened by the British Government in 1821; since then it has much more than repaid, with interest, the entire capital expended on it. The original works, however, were very defective, and in the early days of irrigation the drainage in that dry tract was not much regarded, while the cultivators were allowed to take their distributing channels from the main canal much as they pleased. As the irrigation has developed, the evils of these arrangements have been seriously apparent; drainage is interfered with and unwholesome swamps formed; the partial remedies applied from time to time have failed to keep pace with the requirements of the irrigation. It is desirable to extend the irrigation, but this cannot be satisfactorily done unless it be accompanied by a complete revision of the main canal and distribution channels. The income derived from irrigation here is so large that there is no doubt the cost of the works will be fully covered by the returns.

No profits have been calculated on from any of the new works within the period embraced in the forecast. It is found by experience that, as a rule, the growth of irrigation from new canals is slow, and in the first few years the canals hardly pay working expenses, if so much. Some of the works may give a small profit; others will probably not pay working expenses. The only source of increased income to be reckoned on is the growth of the returns from the canals already working. It has been found from experience that returns continue to grow long after the works are apparently in full use. A great deal of the growth of income arises from the economical management of the water, which is due to experience and constant efforts to economize it, so that after a time more acres are irrigated from a given supply of water than at first. But growth also takes place by a larger supply of water being taken up for irrigation. The Western Jumna Canal was opened in 1821, and the Eastern Jumna Canal in 1830. In both the income is still growing; it rises greatly in years of drought, and falls back more or less in years of plentiful and well-timed rain; but on the whole it grows.

Irrigation works and forecast of money likely to be required from loans during six years ending 31st March 1878.

Province.	Name of Work.	Estimated cost.	Approximate expenditure to end of March 1872.	Total from 1st April 1872.	Deduct to be contributed by Native States.	Total Loan Funds required during six years.
	<i>Sanctioned altogether or in part.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	Completion of Godavery Delta Works. ...	218,000	81,000	165,000	...	165,000
"	Ditto Kistna ditto ...	570,000	95,000	147,000	...	147,000
"	Ditto Pennair ditto ...	55,000	40,500	14,500	...	14,500
"	Cauvery Delta Improvements ...	90,000	32,000	58,000	...	58,000
"	Other Projects ...	263,000	40,500	166,500	...	166,500
Bombay	Moota Project ...	500,000	263,000	117,000	...	117,000
"	Taptee Project ...	30,000	11,000	216,000	...	216,000
"	Other Projects ...	350,000	267,000	83,000	...	83,000
Sindh	Various small schemes ...	131,000	103,000	28,000	...	28,000
"	Eastern Narra, Jhambrao and Mitrow Canals ...	887,000	246,000	95,000	...	95,000
"	Desert Canal ...	98,000	...	70,000	...	70,000
Bengal	Orissa Project ...	2,770,000	1,710,000	1,010,000	...	1,010,000
"	Soane Project ...	8,775,000	441,000	1,487,000	...	1,487,000
North-Western Provinces	Remodelling Ganges Canal (including new branches) and completing distributaries ...	850,000	218,000	264,000	...	264,000
"	Agra Canal ...	575,000	313,000	262,000	...	262,000
"	Lower Ganges Canal ...	1,098,000	12,000	823,000	...	823,000
Punjab	Lower Doab Canal. Extension and improvements including Lower Barce Doab Sirhind Canal ...	1,100,000	164,000	458,000	...	458,000
"	Western Jumna Canal Extensions ...	2,980,000	410,000	1,470,000	625,000	845,000
"	Minor Works ...	1,170,000	71,000	500,000	...	500,000
Minor Provinces	Minor Works ...	100,000	2,000	98,000	...	98,000
	Total ...	18,487,000	4,541,000	7,532,000	625,000	6,907,000
	<i>Contemplated.</i>					
Madras	Pennair Extension and others ...	410,000	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	Eastern Ganges Canal ...	845,000	21,000	...	...	...
"	Other Projects ...	328,000	15,000	...	...	...
Punjab	Swat River Project ...	147,000	3,000	957,000	...	957,000
"	Other Projects (Derajat Canal) ...	...	9,000	...	...	...
Central Provinces	Ramteak-Project ...	108,000	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,898,000	48,000	957,000	...	957,000
	Grand Total ...	20,325,000	4,589,000	8,489,000	625,000	7,864,000
	Less to be contributed by Native States ...	...	...	625,000	...	...
	Net grant from Imperial Funds ...	...	...	7,864,000	...	...

* Allowing for continuation of portion beyond Poona, funds for which, if sanctioned, will be provided for from grants for contemplated projects.

† Sanctioned for the present against, "Ordinary," but will probably be ultimately charged to "Loan Funds," grant for 1873-74 £15,000.

‡ The total contribution required will be £1,062,200, but only £625,000 will be required within the six years.

§ Under survey. Estimates not yet prepared.

α Excludes outlay on works already completed, and not included in this scheme.

The latest returns for the Rubbee or Spring crop of the North-Western Provinces, in the six months ending March, 1873, show that of 20,582,542 acres 12,760,938 were cultivated and of the latter 585,934 were irrigated by the Ganges, Eastern Jumna Doon, Rohilkund, Bijnour and Bundelkund canals, or 66,562 acres more than in the corresponding crop of the previous year.

State Railways.

The past and the estimated expenditure on these lines, whether sanctioned or proposed, or made by native chiefs from their own funds or by the Government of India for such chiefs, is seen in the following table :—

Approximate Statement of past expenditure and probable future Capital Outlay (both in England and India) during six years ending 31st March 1878.

Name of Railway.	Length.	Actual cost.	Approximate expenditure from loan funds to end of March 1872.	Probable Expenditure in six years ending 1877-78.
<i>Open Lines.</i>	Miles.	£	£	£
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	.....	520,000	.....
Nulhattee Branch ...	27½	.....	31,000	.....
Total ...	55½	559,000	559,000	.....
<i>Sanctioned Lines in Progress or Finished, but not open.</i>		Estimated cost.		
Rajpootana—Agra to Sambhur Junction ...	185½	1,030,000	112,000	1,332,000
" Sambhur Junction to Nusseorabad with Salt Branch ...	69	415,000		
" Delhi to Rewaree, including Furrucknaggur Branch (opened) ...	58	780,000	172,000	608,000
" Rewaree to Bandikuri Junction ...	84			
Punjab Northern—Lahore to Jhelum ...	101	650,000	739,000	1,580,000
" " " three large bridges with protective works ...	3	1,200,000		
" Jhelum to Rawulplindee ...	69	475,000		
Indus Valley—Mooltan to Rohree ...	270	1,700,000	122,000	3,198,000
" Kotree to Rohree, with Indus Bridge ...	222	1,560,000	.....
Wurdah Coal Branch ...	50	400,000	4,000	893,000
Holkar State—Khundwah to Indore ...	85½	1,000,000	36,000	964,000
Total ...	1,197	9,270,000	1,186,000	8,072,000

Name of Railway.	Length.	Actual cost	Approximate expenditure from Government funds to end of March 1872.	Probable expenditure in six years ending 1877-78.
<i>Proposed Lines.</i>				
The Sindia State Railway	82	750,000	.....	750,000
Indore to Oojein and Neemuch	169	1,046,000	92,000	
Western Rajpootana—Ahmedabad to Deesa and Ajmer	330	1,650,000	.....
Neemuch to Nussacrabad	134	823,400	.....
Northern Bengal	200	1,500,000	5,000	
Rangoon to Prome	169	895,000	.....
Calcutta to Gudduk	145	1,015,000	34,000	7,169,000
Gudduk to Bellary	90	500,000	.....
Nagpore to Chuteesgarh	130	780,000	.....
Third rail from Koorse to Kurrachee and from Multan to Lahore on the Guaranteed Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways ... ..	...	245,000	.....
Puttambry to Cochin	60	600,000	.....
Total	1,560	9,905,000	71,000	7,919,000
Total open, sanctioned and proposed.	2,762½	19,731,000	1,816,000	18,915,000
Add—Expenditure by Secretary of State on stores not appropriated to any particular line ... ..	...	...	22,000	...
Grand Total	2,762½	19,731,000	1,838,000	18,947,000
<i>Lines not Chargeable to the Revenues of British India.</i>				
Nizam's State—Waddy to Hyderabad	123	1,100,000	120,000	980,000
Khamgaon Branch	7½	49,000	49,000	...
Comratop "	5½	47,000	47,000	...

Guaranteed Railways.

The actual outlay on the 6,070½ miles of these railways up to the end of March 1872 was ninety millions sterling. The expenditure to March 1878 is estimated at ninety-six million or £95,945,000:—

Name of Railway.	Length.	Total estimated cost after reduction of stores in hand to normal amount.	Estimated expenditure to end of March 1872.
	Miles.	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	1,286	23,525,000	23,250,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	313	7,725,000	7,665,000
Ditto ditto ditto—Ahmedabad to Wudwan, Madras	77	827	
Ditto Beyeoor to Cannanore (if sanctioned)	57	10,050,000	10,040,000
East Indian, including Jubbulpore Extension, Great Southern of India	1,508	30,700,000	30,720,000
Ditto Southern Extensions	216	2,850,000	1,722,000
arnatic—Arconum to Conjeeveram	183	55,000	
Ditto Madras to Cuddalore	83	510,000	73,000
Ditto Cuddalore to Tanjore	80	450,000	
Eastern Bengal	157	2,050,000	2,893,000
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	662	10,400,000	10,220,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	544	6,000,000	3,400,000
Ditto Moradabad to Ramnuggur	47		
Total	6,070½	95,945,000	90,009,000

In 1872-73 the gross charge on the State for interest at 5 per cent. and for land and control was £4,679,600. The net charge was £2,209,600, the estimated earnings being £2,470,000. It is estimated in March 1878 the gross charge will be £4,867,250 but the net earnings £3,470,000, reducing the net charge on the revenue of India for 6,070 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of guaranteed railway to £1,397,250.

The following statement shows how far the lines are beginning to prove remunerative undertakings. On the whole system, the percentage still falls short of the guaranteed rate of 5 per cent. :—

Name of Guaranteed Railway.	1871.	1st half of 1872.
	Percentage of profits on capital withdrawn.	Rate of percentage per annum of profits on capital withdrawn.
East Indian, Main	4 90	5 98
Ditto, Jubbulpore Extension	1 23	*4 44
Eastern Bengal	3 07	1 84
Gadh and Rohilkund	0 22	0 38
Gadh, Punjab and Delhi	0 14	1 16
Madras	2 69	2 76
Great Southern of India	1 91	1 52
Carnatic	1 71	1 92
Great Indian Peninsula	2 97	3 92
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	2 66	5 16
All Guaranteed Railways	3 00	3 96

* Exceptional, owing to adjustments.

In 1872-73 the guaranteed interest amounted to £4,665,000 on a capital sum of £95,000,000. Against this there was a set-off of £2,548,000, estimated net traffic receipts on 5,073 miles of open line, which receipts arose from £6,864,000, estimated gross traffic earnings, less £4,316,000, working expenses,

CHAPTER VI.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The Post Office.

Foreign.—At the beginning of 1872 the Mont Cenis Tunnel Railroad was opened for traffic, and the Indian mails, which, since the Franco-Prussian War had travelled through Italy and Germany, were transferred to the more direct route through Italy and France. Mr. Monteath, the Director General of the Post Office of India, submitted to Government a final protest against an erroneous apportionment of the charges of the Eastern mail service, whereby India was made to pay more than her proper share. The subject had been represented as long ago as February 1868, when the distribution of charges first became known, and had formed the subject of much correspondence since that time, the British Treasury refusing to acknowledge the Indian claim, and only repeating that refusal when the claim was again urged. While in England he communicated personally with the English Post Office authorities on the subject, and obtained their recognition of the justice of the claim and a re-submission of the matter to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury. The result was a third refusal. But a fourth attempt was made, and this time the British Treasury gave way, reducing the Indian share of payment by £6,600 per annum.

The following tables show the correspondence, in letters and newspapers, between India and the United Kingdom :—

Letters.	Net Weight.		Estimated Number of Half-ounce Letters.		
	lbs.	ozs.	Weight in ounces.	At three letters to each ounce.	Aggregate Number of Letters.
To the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Southampton ...	5,997	5	95,957	× 3 =	287,871
To the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Brindisi ...	22,342	7	357,479	× 3 =	1,072,437
From the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Southampton ...	10,307	10	164,922	× 3 =	494,766
From the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Brindisi ...	18,743	7	299,895	× 3 =	899,685
Total of Letters ... { 1871-72	57,390	13	918,258	× 3 =	2,754,759
... { 1870-71	54,313	13	869,021	× 3 =	2,607,063

Newspapers.	Net Weight.		Estimated Number of four-ounce Newspapers.		
	lbs.	ozs.	Weight in pounds.	Number of papers to each pound.	Aggregate Number of Newspapers.
To the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Southampton ...	10,067	10	10,067.62	× 8 =	80,540.96
To the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Brindisi ...	35,083	12	35,083.75	× 8 =	280,670.00
From the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Southampton ...	123,014	2	123,014.12	× 5½ =	707,331.19
From the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Brindisi ...	157,426	12	157,426.75	× 5½ =	905,203.81
Total of News-papers { 1871-72 ...	.....	...	.....	.....	1,973,745.96
{ 1875-71 ...	.....	...	.....	.....	1,862,176.71
Total of Letters and News-papers { 1871-72 ...	.....	...	.....	.....	4,728,504.96
{ 1870-71 ...	.....	...	.....	.....	4,469,239.71

While India receives only a very few more letters from England than it sends, it receives about 4½ newspapers for every one sent to England. While England sends 65 per cent. of her letters *via* Brindisi, India sends as much as 79 per cent. by that route. Besides these letters and newspapers there were book and pattern packets and correspondence with other countries.

Internal.—The principal alteration consisted of a reduction from one anna to half an anna of the postage chargeable on newspapers. This measure came into force on the 1st October 1871. The number of newspapers registered amounted to 430, of which 141 were published in the English language, 223 in the Vernacular, and 66 in English and the Vernacular thus divided according to Provinces:—

	English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.	Total.
Bengal ...	37	48	6	91
Madras ...	36	18	28	82
Bombay ...	30	63	21	114
North-Western Provinces ...	7	53	6	66
Punjab ...	10	23	...	33
Central Provinces and Berars ...	2	3	2	7
Oudh ...	4	8	1	13
British Burma ...	7	2	...	9
Sind ...	8	3	1	12
Rajpootana ...	...	2	1	3
	141	223	66	430

The system of Overland Money Orders was introduced. By the first mail of 7th October 1872 there were sent 63 orders for £372. Up to the end of March 1873 the number issued was 4,181 for £28,312. A special detective agency for the investigation of crimes connected with Post Office work was created. A provisional system of mutual assurance among the departmental employes was organized. Colonel Mainwaring B. S. C. prepared a descriptive list of East India postage stamps since 1853, when Lord Dalhousie first ordered the introduction of this mode of prepaying postage.

The total extent in miles of each class of postal lines at the close of March 1872, as compared with the returns of the previous year, was:—

Year.	Railway.	Mail Cart, Horse and Camel Dak.	Runners and Boats.	Sea.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1870-71 ...	4,992 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263 $\frac{3}{4}$
1871-72 ...	5,063 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,278	36,149	6,367	51,857 $\frac{3}{4}$
Increase ...	70	103	...	183	...
Decrease ...	...	...	762	...	406

The correspondence returns for the year were:—

Year.	Letters.	News-papers.	Parcels.	Books and Patterns.	Total.
1870-71 ...	77,303,074	6,565,323	694,237	1,127,189	85,689,823
1871-72 ...	80,636,648	6,840,120	675,588	1,409,329	89,561,685
Increase ...	3,333,574	274,797	...	282,140	3,871,862
Decrease ...	...	...	18,649	...	...
Increase percentage ...	4.31	4.18	...	25.03	4.52
Decrease percentage ...	...	...	2.68	...	...

The letter returns may be further analysed :—

Year.	Paid and Service.	Unpaid.	Registered	Total.
1870-71	48,432,295	27,284,923	1,585,856	77,303,074
1871-72	50,526,310	28,420,046	1,690,292	80,636,648
Increase	2,094,015	1,135,123	104,436	3,333,574
Increase percentage ...	4.32	4.16	6.58	4.31

Of the correspondence 80½ per cent. was directly delivered. The 19½ per cent. retained for re-issue was disposed of by the district post, or re-direction. Of 80,636,648 covers 2,487,212 were sent to the Dead Letter Office. Of these 1,407,249 were returned to the senders and 2,487,212 were "undisposable." The covers sent to the Dead Letter Offices without address, or with illegible addresses, numbered 175,491.

The number of well-grounded complaints against the Calcutta Post Office increased from 100 in the previous year to no less than 365. The number of cases in which punishment was inflicted on Post Office employés, for offences committed by them, was 165 as compared with 160 in the previous year. The number of highway robberies of the mails, which during the preceding year fell to the unusually low figure of 25, increased to 36.

The number of persons permanently employed in the Post Office Department was 24,746 :—

Postal Officials.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Inspecting Post Masters ...	133	141
Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters	2,304	2,365
Clerks	1,862	1,979
Peons, &c.	5,281	6,021
Road Establishment	15,099	14,228
Total	24,679	24,734

Financial Results.—During the three years ending March 1872, comprising the largest changes of postage rates and conditions which have occurred since the constitution of the department in 1854, its financial position has greatly improved. The doubling in 1869 of the limits of weight carried for the several rates of letter postage was a measure from which the Government had shrunk on financial grounds for many years, and the reduction by one-half of the rate of newspaper postage was a step which, in itself, and still more as following so closely upon the preceding change above described, was calculated to raise similar apprehensions. But the results prove the wisdom in a department like the Post Office of anticipating rather than following financial considerations. In these three years, looking on the one hand to the entire expenditure of the department, and on the other hand to the revenue derived from the conveyance of private correspondence alone, the financial position of the Post Office has improved to the extent of nearly 6½ lakhs; in other words, the revenue from private correspondence alone approaches to that extent nearer to the total expenditure of the department. In fact there is now a sum of only 8½ lakhs between the present condition of the departmental finances and the realization of a condition when it might be said that the revenue from private correspondence alone pays for all expenses connected with the conveyance and disposal of the entire mails of the country, including both private and official correspondence. And this would be saying not a little when regard is had to the vast amount of Government correspondence in a country like India, where State administration and State agency penetrate every province, district, town and village,—where the Government constructs buildings, roads, railways, canals, telegraphs, &c., not through private contractors (who pay their own postage) but through its own agency,—where education, surveys and even municipal matters are, to a large extent, controlled or undertaken by Government,—and where consequently a very large proportion of the expenditure incurred by the Post Office is incurred directly on account of the service rendered to Government.

In 1871-72 the bulk of officials were required to prepay their correspondence by means of service stamps; and the remainder, consisting principally of the Secretariat Offices of the several local Administrations and the controlling military offices, were allowed a continuance of the privilege of sending and receiving correspondence by post without payment of postage, but with this very important difference, that the Post Office Department ceased to raise any claim in account against these pri-

vileged offices. As a consequence of this change, the Post Office ceases to show under the head of Revenue any postage on account of the correspondence sent to and received by the largest Government Offices in the country. The financial effect of this change, for the portion of the year during which it operated, was to reduce nominally the receipts of the Post Office Department under the head of Official Postage by Rs. 7,14,178.

Whole expenditure of the Post Office both for official and private correspondence.		Revenue from private correspondence only.	
1868-69	Rs. 53,70,201	Rs. 38,07,070	
1869-70	" 55,96,779	" 38,28,383	{ Fall caused by doubling the limit of weight allowed for the several rates of letter postage.
1870-71	" 51,77,567	" 40,43,771	
1871-72	" 50,97,695	" 42,93,763	{ Shows a large increase notwithstanding the reduction of newspaper postage during half the year.

Progress since 1854.—The sudden fall in the figure opposite 1870-71 is due to the incidence in that year of a large arrear adjustment with the English Post Office:—

Year.				Percentage.
1853-54	last complete year of former rates	...	...	128
1855-56	first complete year	...	...	100
1867-68	thirteenth ditto	...	...	237
1868-69	fourteenth ditto	...	...	258
1869-70	fifteenth ditto	...	...	246
1870-71	sixteenth ditto	...	...	235
1871-72	seventeenth ditto	...	...	272

The Telegraph.

An Administration Report of the Telegraph Department has not been published for some years.

Internal.—The work of construction began in 1850-51 when £2,430 was spent. In 1868-69 the expenditure had risen to £529,431 and the deficit was £408,544 on the internal lines only. In 1869 the number of miles open was 14,014. The receipts and expenditure have been as follows, so far as data are available:—

Year.			Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
			£	£	£
1850-51	...	...	...	2 430	2 430
1851-52	...	...	600	4,327	3,727
1852-53	...	...	1,850	2,088	236
1853-54	...	...	2,343	73,701	171 358
1854-55	...	...	6,481	112,411	105,930
1855-56	...	...	23,228	75,472	52 244
1856-57	...	...	29 848	86,933	57,090
1857-58	...	...	37,742	142 6-8	104 946
1858-59	...	...	54,105	266 911	212,806
1859-60	...	...	52,747	188,569	135 822
1860-61	...	...	62,766	186,839	124,073
1861-62	...	...	67,948	190,597	122 649
1862-63	...	...	75,488	269,748	194 260
1863-64	...	...	91,762	321,856	230,094
1864-65	...	...	91,361	259 872	168,511
1865-66	...	...	108,165	196,882	88,717
1866-67	...	...	108 474	229 860	121 386
1867-68	...	...	117,637	310,646	193,009
1868-69	...	...	122 199	337,469	215,270
1869-70	...	...	129 890	319,463	189,573
1870-71	...	...	161,067	293,494	132,427

The following shows the result of the working of the new Inland Tariff of six words for a rupee, besides the address, during the half-year ending 30th June 1872, compared with the corresponding half-year of 1871 :—

			Number.	Value.
				Rs.
1871, January, February, March	...	...	145,130	2 65,128
1872, January, February, March	...	...	1,65,419	3,76,163
Percentage of increase	...	..	13.97	41.87
1871, April, May, June	...	...	1,36,418	2,49,731
1872, April, May, June	...	...	1,43,395	2,96 204
Percentage of increase	...	...	5.11	16.20
Percentage of increase for the half-year			9.54	29.635

Indo-European.—Since the completion of the Siemens' line in February 1870, which rendered India independent of the wire through Turkey, the portion from Kurrachee to Persia, on which

the Government of India has spent a million and a quarter sterling, has generally worked well. In April 1870 the British Indian Submarine Company opened its offices for the transmission of messages by the Red Sea, Mediterranean and Falmouth cables.

The receipts and expenditure of the Indo-European Line have been as follows, exclusive of interest on capital :—

Year.			Receipts.	Expenditure.
			£	£
1864-65	...	...	7,738	4,378
1865-66	...	...	82,298	74,620
1866-67	...	...	88,881	56,226
1867-68	...	...	97,394	55,871
1868-69	...	...	138,822	74,412
1869-70	...	...	73,044	187,712
1870-71	...	...	66,335	87,094

In 1871-72 the length of the Mekran Coast and Submarine section was 739 miles of double aerial line along the coast of Beloochistan between Kurrachee and Jask, with intermediate stations at Ormara, Gwadar, and Charbar; 1,216 nautical miles of gutta-percha cable between Kurrachee and Fao (near Busrah), with intermediate stations at Gwadar, Jask, Henjam, and Bushire; and 503 nautical miles of Hooper's India-rubber cable between Jask and Bushire. The total number of messages transmitted over the section during the year, inclusive of 1,780 on the Government service, was 32,351, the gross receipts for which amounted to Rupees 11,34,195 and yielding a net revenue to this section of Rupees 5,50,668, or a monthly average of 2,696 messages and Rupees 45,889 net revenue. The average yearly mean rate *via* Russia was hours 7, minutes 21, as compared with hours 19, minutes 41, in 1870-71; *via* Turkey it was hours 35, minutes 21 this year, and hours 52, minutes 50 in the previous year. Although there was a decrease of 7,588 messages by this line during the past year, as compared with the one previous, the increase of messages by the British Indian Companies' lines was only 1,812, showing a net decrease of

5,776 messages, notwithstanding the many important extensions to telegraph communication that have lately been open for traffic. The great decrease in the traffic can, therefore, only be attributed to the increased tariff. In the month of February 1873, the latest for which there are statistics, 6,465 messages were sent by all routes both ways, the Indian share of the value of which was Rs. 42,094-9. Of 2,256 messages sent by and 2,125 received in India in that month, or 4,381 in all, 1387 were by Tehran, 228 by Turkey, 2,203 by Suez, 2 by the Amoor and 561 by Madras.

PART IV.
FINANCE.

CHAPTER I.

THE IMPERIAL FINANCES.

Review.

IN 1792-93, the year immediately preceding the Permanent Settlement and the new Charter, the gross revenues of India were £8,225,628 and the gross charges £6,940,833 showing a surplus of £1,284,795. The first year of deficit was 1798-99, to the amount of £487,370. With the one interval of 1802-3 deficit continued till 1808-9. The twenty years term of the Charter of 1793 expired in 1813 when a new Charter inflicted the first blow on the monopoly of the East India Company which had lasted for more than a hundred and fifty years. The trade to India was opened, although that with China was still closed, and Europeans were allowed to settle in India. In 1813-14 the gross revenues were £17,228,711 and the gross charges £13,617,725 showing a surplus—the last for some years, of £3,610,986. In 1833 a new Charter extinguished the monopoly of the China trade also, opened every appointment to Natives, and permitted Europeans for the first time to purchase land. The State was finally and completely separated from all commercial undertakings except the salt and opium monopolies. The Charter of 1833 also created a fourth Presidency, subsequently a Lieutenant Governorship, comprising the North-Western Provinces with Agra as the capital. In 1833-34 the gross revenues had risen to £18,267,368 the expenditure in India to £16,924,332 and in England to £1,298,637 or £18,217,969. The next year showed so large a surplus as 8 millions sterling. The Afghan and first Sikh Wars turned the tide to deficit, till Lord Dalhousie's accession. The Charter of 1853-54 found the gross revenues at £28,133,544 and the expenditure at £30,183,227 of which £86,778 was for guaranteed railways.

Deficit continued all through the Mutiny years till 1862-63, when reductions and new taxation secured a surplus of £1,887,346 and in the succeeding year of £78,347. In 1866-67 a liberal expenditure on public works opened another period of deficit, at £2,517,489.

The state of the finances since the Mutiny year is seen in the following figures:—

Years.	Gross Revenues.	Expenditure.					Ultimate Result.	
		Gross charges in India.	Net expenditure in England.	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway & other Companies in England and in India.	Receipts less Net Traffic Receipts.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1856-57	31,657,811	27,975,997	8,529,673	402,355	31,908,025	...	320,214	...
1857-58	31,643,267	25,015,019	4,492,470	537,063	40,044,552	...	8,401,285	...
1858-59	33,965,015	43,495,033	6,051,566	648,101	50,194,690	...	14,229,672	...
1859-60	39,662,850	44,519,298	5,042,945	810,468	50,372,711	...	10,769,861	...
1860-61	42,728,601	40,233,666	5,894,646	1,021,734	46,749,936	...	4,621,385	...
1861-62	43,487,934	36,904,218	5,209,264	1,425,080	43,538,362	1,827,346	50,628	...
1862-63	44,801,686	36,458,789	4,943,428	1,572,173	42,974,804	78,347	...	...
1863-64	44,279,407	37,754,207	4,777,630	1,668,288	44,201,120	...	183,521	...
1864-65	43,395,384	39,194,707	4,862,401	1,591,797	45,583,905	...	...	...
1865-66	43,514,749	40,700,433	4,981,185	67,043	45,748,831	2,766,068	...	...
1866-67 (11 months)	41,590,756	38,672,576	6,704,602	731,049	44,108,227	...	2,517,489	...
1867-68	43,053,178	40,668,019	6,852,419	1,540,435	49,060,573	...	1,007,695	...
Do. Public Works Extra-ordinary	...	+ 602,462	...	...	+ 602,462	...	+ 602,462	...
1868-69	43,531,763	41,654,137	7,951,186	1,700,470	51,305,793	...	...	2,774,030
Do. Public Works Extra-ordinary	...	+ 1,017,353	+ 352,635	...	+ 1,370,013	...	...	+ 1,370,013

This period of deficit was converted into surplus by a reduction in ordinary expenditure. The aggregate of surplus which has been obtained since 1869-70, has been as follows:—

			£
1869-70, actual	...	...	118,669
1870-71 "	...	...	1,482,990
1871-72 "	...	...	3,124,178
Add—			
1872-73 " (estimated)	...	...	1,354,000
Total ...			£6,079,837

The total expenditure was in—

			£
1868-69	...	...	52,036,722, or 52 millions.
1869-70	...	...	50,782,452, or 50½ "
1870-71	...	...	49,930,695, or 50 "

But the expenditure was in—

1871-72	...	...	46,984,915 or 47 millions.
1872-73 (estimated)	...	...	48,534,000 or 48½ "

The expenditure on public works ordinary stood thus:—

			£
1867-68	...	...	5,972,626
1868-69	...	...	6,632,135
1869-70	...	...	5,347,037

But the expenditure was brought down to £3,811,167 in 1870-71. And if the reduced grants of subsequent years be added to the public works charges transferred to Provincial Services, the total for 1872-73 will hardly exceed the last-named sum.

The Army expenditure stood thus in—

			£
1867-68	...	...	16,103,296
1868-69	...	...	16,269,581
1870-70	...	...	16,329,739

Present State.

The actuals for 1871-72, the regular estimate for 1872-73 and the Budget estimate for 1873-74 are seen in the following figures, for India and England combined:—

ENGLAND AND INDIA.
Budget Estimate, 1873-74.

Revenues and Receipts.				Actuals, 1871-72.	Regular Estimate, 1872-73	Budget Estimate, 1873-74.
				£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	...	...	...	20,520,337	21,229,000	21,180,000
II.—Tributes and Contributions from N. States	...	...	...	744,036	737,000	722,000
III.—Forest	...	...	...	501,924	549,000	584,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	...	...	...	2,369,109	2,318,000	2,218,000
V.—Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	825,241	575,000	10,000
VI.—Customs	...	...	...	2,575,990	2,631,000	2,649,000
VII.—Salt	...	...	...	5,966,595	6,149,000	6,144,000
VIII.—Opium	...	...	...	9,252,859	8,677,000	7,500,000
IX.—Stamps	...	...	...	2,476,333	2,578,000	2,629,000
X.—Mint	...	...	...	96,150	54,000	40,000
XI.—Post Office	...	...	...	820,894	543,000	719,000
XII.—Telegraph	...	...	...	228,368	230,000	225,000
XIII.—Law and Justice	...	...	...	373,160	385,000	380,000
XIV.—Marine	...	...	...	196,894	199,000	179,000
XV.—Interest	...	...	...	363,212	502,000	472,000
XVI.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allow- ances	...	...	...	682,282	573,000	662,000
XVII.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	340,531	257,000	220,000
Total				48,334,915	48,216,000	46,533,000
Army	...	...	...	944,420	888,000	870,000
Public Works, Ordinary	...	...	...	91,783	72,000	73,000
Public Works, Irrigation	...	...	...	471,580	430,000	478,000
Railways	...	...	...	266,395	299,000	332,000
Total				50,109,093	49,905,000	48,286,000
Deficit, including P. W. Extraordinary				...	953,000	3,653,000

ENGLAND AND INDIA.
Budget Estimate, 1873-74.

Expenditure.	Actuals. 1871-72	Regular Estimate. 1872-73.	Budget Estimate. 1873-74
	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	5,469,708	5,339,000	5,234,000
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	496,591	584,000	536,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	285,537	310,000	301,000
4.—Land Revenue	2,435,552	2,443,000	2,477,000
5.—Forest	354,616	393,000	420,000
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	135,347	130,000	91,000
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,566	14,000	1,000
8.—Customs	184,921	179,000	185,000
9.—Salt	477,368	466,000	480,000
10.—Opium	1,596,646	1,818,000	2,115,000
11.—Stamps	103,779	95,000	120,000
12.—Mint	53,874	74,000	63,000
13.—Post Office	657,260	697,000	820,000
14.—Telegraph	449,911	471,000	450,000
15.—Administration	1,541,462	1,503,000	1,586,000
16.—Minor Departments	237,698	375,000	312,000
17.—Law and Justice	2,273,813	2,224,000	2,310,000
18.—Marine	574,100	566,000	581,000
19.—Ecclesiastical	155,911	152,000	157,000
20.—Political Agencies	315,100	370,000	440,000
21.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,724,510	1,707,000	1,721,000
22.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance	173,029	153,000	162,000
23.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	1,453,471	1,572,000	1,530,000
24.—Loss by Exchange on Remittances to Home Treasury,	325,964	740,000	850,000
25.—Miscellaneous	361,395	279,000	71,000
26.—Allotment for Provincial Services	4,848,205	5,196,000	5,156,000
Medical (Transferred)	181,411	182,046	...
Total Civil	26,996,745	28,032,000	28,169,000
Army	15,678,112	15,646,000	15,524,000
Public Works Ordinary	2,459,497	2,548,000	2,351,000
Railways	127,343	208,000	229,000
Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts	1,723,218	2,117,000	1,790,000
Total Ordinary	46,984,915	48,551,000	48,066,000
Public Works, Extraordinary	1,628,474	2,307,000	3,878,000
Total	48,613,389	50,858,000	51,944,000
Surplus, excluding P. W. Extraordinary,	3,124,178	1,354,000	220,000
Surplus, including P. W. Extraordinary,	1,495,704	...	...
Guaranteed Interest	4,592,166	4,665,000	4,690,000
Net Traffic Receipts	2,868,948	2,548,000	2,900,000
Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts	1,723,218	2,117,000	1,790,000

The receipts and payments in India and England separately were in 1871-72:—

India, ... Revenue	£ 49,838,552	... Expenditure	£ 38,763,600
England,	220,541	... ,	8,126,571

Of the latter expenditure £2,437,036 was for interest, £844,159 for superannuation and retired allowances, and £31,642,014 for the Army. The receipts and payments in both countries were:—

1871-72 Receipts.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£
1.—Opening Balance	3,305,972	16,818,743	20,124,715
2.—Ordinary Income... ..	220,541	49,838,552	50,109,093
3.—Railway Traffic Receipts ..	...	46,699,951	6,699,951
4.—Deposits Repayable and Advances recoverable, &c. ...	5,562	22,805,488	22,811,050
5.—Local Remittances .. ...	...	253,487	253,487
6.—Inter-Provincial and Inter-Departmental Transactions ..	...	18,736,769	18,736,769
7.—Remittance Account	99,201	1,155,460	1,254,661
8.—Abyssinian Expedition	1,072	39,431	40,503
9.—Bills of Exchange	10,310,339	...	10,310,339
10.—Railway Capital	3,689,096	1,412,889	5,101,926
11.—Borrowed	1,413,406	17,465,277	18,878,682
Total	19,045,189	135,276,018	154,321,207
Payments.			
12.—Ordinary Expenditure	7,978,894	37,282,503	45,261,697
13.—Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital	4,546,236	45,930	4,592,166
14.—Extraordinary Expenditure ..	147,677	1,480,797	1,628,474
15.—Railway Working Expenses and Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies .. ...	...	3,831,033	3,831,033
16.—Deposits repaid and Advances recoverable, &c.	8,434	23,104,195	23,112,629
17.—Local Remittances .. ...	...	566,929	566,929
18.—Inter-Provincial and Inter-Departmental Transactions ..	...	18,198,093	18,198,093
19.—Remittance Account	1,038,845	340,454	1,379,299
20.—Abyssinian Expedition .. ...	...	40,144	40,144
21.—Bills of Exchange, including Specie Remittance .. ...	...	9,560,924	9,560,924
22.—Railway Capital	2,499,011	2,510,641	5,009,652
23.—Debt paid	5,000	16,307,360	16,312,360
24.—Closing Balance	2,821,002	21,997,715	24,818,807
Total	19,045,189	135,276,018	154,321,207

The following tables show the ordinary revenue and expenditure of India according to Provinces:—
Account of the Ordinary Revenue of India, showing the Amount received on each account in the several Provinces of British India, and in England, for the year ended 31st March 1873.

Heads of Revenue.	India, General and Political.*	Oudh.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay, including Sind.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	66,780	1,315,274	593,891	646,416	3,954,722	4,129,444	1,907,707	4,440,313	3,402,786	...	20,930,237
Tributes and Contributions	246,638	...	13,475	...	...	2,636	56,589	342,743	85,064	...	744,036
Forest	9,496	13,77	53,713	77,249	14,472	103,318	71,022	41,866	115,021	...	504,924
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	16,72	81,63	103,983	59,384	754,419	227,864	89,775	570,893	420,262	...	2,362,109
Assessed Taxes	39,840	26,707	19,601	4,107	304,355	113,508	45,973	110,817	136,974	...	825,241
Customs	...	...	18,213	398,337	1,673,883	72,934	164,534	313,225	689,632	...	9,572,090
Salt	63,914	4,11	123,91	11,934	2,575,134	41,520	80,296	1,397,341	657,280	...	5,063,505
Opium	...	...	...	...	6,898,709	...	...	...	2,835,150	...	9,233,836
Stamps	14,183	89,204	94,456	41,033	792,791	296,712	241,219	390,023	507,766	...	2,470,233
Mint	4,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,374	...	90,130
Post Office	890,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,68,831
Telegraph	296,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275,368
Law and Justice	32,512	9,908	12,325	77,193	84,576	85,192	43,284	51,246	54,026	...	573,160
Marine	...	...	...	5,368	138,239	...	2,263	4,061	43,843	...	196,894
Interest	180,764	172	1,136	74	23,481	6,439	708	17,672	97,655	...	353,906
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	297,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632,283
Miscellaneous	73,763	9,351	2,929	...	97,453	53,806	8,757	54,212	29,676	...	340,531
Army	2,048,975	1,562,167	1,035,191	1,217,384	16,715,769	5,514,389	3,423,117	7,888,508	8,774,218	161,195	43,344,912
Public Works—	446,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	191,902	251,005	35,805	944,426
Ordinary	22,160	1,147	4,135	718	12,043	32,208	9,235	6,079	19,702	4,264	97,783
Irrigation	1,139	...	...	...	8,844	243,111	1,67,715	4,935	16,773	...	471,520
Railways—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guaranteed†	262,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262,639
State†	...	...	...	...	3,766	...	...	...	...	...	3,766
Total	2,775,337	1,533,809	1,039,826	1,245,102	16,740,427	5,789,706	3,634,067	8,462,427	9,61,851	220,511	30,149,093

* Under this heading are shown the Receipts and Charges connected with the Bengal Army, the Post Office, the Telegraph, Carcutia Mint, and other Departments under the direct administration of the Governor-General in Council, the Revenue and Charges of the district of Coorg, and the expense of the British Representatives at the principal Native Courts in India.
† Gain by Exchange.

Account of the Ordinary Expenditure chargeable on the Revenues of India, excluding Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, for the year ended 31st March 1872.

Heads of Expenditure.	India, General and Po- litical.	Oudh.	Central Pro- vinces.	British Bur- ma.	Bengal.
	£	£	£	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	9,322	4,310	3,021	9,993	131,564
Payments in realization of Revenue:—					
Land Revenue	116,590	110,372	69,812	94,885	303,166
Forest	5,784	12,008	23,160	37,848	11,022
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	681	3,546	4,941	1,808	30,476
Assessed Taxes	23	488	11	260	18,008
Customs	...	...	...	18,577	64,419
Salt	86,085	6,471	38,928	497	7,251
Opium	...	...	...	...	1,592,346
Stamps	478	2,410	2,549	1,321	28,377
Mint	49,393	...	...	...	...
Post Office	616,116	...	...	...	...
Telegraph	366,012	...	...	...	...
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements...	161,546	70,195	68,219	...	251,946
Total of the direct claims and demands upon the Revenues, including charges of collection, and cost of Salt and Opium	1,414,878	210,460	210,641	165,089	2,442,570
Interest on permanent and floating Debt	3,032,672	...	...	...	...
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	310,920	98	104	3	15,312
Administration	220,583	36,599	40,378	31,810	160,071
Minor Departments	171,547	35	3,498	...	15,635
Law and Justice	10,550	61,818	71,558	56,687	701,900
Marine	...	...	...	21,322	166,703
Ecclesiastical	6,900	3,066	2,785	4,093	23,231
Medical	6,489	6,211	12,266	6,614	38,311
Political Agencies	114,226	...	340	9,956	2,529
Superannuation, Retired and Com- pensation Allowances	126,207	6,587	11,121	4,345	68,609
Miscellaneous	252,820	8,601	11,530	6,168	40,402
Civil Furlough and Absentee Al- lowances	...	...	...	...	...
Allotments for Provincial Service...	28,388	210,700	271,198	289,391	1,231,999
Army	6,545,844	...	...	...	...
Public Works	339,055	46,520	110,444	63,035	397,705
Guaranteed (Supervision and cost of land	...	5,988	512	...	9,944
Railways ... (Loss by Exchange	52,953	...	...	...	...
State Railways	...	...	...	...	8,187
Total	13,028,032	500,730	746,369	655,560	5,831,111

Account of the Ordinary Expenditure chargeable on the Revenues of India, excluding Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, for the year ended 31st March 1872.

Heads of Expenditure,	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay, including Sindh.	England.		Total.
					Stores for India.	Other Charges.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	20,002	11,853	25,099	61,333	...	...	285,537
Payments in realization of Revenue—							
Land Revenue ...	448,886	204,120	423,758	658,734	4,491	2,742	2,135,552
Forest ...	97,027	69,756	31,691	58,600	...	4,051	354,616
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	11,027	6,060	17,101	59,207	...	...	135,347
Assessed Taxes ...	1,605	508	3,498	6,163	...	...	29,566
Customs ...	...	...	15,022	84,903	...	...	184,921
Salt ...	65,391	78,480	154,416	32,058	7,190	...	477,368
Opium ...	...	...	...	3,348	952	...	1,596,646
Stamps ...	7,890	8,566	15,706	20,129	15,304	...	103,780
Mint ...	...	...	5,474	23,111	5,874	22	83,874
Post Office ...	...	...	...	...	3,662	37,483	657,260
Telegraph ...	...	...	...	...	42,281	41,618	149,911
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	58,466	87,483	273,812	730,476	...	19,336	1,724,510
Total of the direct claims & demands upon the Revenues, including charges of collection, and cost of Salt and Opium ...	714,294	466,940	908,097	1,710,252	79,814	105,251	8,518,858
Interest on permanent and floating Debt ...	...	...	...	94,132	...	2,437,036	5,460,708
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	3,325	1,120	70,950	167,466	...	...	496,591
Administration ...	120,572	112,903	132,293	11,328	88,866	217,915	1,511,162
Minor Departments ...	8,166	307	16,911	443,401	4,496	5,684	237,697
Law and Justice ...	322,270	175,111	333,149	161,292	...	6,370	2,273,816
Marine ...	...	21,079	6,309	32,252	89,142	108,253	574,100
Ecclesiastical ...	17,664	21,960	40,640	27,192	...	300	155,911
Medical ...	26,951	20,633	30,083	19,013	...	6,604	181,411
Political Agencies ...	6,120	15,889	9,040	144,500	...	49,657	315,999
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	46,594	24,872	176,122	157,614	...	844,159	1,451,471
Miscellaneous ...	49,726	11,304	95,018	...	...	24,186	437,359
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	...	...	...	805,200	...	173,029	173,029
Allowments for Provincial Services ...	626,900	531,800	769,029	2,040,993	...	...	4,848,905
Army ...	...	...	2,840,261	464,397	986,730	2,705,284	15,678,112
Public Works ...	354,166	344,260	242,797	20,472	49,994	47,124	2,459,497
Guaranteed Railways ... { Supervision & cost of land ...	8,934	1,810	0,453	...	...	...	68,163
Loans by Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,953
State Railways, ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	8,227
Total	£ 2,305,772	1,749,680	5,750,552	7,110,190	1,249,042	3,729,852	45,261,69

Comparative Statement of Principal Sources of Ordinary Revenue, for the year ended 31st March 1872.

	Land Revenue	Forest.	Excise on Spirits, &c.	Assessed Taxes.	Stamps.	Total.	Refunds & Assig- ments.	Net Amount.	Area.	Popula- tion.	Revenue for Square Mile.	Revenue for Unit of Popula- tion.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Square Miles.	No.	£	£
India, General and Pol- tical	66,780	9,490	18,721	39,810	14,133	148,924	169,981	-21,057	...	...	...	...
Oudh	1,318,274	13,777	81,652	25,707	89,794	1,598,614	74,075	1,454,539	23,992	12,100,000	60.92	.12
Central Provinces	593,891	55,713	105,989	19,001	94,456	869,050	70,181	798,869	84,612	8,194,411	9.44	.1
British Burma	646,416	77,246	95,564	9,197	41,083	873,450	4,127	869,323	93,879	2,500,000	9.26	.35
Bengal	3,054,722	14,473	754,419	304,255	792,791	5,890,659	231,959	5,588,700	246,829	68,936,859	22.44	.08
North-Western Provin- ces	4,129,444	103,315	237,895	113,568	296,712	4,870,872	114,172	4,752,700	83,785	36,777,941	56.72	.15
Punjab	1,967,797	71,022	89,715	45,972	241,219	2,415,635	116,472	2,299,163	102,001	19,000,000	22.54	.12
Madras	4,440,312	41,886	570,892	110,817	399,025	5,562,933	287,888	5,275,045	141,113	31,173,577	37.38	.17
Bombay	3,402,790	115,021	420,292	156,974	507,760	4,602,807	1,007,496	3,595,311	140,827	13,933,998	25.53	.26
Total	£ 20,520,337	501,924	2,369,...	825,341	2,476,393	26,692,944	2,129,851	24,563,093	...	...	...	...
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	2,575,990	50,510	2,525,480	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	5,966,595	33,537	5,933,058	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	Total	...	35,235,529	2,213,895	33,021,631	917,038	181,556,786	36.01	.18

The Debt.

				Amount 31st March 1872.
IN INDIA.				
<i>Loans bearing Interest.</i>				£
6	per Cent.	Loan from His Majesty the King of Oudh	...	360,723
5½	"	Loan of 1859-60	...	10,665,800
5	"	Loan from His Majesty the King of Oudh	...	1,240,000
5	"	Loan from Raja Kali Sunkur Ghosal	...	4,800
5	"	Loan of 1856-57	...	1,274,160
4½	"	Transfer Loan of 1870	...	1,844,060
4½	"	" " 1871	...	275,000
4½	"	" " 1872	...	13,863,600
4	"	Loan " 1824-25	...	31,058
4	"	" " 1823-29	...	13,120
4	"	" " 1832-33	...	1,494,965
4	"	" " 1835-36	...	3,459,300
4	"	" " 1842-43	...	11,275,610
4	"	" " 1854-55	...	7,308,060
4	"	Transfer Loan " 1st May 1865	...	13,182,618
4	"	" " 1853-54	...	270,297
4	"	King of Oudh's Charity Fund	...	30,000
4	"	Ditto Perpetual Loan	...	•170,000
Promissory Notes issued to Trustees for benefit of descendants of Tippoo Sultan				334,144
Book Debt created as a provision for Madho Rao				75,000
3½ per Cent. Loan of 1853-54				65,200
Debenture Loan payable 4th July 1871				500
Loan from His Highness the Maharajah Holkar for Indore State Railway				450,000
Total Loans in India bearing Interest				67,190,815
Loans in course of payment not bearing Interest—				
5	per Cent.	Loan of 1825-26	...	11,691
5	"	" " 1841-42	...	6,290
5	"	" " 1854-55 for Public Works	...	50,530
4½	"	" " 1856-57	...	4,530
Debenture Loan of 1866-67 and 1867-68				1,330,100
Treasury Bills at 2½ pie per Cent. per diem				9,280
Total, India				68,603,236
IN ENGLAND.				
East India Bonds				3,996,700
Indian Debentures				4,995,000
India 5 per Cent. Stock				17,200,000
India 4 per Cent. Stock				12,800,000
East India Stock				6,000,000
Total, England				44,991,700
Total				113,594,936

Savings Banks.

Account showing Receipts, Payments, and Balances of Savings Bank for the year ended 31st March 1872.

	Balance, 1st April 1871.	Receipts in 1871-72.	Total.	Repay- ments in 1871-72	Balance, 31st March 1872.
<i>Government Savings Bank at the Presidency Towns.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Calcutta ...	291,525	240,071	531,596	214,830	316,766
Madras ...	188,088	104,160	292,248	81,395	210,853
Bombay ...	482,617	217,368	699,985	152,051	547,934
Total ...	962,230	561,599	1,523,829	448,276	1,075,553
<i>District Savings Banks.</i>					
Government of India ...	607	2,070	2,686	887	1,799
Oudh ...	246	2,604	2,850	784	2,066
Central Provinces ...	1,512	4,466	5,978	1,804	4,174
British Burma ...	878	1,182	1,560	491	1,069
Bengal ...	7,102	20,124	27,226	6,975	20,251
North-Western Provinces	3,150	6,453	9,603	3,298	6,305
Punjab ...	1,898	5,312	7,210	2,008	5,202
Total ...	14,893	42,220	57,113	16,247	40,866
<i>Regimental Savings Banks</i>					
Mughal Army ...	51,587	85,302	136,889	71,971	64,918
Madras „ ...	26,702	28,293	54,995	40,742	14,253
Bombay „ ...	30,115	33,020	63,135	21,915	41,220
	108,404	146,615	255,019	134,628	120,391
Grand Total ...	1,085,527	750,434	1,835,961	599,151	1,236,810

In 1873 the Government Savings Banks of all kinds had a return of 60,000 depositors and £1,461,090 of deposits. The number of District Savings Banks in Bengal is 110, in which £71,095 are held in deposit by 3,646 depositors.

The number of Money Order Offices open in British India is 302, the number of orders issued during the year 1871-72 was 2,51,123, amounting in value to £1,251,400, against 2,42,700 issued during the previous year, which amounted to £1,300,600.

The Currency.

Since January 1872, the note circulation of the Government paper currency has developed itself considerably. For several months it has exceeded 13 millions. For the year 1872-73 the average net circulation amounted to £12,972,340. The highest point reached was that of £13,660,872.

CHAPTER II.

THE PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Lord Mayo's Action.

By a Resolution of 17th December 1870 the Government of India made over to the Provincial Administrations assignments of imperial revenue to meet the subjoined heads of expenditure, in the hope of promoting financial economy and administrative efficiency. Even at the end of 1872-73, Sir R. Temple declared that the organization of the system was not sufficiently perfected to enable him to certify that the following statement is entirely correct. The figures as rendered by the local Governments, had not then been accepted by the Government of India. In 1871-72 there was an available amount of £5,713,933, of which the various local Governments expended £5,453,873, leaving a balance of £260,060 to be carried on to the next year. In 1872-73 there was an amount (balance of former year added to fresh allotments) of £6,283,789, against which the local Governments have an estimated expenditure of £6,391,181, leaving an adverse balance of £107,392 to be provided for from local resources, which are ample. During 1872-73 a circular was addressed to the local Governments, asking opinions as to the working of the system of provincial services; the replies are, unanimously and strongly, in its favour.

Net Charges on account of Services now Provincial.

	Actuals, 1871-72.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73.	Regular Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimate, 1873-74.	Budget compared with Regular
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Jails ...	363,220	443,319	377,626	...	63,693	384,871	+ 7,245
Registration (Net Receipts) ...	49,971	37,086	51,833	14,807	...	44,081	- 7,812
Police ...	2,021,271	2,101,751	2,254,184	152,433	...	2,300,453	+ 46,269
Education ...	570,656	722,688	611,344	...	111,343	722,402	+ 111,057
Medical Services	304,830	355,019	331,209	...	23,720	407,454	+ 76,155
Printing ..	107,798	129,309	141,418	2,109	...	156,218	- 5,200
Miscellaneous ...	22,655	106,148	138,561	32,408	...	295,224	+ 156,673
Public Works ...	1,495,573	2,157,515	1,700,629	...	456,886	1,958,185	+ 257,556
Total ...	4,843,632	5,938,558	5,503,159	...	435,399	6,160,726	+ 637,567

Provincial Receipts and Expenditure.

Actual, 1871-72.	Receipts.			Chargos.		
	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expendi- ture.	Closing Balance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ...	...	34,867	34,867	36,105	-1,238	34,867
Oudh ...	9,399	234,717	244,116	236,100	8,016	244,116
Central Provinces ...	11,994	315,842	327,636	341,950	-14,314	327,636
British Burma ...	...	320,711	320,711	293,189	27,522	320,711
Bengal ...	53,287	1,450,084	1,503,371	1,289,505	223,860	1,503,371
N. W. Provinces ...	28,246	681,787	710,033	865,021	-154,988	710,033
Punjab ...	23,521	612,983	637,514	618,076	21,438	637,514
Madras ...	33,467	890,270	923,737	823,837	100,100	923,737
Bombay ...	40,086	971,862	1,011,948	072,290	39,658	1,011,948
Total ...	200,000	5,513,933	5,713,933	5,453,873	260,060	5,713,933
<i>Regular Estimate, 1872-73.</i>						
Government of India ...	-1,238	33,247	32,009	34,397	-2,389	32,009
Oudh ...	8,016	277,480	285,506	315,850	-30,344	285,506
Central Provinces ...	-14,314	324,964	310,650	362,087	-51,437	310,650
British Burma ...	27,522	340,480	376,952	345,112	31,840	376,952
Bengal ...	233,866	1,640,067	1,873,933	1,511,300	362,633	1,873,933
N. W. Provinces ...	-154,988	745,192	590,204	1,133,000	-542,796	590,204
Punjab ...	21,438	623,444	644,882	882,510	-37,628	644,882
Madras ...	100,100	891,022	992,022	908,829	83,193	992,022
Bombay ...	39,658	1,137,973	1,177,631	1,098,096	79,535	1,177,631
Total ...	260,060	6,023,729	6,283,789	6,361,181	-107,392	6,283,789
<i>Budget Estimate, 1873-74.</i>						
Government of India ...	-2,389	42,761	40,373	43,911	-3,538	40,373
Oudh ...	-30,544	262,170	231,626	344,000	-112,374	231,626
Central Provinces ...	-51,437	331,684	280,127	355,430	-75,303	280,127
British Burma ...	31,840	303,120	334,960	344,153	-9,193	334,960
Bengal ...	362,633	1,587,340	1,949,973	1,764,972	185,001	1,949,973
N. W. Provinces ...	-542,796	737,292	194,496	1,219,420	-1,024,924	194,496
Punjab ...	-37,628	630,241	592,613	359,025	233,588	592,613
Madras ...	83,193	881,166	964,359	942,403	21,956	964,359
Bombay ...	79,535	1,082,014	1,161,549	1,123,797	37,752	1,161,549
Total ...	-107,392	5,857,668	5,750,276	6,487,111	-746,835	5,750,276

In addition to those Provincial assignments there are the old local funds and expenditure :—

Local Funds.

	Actuals, 1871-72.					
	Receipts.			Chargos.		
	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ...	20,434	88,791	109,225	87,252	21,973	109,225
Oudh ...	115,580	168,443	284,023	140,297	143,726	284,023
Central Provinces ...	32,671	183,486	216,157	180,675	55,482	216,157
British Burma ...	106,389	95,468	201,857	121,369	80,488	201,857
Bengal ...	226,321	566,842	582,163	362,128	220,035	582,163
N. W. Provinces ...	498,740	998,124	1,496,864	817,304	679,560	1,496,864
Punjab ...	162,027	510,432	672,509	387,328	285,188	672,509
Madras ...	324,852	1,258,129	1,582,981	1,339,689	243,292	1,582,981
Bombay ...	456,449	739,426	1,195,875	702,290	493,585	1,195,875
Total ...	1,942,463	4,369,191	6,341,654	4,118,327	2,223,327	6,341,654

Lord Northbrook's Action.

On the 17th August 1872 the Governor General in Council issued a circular letter to all Local Governments, calling for returns showing all cesses, rates, dues and taxes levied in British India, other than the imperial revenues ;—And for reports from the several Local Governments and from some of the best local officers who come into direct contact with the people, upon the question whether any, and what, taxes, imperial, provincial, local or municipal, now existing, or about to be imposed, create a feeling of discontent in the country or amongst any particular section of the people ;—And for the opinion of the Local Governments whether any changes are desirable in the method of raising any of the existing revenues which it is now proposed to abandon.

On the 22nd March 1873 the Government reviewed the replies in a Resolution. Several measures for the levy of local rates and taxes have passed into law during the last two years ; some immediately consequent upon the Resolution of 1870 and others which had

been initiated before the Resolution was issued. The only objection that has been raised to the general principles of this policy is contained in the opinion which some officers have expressed either that the Government is, or that it is thought by the people to be, chargeable with a breach of faith, if it imposes local rates or cesses upon the land during the currency of a settlement, whether permanent or temporary. This objection is based upon the assumption that a settlement of the land revenue exempts the proprietor or farmer from any taxation of the profits that he may derive from the land. It is obvious that this assumption, if correct, would render impracticable any scheme of local rating. The questions, *first*, whether the objection is just in itself, and, *second*, whether, even though arising from misapprehension, it ought nevertheless to be respected, have repeatedly occupied the anxious attention of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Government in England, and the decision of Her Majesty's Government was eventually given in the following words:—

Her Majesty's Government have now to intimate to your Excellency the conclusion to which they have come, after a careful consideration of a controversy which has now been going on for a long course of years. This conclusion is, that rating for local expenditure is to be regarded, as it has hitherto been regarded in all the provinces of the Empire, as taxation separate and distinct from the ordinary land revenue; that the levying of such rates upon the holders of land, irrespective of the amount of their land assessment, involves no breach of faith on the part of the Government, whether as regards holders of permanent or of temporary tenures; and that, where such rates are levied at all, they ought, as far as may be possible, to be levied equally, without distinction and without exemption, upon all the holders of property accessible to the rate."

Whilst, however, the Governor General in Council expressed his determination to carry out this general policy, His Excellency declared that no further increase of local taxation is now required.

PART V.
INSTRUCTION

CHAPTER I.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION PREVIOUS TO 1854.

THE history of education in India is divided into three well-defined periods—(1). From the earliest efforts of the Christian Missionaries and of the people themselves, followed by the action of the Government, up to 1854. (2). From the Despatch of 1854, which reorganised the State system and aided all other efforts on a non-religious but catholic basis, up to 1870-71. (3). From the close of that year, when the financial control of the funds for public instruction was made over by the Central to the eight Provincial Governments.

Bengal and Northern India.

Warren Hastings established the first educational institution endowed by the State in India—the Calcutta Madrasah or Mahomedan College in 1780, paying for the site out of his own pocket. In 1791 Mr. Jonathian Duncan founded a similar college for the Hindoos at Benares—the Sanscrit College. A Swedish Missionary, Mr. Kiernander, had previously opened a school chiefly for poor Christians of mixed parentage, and the Military Orphan Society cared for the children of English officers. In 1789 the Calcutta Free School Society was formed out of two old local charities for the same class for whom Mr. Kiernander first cared. The East India Company which, in a despatch of 1659, had formally declared their desire by all possible means to propagate Christianity, sent out a schoolmaster to Madras so early as 1677, and in 1752 assigned 500 pagodas a year to that Government for the encouragement of missionary enterprise at its discretion. But the political position given to the Company by the consequences of the victory of Plassey led the Directors and their servants to adopt the opposite extreme. Mr. Wilberforce's attempt to introduce a clause for the encouragement of missionaries and schoolmasters into the Charter of 1793, failed, though his resolutions are recorded in the journals of the House of Commons. In 1804 Lord Wellesley for the first time publicly asserted that Government education must be based on the principle of religious neutrality.

In the Charter of 1813, a clause was inserted on the motion of Mr. Robert Percy Smith, a Member of Parliament and late Advocate General at Calcutta, and was sanctioned by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, then Presi-

dent of the Board of Control, providing that "it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to direct that out of any surplus which may remain of the rents, revenues and profits," after defraying all civil and military charges, "a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees (£10,000) in each year shall be set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories of India." This clause, to which the Court called the Governor General's special attention in a despatch of the 6th September 1813, is the foundation stone of the present system of education in India. On the 3rd June 1814 the Court of Directors issued their first educational despatch, relative to the disposal of the lakh of rupees.

The following paragraphs from the same despatch are remarkable for their reference to the indigenous schools, and to their method of instruction which was actually borrowed for adoption in England, as also to the principle afterwards developed throughout the several Provinces in India of local cesses levied for the establishment and maintenance of elementary rural schools :—

"We refer with particular satisfaction upon this occasion to that distinguished feature of internal polity which prevails in some parts of India, and by which the instruction of the people is provided for by a certain charge upon the produce of the soil, and by other endowments in favour of the village teachers who are thereby rendered public servants of the community. The mode of instruction that from time immemorial has been practised under these masters has received the highest tribute of praise by its adoption in this country, under the direction of the Reverend Dr. Fell, formerly Chaplain at Madras; and it is now become the mode by which education is conducted in our national establishments, from a conviction of the facility it affords in the acquisition of language by simplifying the process of instruction. This venerable and benevolent institution of the Hindoos is represented to have withstood the shock of revolutions, and to its operation is ascribed the general intelligence of the natives as scribes and accountants. We are so strongly persuaded of its great utility, that we are desirous you should take early measures to inform yourselves of its present state, and that you will report to us the result of your inquiries, affording in the meantime the protection of Government to the village teachers in all their just rights and immunities, and marking, by some favourable distinction, any individual amongst them who may be recommended by superior merit or acquirements; for humble as their situation may appear, if judged by a comparison with any corresponding character in this country, we understand those village teachers are held in great veneration throughout India."

In his review of education in British India prior to 1854, from which many of these facts are taken, Mr. Under-Secretary Howell remarks that it is much to be regretted that, as each Province fell under our rule, the Government did not take advantage of the time when the prestige of conquest or gratitude for delivery from war and oppression were strong in the popular mind, to make the village school an important feature in the village system that was almost everywhere transmitted to us. Had this been done, and had the numerous village allowances been diverted to this object, and had the Government devoted itself

to the improvement of school books and schoolmasters, instead of establishing a few new schools of its own and thereby encouraging the belief that it was for the State, and not for the community, to look after education, the work of general improvement would have been substituted for the work of partial construction, and we should now have had in every Province a really adequate system of national primary education. Sir Thomas Munro aimed at this in Madras, as did Mountstuart Elphinstone in Bombay, and Lord William Bentinck in Bengal, but their views were overridden by men who, if less far-seeing, were more persistent.

The despatch concluded by a request that the Governor General would take "the earliest opportunity" of submitting for consideration any plan calculated to promote the object in view. Wars led to "the great omission" to act on this provision of the Charter of 1813, which was commented on in the Parliamentary enquiry of 1853. Meanwhile the early efforts of the Serampore Missionaries, at the beginning of the century were developed by the establishment of schools for natives and of the Benevolent Institution, in 1809, for poor Christians, culminating in the creation and endowment of the first Missionary College in India at Serampore. Mr. May, a missionary, founded several schools in and around Chinsurah and the first grant-in-aid ever made, or Rs. 600 a month, was assigned to them.

Such efforts led Lord Hastings to issue, on the 2nd October 1815, a minute declaring his solicitude for the moral and intellectual condition of the Natives, and his anxiety to see established and maintained some system of public education. He thought that the humble but valuable class of village schoolmasters claimed the first place in the discussion and that the efforts of Government should be directed to the improvement of existing tuition and to the diffusion of it to places and persons now out of its reach. This was followed, in 1817, by the establishment of the Vidyalaya or Anglo-Indian College in Calcutta. The foundation of this College marks an important era in the history of education in India as the first spontaneous desire manifested by the Natives of the country for instruction in English and the literature of Europe. This was the first blow to Oriental literature and science heretofore exclusively cultivated in the Government Colleges. The new institution was started at a meeting of many of the leading Natives of Calcutta at the house of the Chief Justice, Sir Hyde East.

Lord Hastings retired in 1823, and his temporary successor, Mr. Adam, distinguished himself by at last initiat-

ing a body to carry out the policy intended by the framers of the educational clause in the Charter of 1813. Influenced by Mr. Helt Mackenzie, the author of the first Note on education, Mr. Adam appointed a General Committee of Public Instruction for the purpose of ascertaining the state of education in the Bengal Presidency, and of "the public institutions designed for its promotion, and of considering, and from time to time submitting to Government, the suggestion of such measures as it may appear expedient to adopt, with a view to the better instruction of the people, to the introduction among them of useful knowledge including the sciences and arts of Europe, and to the improvement of their moral character." This Committee was composed of the following gentlemen, then among the most distinguished members of the Civil Service :— Messrs. J. H. Harington, J. P. Larkins, W. B. Martin, W. B. Bayley, H. Shakespear, Holt Mackenzie, Henry T. Prinsep, A. Stirling, J. C. C. Sutherland, with Mr. H. H. Wilson as Secretary. To them the Government made over the management of the entire business of education, subject to its own general supervision and within the limits of the funds assigned for the purpose. This assignment consisted of the appropriations sanctioned to existing institutions, and the annual lakh of rupees provided by the Charter of 1813 with the accumulation of arrears and interest at the rate of Rs. 83,200 per annum from the beginning of 1821 to the date of the formation of the Committee.

This honorary board did a great work for 30 years. About this time collegiate schools began to spring up in the North-Western Provinces also—at Agra in 1822, at Delhi in 1824, and at Bareilly in 1827. Of these the most important was at Delhi. In 1792, an Oriental College, supported by voluntary contributions from Mahomedan gentlemen, had been founded at Delhi, for the encouragement of Persian and Arabic. But this college and other academic institutions had long since fallen into deplorable neglect. In 1823 the East Indian, or mixed, community of Calcutta established a school for their children, which afterwards became the Doveton College and School, on its being endowed by Captain Doveton in 1854.

In December 1831 the Committee of Public Instruction issued its first report, from which it appears that the total number of institutions then under its control was 14 with 3,490 pupils; that the total educational receipts for the year were Rs. 2,75,047, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,63,994. The following table is annexed, in view to enable a comparison in detail to be formed with the statistics of subsequent years :—

Expenditure in 1831.				Receipts in 1831.	
Schools.	Pupils	Cost per annum			
	Ra.	Ra.			Ra.
1 { Calcutta Madrasa ...	80	30,000	Annual Grant ...	1,00,000	
1 { and					
1 { English Department ...	100	4 80	Calcutta Madrasa ...	30,000	
2 Sanskrit College ...	160	30,000			
3 Anglo Indian College ...	400	26,244	Sanskrit College ...	25,000	
4 Hooghly Madrasa ...		37,350			
5 Chinsurah School ...	1,050	7,200	Benares do. ...	20,000	
6 Bhagnulpore School ...	77	3,600			
6 Benares College ...	160		Agra do. ...	16,000	
7 { and		35,600			
7 { English Department ...	40		Interest General Fund	30,622	
8 Allahabad School ...	100	1,200			
9 Janpore College ...	10	1,000	Do. Benares „	6,374	
10 Sagar School ...	398	1,200			
11 Cawnpore School ...	147	4,800	Do. Agra „	9,701	
12 Agra College ...	180	16,000			
13 Ajmer School ...	91	3,600	Do. Hooghly „	37,350	
14 { Delhi College ...	309	16,800			
14 { and					
14 { English Department ..	100	9,600			
Total Pupils ...	3,490				
Total Ra. ...		2,28,994			
Add charges for—					
Printing ...		15,000			
Books ...		5,000			
Donations, Prizes, &c. ...		3,000			
Committee's Office ...		6,000			
Do. Establishment ...		6,000			
Grand Total Ra. ...		2,63,994	Grand Total Ra. ...	2,75,047	

The period from 1830 to 1836 was marked by three important events, the establishment of the Church of Scotland College in Calcutta by Dr. Duff in 1830, the declaration that English should be the language of the higher education, in 1835, due chiefly to Macaulay, and the institution of the Medical College in 1836. The report of Mr. Adam, deputed by Lord William Bentinck in 1835, showed the extent of indigenous education in Bengal. His proposals were those and they are only now, in 1873, being carried out fully—(1.) That in view to the improvement of all indigenous institutions the village schoolmasters should, as the first step, be placed under the superintendence of a special Inspector and under local Native Committees. The masters

(or *gooroo*s) were to be publicly and periodically examined, and encouraged by rewards proportioned to their own qualifications and the attainments of their scholars—a normal school for selected teachers being established in every district in which the proposal might be carried out. For the support of these improved schoolmasters, small jagheers of land in each village were to be assigned. (2). That one or more districts should be selected for the trial of the scheme. (3). That in each district so selected should be made an educational survey giving exact details of the population, the existing means of instruction, and the state of its schools and attendance. And (4) that the Government should undertake the preparation and distribution of a series of vernacular school books. Mr. Adam strongly urged that some of the lakh of rupees annually devoted to education under Act of Parliament should be appropriated in furtherance of his proposals, in view to the establishment of a really national system.

At this period also the Press was delivered from censorship by Sir C. Metcalfe's Act XI. of 1835 drawn up by Macaulay. Under that Act, native presses have been established and native publications issued in great numbers all over India, the only check upon them being the assimilation of the Indian to the English law of sedition and libel carried out by the Legislative Council in 1870. In 1837 the vernaculars were substituted for Persian in the Courts.

Next to the Serampore College the first endowment applied to education was from the funds left for pious uses by Mahomed Mohsin, a Shea who died in 1806. Part of these funds was devoted to the establishment of the Hooghly Madrisa in 1856. In 1873 they were assigned to Mahomedan education generally throughout Bengal. Lord Auckland's desire to encourage oriental and vernacular learning led to additional expenditure, and in December 1840 an extra lakh and-a-half of rupees was added to the annual grant which then amounted to Rs. 4,86,688 for the year. By this means the Government was enabled to support six colleges containing 2,117 students, 18 English schools with 2,434 students, and Vernacular schools in Bengal, Behar, Cuttack, and Assam, including the schools attached to the Hindoo College, at all of which 2,077 youths were then receiving instruction in their own language. In 1842 the General Committee was abolished, and in its stead a Council of Education was formed. In 1844, the Government of India sanctioned the appointment of an Inspector of Colleges and Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Mr. Ireland, formerly Principal of the Dacca College, was the first Inspector,

Lord Hardinge passed an order to throw open the public service to qualified young men from the various educational institutions. In five years from the date of the order only 35 students from Government colleges passed the test, and of those only eight or nine were appointed to the public service. The University test soon superseded this. In 1846 the Calcutta Normal School was opened.

The first step taken to provide a national system of popular education was by Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in 1843. After an inquiry similar to that of Mr. Adam in Lower Bengal, Mr. Thomason declared that the state of things revealed was a "standing reproach" to the British Government, whose simple duty it was to remove it, and to have every peasant in the country taught to read, write, and cipher with sufficient intelligence to keep the accounts of his own lands, and to understand the nature of his own rights and his own tenure. This was the great want. It was universal, for it extended equally all over the country; it was great, for the ignorance was extreme; it was pressing, for the protection of right and prevention of wrong was the first duty of a Government. Mr. Thomason decided to associate education in the minds of an agricultural population with the revenue system of the country, as the best means of arousing the mass of the people to a sense of the value of sound elementary instruction. In this view, every village of a certain size was to have its own school and master supported by an endowment of not less than five acres of land from the village community, of the annual value of Rs. 20 to Rs. 40. Where the village community would grant the land, the Government would remit the public demand on the land so assigned. The Court of Directors objected to this and sanctioned a modified scheme. But the principle of a school cess was afterwards urged by the Secretary of State in 1859, and has been carried out over the greater part of India except Bengal.

There is no notice of female education as a recognised part of the Government scheme prior to 1850. A beginning had, indeed, been made by charitable societies prior to this date, and as early as 1821, Miss Cooke (Mrs. Wilson) was deputed by the British and Foreign School Society, to open a School for female children at Calcutta. In 1826 she had 30 schools and 600 pupils under her charge, which were concentrated in 1828 into a Central School under a committee called the Ladies Society for Native Female Education. Other similar schools had also been established. But just as Lord William Bentinck had ventured to attack

and had overcome the prejudice against anatomy and European medical science, so Lord Dalhousie was encouraged to introduce into India the European view of the necessity of education for women. Instigated by Mr. Bethune, who in May 1849 had successfully opened a female school in Calcutta, the Governor General informed the Council of Education that henceforth its functions were definitely and systematically to embrace female education, than which no single change in the habits of the people was likely to lead to more important and beneficial consequences. The Governor General thought it quite possible to establish female schools in which such precautions for the seclusion of the girls might be adopted as the customs of the country required. All possible encouragement should be given to any attempt proposed by the Natives in this direction, and the chief civil officers in the interior were to use all the means at their disposal to further the object in view. The Council warmly took up the proposal, and the first female school recognised by the Government was established under a Committee of Native gentlemen at Baraset.

In 1854 the old Vidyalya, or Hindoo College, became the present Presidency College. Almost the last act of the Council of Education was to report, on the 9th September 1854, on Lord Dalhousie's proposal to introduce Mr. Thomason's system into Bengal, "that a subject so vast can only be adequately carried out by the resources of Government." Lord Dalhousie had declared that it was "the plain duty of the Government of India at once to place within the reach of the people of Bengal and Behar, those means of education which, notwithstanding our anxiety to do so, we have hitherto failed in presenting to them in an acceptable form."

Bombay.

So far back as 1718, a charity school was opened at the Presidency Town, and was supported by voluntary contributions until 1807, when it received a grant from the Court of Directors. In 1814 missionary agency began to take up the work. The American Mission was first in the field, and by 1824 had established 24 vernacular schools with 1,454 children, and one female school attended by 54 children. In 1815 the Bombay Education Society was formed, and besides opening a central school at Bombay, established schools at Tanna and Broach supported by subscriptions and Government grants.

In 1821 the "Poona College" for the encouragement of ancient learning and the study of Sanscrit, metaphysics, grammar, logic and astronomy was opened by Mr. Chaplin, the Commis-

sioner in the Deccan. A part of the Duxina Fund, established by the Peshwas for the encouragement of learned Hindoos, but long degraded into a mere alms, was applied to the support of this College; it was not successful. From its foundation in 1822, however, the chief interest centres in the Bombay Native School Book and School Society. The Konkan Society was affiliated to it, and Government recognised it as the general society for the Presidency. The Society issued an annual report from the year 1824, and these reports continue in a regular series (the Society having, however, changed its name in 1827 to "Bombay Native Education Society") until 1840, when the Society merged in a Board of Education.

In 1835 the funds raised in honour of Mountstuart Elphinstone from the interest of which one or more Professorships should be established, "to be held by gentlemen from Great Britain until the happy period arrived when natives shall be fully competent to hold them," for teaching the English language, the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe, led to the establishment of what is now the Elphinstone College. In 1832, Government fixed its annual donation to public instruction at Rs. 20,000, as it had noted with alarm that while the State had spent Rs. 2,01,923 between 1826 and 1830, and while the European community had subscribed Rs. 8,183 to education, the native community had contributed only Rs. 4,714.

The total number of scholars in 1835 was—

Island of Bombay	...	...	...	1,026
Marathée Districts	...	...	...	1,864
Goojratee ditto	...	...	...	2,128
				<hr/>
				5,018

From 1843, a fee of one anna began to be charged in the Government vernacular schools. From this time the Board went on steadily increasing the number of its vernacular schools; the attendance, which was 5,824 in 1840-41, was 9,022 in 1844, and the Government grant was Rs. 1,25,000. In 1846, an English school was opened at Ahmedabad, at Rutnagiree in 1845; at Ahmednugur and Dharwar in 1848; Broach in 1849; Satarā in 1852; Rajkote and Dhulia in 1853. The people of Dhulia subscribed a school fund of Rs. 25,000. The Grant Medical College was opened in November 1845. The activity of the Board was never greater than in the last year of its existence, and it is remarkable that it both conceived a wide scheme of village schools, and established the voluntary system known as the "partially self-supporting system," which it declared to be—"based on the only sound principle on which any national

scheme of "education can be extensively and successfully carried out." It left the number of scholars in Government schools thus—

In English schools	...	...	...	...	2,860
„ Vernacular „	...	...	...	...	18,883
Total					<u>21,743</u>

Whereas, when the Board was formed in 1840, there were 877 pupils in English schools, and 6,549 pupils in the vernacular schools. Thus the number of schools and scholars, and the expenditure also, was about trebled during the 15 years of the Board's administration, and the quality of the schools was certainly improved in a higher ratio than the number,

Madras.

The Lutheran Missionaries established schools early in the eighteenth century in South India. In 1787 the Court of Directors authorised a permanent annual grant of 250 pagodas each towards the support of three schools which had been established under the direction of Schwartz. The Court further directed that a similar allowance should be granted to any other schools which might be opened for the same purpose. In January 1812, a Sunday School was established at St. Thomas' Mount, at the suggestion, and under the direction of the military chaplain at that Cantonment and by the voluntary contributions of several Europeans at the Presidency. The object of this school was to afford elementary instruction on the Lancasterian plan to the mixed and native children of the military and others resident there. The object as well as the plan of tuition being highly approved by the Government, an endowment of 300 pagodas per annum was granted from the 1st January 1812.

The first attempt, however, in this Presidency to take up education on a large and systematic scale, was initiated, in 1822, by the Governor, Sir Thomas Munro, who instituted an inquiry into the indigenous schools and the existing state of education. The inquiry was followed by the formation at the Presidency Town of a Board of Public Instruction in 1826. The Committee had authority to establish two principal schools in each Collectorate, and one inferior school in each talook, and for this purpose the Court of Directors sanctioned an annual outlay of Rs. 50,000. Under this arrangement 14 collectorate schools and 18 talook schools were set on foot, together with a central school at the Presidency Town. It should be noted that Sir Thomas Munro aimed at a scheme

of vernacular education for the mass of the people, and endeavoured, like Mr. Thomason in the North-Western Provinces, to found this scheme on the indigenous schools of the country, and thus he hoped to secure the real co-operation of the people. But Sir Thomas Munro did not live to carry out his scheme and in 1836 it was pronounced a failure. All the schools in the provinces were abolished and the Board was superseded by a "Committee for Native Education," which was directed to organise a normal school for training teachers in view to the eventual establishment of English schools in different parts of the country. This measure was taken in accordance with what was understood in Madras to be the object of Lord William Bentinck's Resolution of 7th March 1805.

Actuated by the policy of the day, Lord Elphinstone, in 1839, projected the establishment of a college to be called the Madras University, with which a limited number of provincial schools were to be connected by scholarships. A new body was constituted in June 1845 as the "Council of Education." The primary object of this Council was to organize and superintend certain public examinations of candidates for appointments in the public service, a certain number of which were to be annually offered under Lord Hardinge's Resolution of 1844 for general competition, with a view to the encouragement of education. To this Council was entrusted the control of the funds annually allotted to education which had been increased in 1840 to a lakh of rupees; of this sum half was appropriated to the Madras University, and of the remainder Rs. 30,000 were designed to the establishment of five provincial schools, and Rs. 20,000 for grants-in-aid, with a view to the improvement and extension of private schools. Of the five provincial schools the first was established at Cuddalore in 1853 and the rest shortly afterwards.

General Policy.

From the day that Warren Hastings founded the Mahomedan College at Calcutta, remarks Mr. Howell, until the establishment of the three Universities as the crown of the educational structure, the invariable tenor of every order, the ultimate object of every effort has been to benefit the Natives of India and qualify them to hold offices of trust in their own country. If knowledge be power, England has not hesitated to offer this power freely and persistently, by private charity and by public grant, to India.

CHAPTER II.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FROM 1854 TO 1871.

In 1854.

THE Parliamentary inquiry previous to the fourth renewal of the Company's Charter in 1853 resulted in Sir Charles Wood ordering, and the Court of Directors sending out, the great Educational Despatch of July 1854—the Charter of Indian Education which, in the words of Lord Dalhousie, “contained a scheme of education for all India, far wider and more comprehensive than the Local or the Supreme Government could ever have ventured to suggest. It left nothing to be desired, if, indeed, it did not authorise and direct that more should be done than is within our present grasp.” The despatch of 1854 was confirmed by Lord Stanley's despatch of 1859, after the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown. The two together form the present “Educational Code,” the provisions of which have been thus officially summarised:—

“The main object of the former despatch is to divert the efforts of the Government from the education of the higher classes, upon whom they had up to that date been too exclusively directed, and to turn them to the wider diffusion of education among all classes of the people; and especially to the provision of primary instruction for the masses. Such instruction is to be provided by the direct instrumentality of Government, and a compulsory rate, levied under the direct authority of Government, is pointed out as the best means of obtaining funds for the purpose. The system must be extended upwards by the establishment of Government schools as models, to be superseded gradually by schools supported on the grant-in-aid principle. This principle is to be of perfect religious neutrality, denned in regular rules adapted to the circumstances of each province, and clearly and publicly placed before the Natives of India. Schools, whether purely Government institutions or aided, in all of which (excepting Normal Schools) the payment of some fee, however small, is to be the rule, are to be in regular gradation from those which give the humblest elementary instruction to the highest colleges; and the best pupils of one grade are to climb through the other grades by means of scholarships obtained in the lower school, and taxable in the higher. To provide masters, Normal Schools are to be established in each province, and moderate allowances given for the support of those who possess an aptness for teaching, and are willing to devote themselves to the profession of school masters. By this means it is hoped that, at no distant period, institutions may be in operation in all the presidencies, calculated to supply masters for all classes of schools, and thus in time greatly to limit, if not altogether to obviate, the necessity of recruiting the educational service by means of engagements made in England. The medium of education is to be the Vernacular languages of India, into which the best elementary treatises in English should be translated. Such translations are to be advertised for, and liberally rewarded by Government as the means of enriching Vernacular literature. While, therefore, the Vernacular languages are on no account to be neglected, the English language may be taught where there is a demand for it, but the English language is not to be substituted for the Vernacular dialects of the country. The existing institutions for the study of the classical languages of India are to be maintained, and respect is to be paid to the hereditary veneration which they command. Female education is to receive the frank and cordial support of Government, as by it a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people, than by the education of men. In addition to the Government and aided colleges and schools for general education, special institutions for imparting special education in law, medicine, engineering, art, and agriculture, are to receive in every province the direct aid and encouragement of Government. The agency by which this system of education is to be carried out is a director in each province, assisted by a competent staff of inspectors. Care being taken that the cost of control shall be kept in fair proportion to the cost of direct measures of instruction. To complete the system in each presidency a university is to be established, on the model of the London University, at each of the three presidency towns. These universities are not to be themselves places of education, but they are to test the value of the education given elsewhere; they are to pass every student of ordinary ability who has fairly profited by the curriculum of School and college study which he has passed through, the standard required being such as to command respect without discouraging the efforts of deserving students. Education is to be aided an

supported by the principal officials in every district, and is to receive, besides the direct encouragement of the State by the opening of Government appointments to those who have received a good education, irrespective of the place or manner in which it may have been acquired; and, in the lower situations, by preferring a man who can read and write, and is equally eligible in other respects, to one who cannot."

Mr. Howell gives extracts from that and subsequent despatches which "undoubtedly show that, until the State has placed the means of elementary vernacular education within the reach of those who are unable to procure it for themselves, an annually increasing Government expenditure in any Province upon the higher classes who are able and willing in many cases to bear a considerable part at least of the cost of their own education, is not in accordance with the main object of the educational code, nor with the subsequent views of the Home Government."

To estimate the progress consequent on the despatch, it may be mentioned that, in the year previous to its issue, there were, of course, no universities in India and no educational departments; there were only 14 Government colleges for general education; elementary vernacular education had only been attempted with any degree of success in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay; there were no Grant-in-Aid Rules; the total number of pupils in all the Government colleges and higher and lower schools together—in Bengal was 13,822; in the North-Western Provinces, 8,508; in Madras, 3,380; and in Bombay, about 14,000; there were no Normal schools; female education had not been attempted by the State at all, and the total annual grant for education in all India was £98,721.

In 1870-71.

The statistics of fees receipts in the larger Provinces are so remarkable that they are annexed in detail:—

Statement showing the total number of Pupils in Government Institutions and the Fees paid therein as compared with the total number of Pupils in Aided Institutions and the Fees paid by them.

	Government pupils.	Fees.	Aided School pupils.	Fees.
		Rs.		Rs.
Bengal	23,958	3,83,644	131,030	3,58,295
Madras	10,811	96,704	99,952	2,46,166
N. W. Provinces	19,828	36,609	15,860	53,659
Punjab	47,254	14,346	20,075	30,458
Oudh	23,707	15,655	4,066	11,611
Central Provinces	29,068	14,938	24,179	10,884

Ways and Means.—The funds devoted to ducation of controlled by the State in 1870-71, were as follows:—

Statement showing the Income of the Educational Departments in 1870-71.

Sources of Income.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	North- western Provinces.	Punjab.	Oudh.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Berar.	Coorg.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Imperial grant (net)	18,85,935	10,83,085	9,48,099	12,08,862	6,46,945	2,15,383	2,78,882	72,894	2,57,453	15,023	65,71,090
(2) Local cesses	Nil	Nil	7,20,326	3,47,916	2,21,043	1,07,294	1,31,271	7,500	37,274	..	15,72,829
(3) Municipal Assig- nments	Nil	Nil	36,644	11,716	11,642	2,373	45,994	..	2,448	..	1,10,717
(4) Fees in Government Colleges and Schools	3,93,644	98,764	2,28,615	36,009	14,546	15,655	14,933	4,839	10,956	277	8,05,948
(5) Subscriptions and Donations	12,231	1,103	43,087	8,514	8,034	6,686	12,824	..	497	..	37,868
(6) Endowments	66,362	2,014	83,066	18,464	2,817	..	100	..	..	..	1,27,570
(7) Miscellaneous	8,879	Nil	229	2,456	6,454	617	300	..	58	..	19,023
Total income adminis- trable by Education Department	23,37,703	11,82,906	20,19,955	16,34,165	9,11,066	3,48,568	4,82,404	85,423	2,89,636	15,310	93,06,173
(8) Alleged Private Ex- penditure in Aided Schools	8,61,113	9,65,091	3,93,675	2,77,817	1,63,444	77,646	65,705	74,052	900	897	23,00,380
Grand Total, alleged In- come of Educational Department	31,98,811	21,47,997	24,13,630	19,11,984	10,84,530	4,26,214	5,48,109	1,59,485	2,89,536	16,247	1,22,06,552

(a)—Includes endowed scholarships.

Statement showing the monthly average fee rate in Government and Aided Institutions.

Province.	Government.						Aided.					
	Colleges.		Schools.				Colleges.		Schools.			
	General.	Special.	Collegiate.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	General.	Special.	Collegiate.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.
Bengal ...	Rs. 3 to	Rs. 1 to	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 to	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	Rs. 12. to	Rs. 10. to	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12. to	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	Rs. 4. to	Rs. 16. to	Rs. 2. to	Rs. 2. to	Rs. 2. to	...	Rs. 5. to	...	Rs. 5. to	Rs. 4. to	Rs. 2. to	Rs. 1. to
N. W. Provinces ...	Rs. 3 to	Rs. 5 to	...	Rs. 4. to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab ...	Rs. 8 to	...	...	Rs. 2. to	Rs. 2. to	A. 1. to	A. 1. to	...	...	A. 1. to	3 pie to	A. 1. to
Oudh ...	Rs. 10. to	...	...	Rs. 2. to	Rs. 3. to	Rs. 2. to	Rs. 20. to	...	...	Rs. 5. to	Rs. 8. to	Rs. 15. to
Central Provinces ...	Rs. 2. to	...	...	Rs. 5. to	Rs. 5. to	Rs. 1. to	...	...	...	Rs. 10. to	Rs. 15. to	Rs. 5. to
British Burma ...	...	...	...	Rs. 6. to	Rs. 5. to	Rs. 8. to	Rs. 5. to	...	...	...	Rs. 5. to	Rs. 8. to
Berar ...	...	...	...	Rs. 7 & pie 6.	Rs. 2-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg ...	...	...	...	Rs. 2. to	Rs. 4. to	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3. to	Rs. 2. to	...
	...	...	...	Rs. 6. to	A. 1. to	A. 1. to	...	...	...	Rs. 8. to	Rs. 3. to	...
	...	...	...	Rs. 8. to	Rs. 4. to	Rs. 4. to	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Rs. 4. to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Rs. 8. to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Government Agency.—The present educational departments were established under the despatch of 1854 in supersession of the Boards and Councils.

The total cost of these establishments, as proportioned to the total annual expenditure in each province, may be thus shown in detail :—

Statement showing the percentage that direction, inspection, and instruction bear respectively to total educational expenditure.

Province.	Total educational expenditure.	Expenditure on			Percentage of		
		Direction.	Inspection.	Instruction, including all charges not coming under columns 3 & 4.	Column 3 on column 2.	Column 4 on column 2.	Column 5 on column 2.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Bengal ...	31,93,821	49,337	2,63,981	28,85,503	1.54	8.25	90.2
Madras ...	21,47,997	67,184	1,34,742	19,75,771	1.7	6.3	92.
Bombay ...	24,13,630	43,778	1,72,523	21,97,327	1.8	7.14	91.04
N. W. Provinces ...	19,39,452	38,440	1,67,071	17,13,941	1.9	9.6	88.5
Punjab ...	10,18,610	36,110	1,02,342	8,80,188	3.5	10.05	86.4
Oudh ...	4,37,648	19,220	44,749	3,73,679	4.4	10.2	85.4
Central Provinces ...	5,13,139	20,399	62,512	4,30,228	3.98	12.18	83.84
British Burma ...	1,51,786	16,351	...	1,35,435	10.77	...	89.22
Berar ...	2,78,553	22,005	28,047	2,28,501	7.89	10.06	82.03
Coorg ...	15,033	...	1,344	13,689	...	8.94	91.04
Total ...	1,21,14,699	2,82,824	9,97,313	1,08,34,562	...	...	...

Abstract Statement showing the total expenditure throughout British India in 1870-71, on aided Educational Institutions under the superintendence of Missionaries or other Religious Associations.

Province.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.			Estimated private expenditure per annum.	Government grant per annum.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
					Rs.	Rs.
1. Bengal ...	394	12,392	5,248	17,640	3,05,352	1,40,303
2. Madras ...	433	20,992	6,260	27,252	3,45,945	1,54,259
3. Bombay ...	51	4,523	898	5,331	1,39,544	35,769
4. N. W. Provinces	102	9,875	2,292	12,167	1,90,212	1,28,440
5. Punjab ...	118	6,917	1,030	7,947	80,310	60,205
6. Oudh ...	23	1,232	316	1,548	16,555	11,668
7. Central Provinces	10	1,099	172	1,271	13,390	14,120
8. British Burma	146	4,777	559	5,336	...	29,729
9. Berar ...	1	18	...	18	900	900
10. Mysore and Coorg	42	2,138	1,654	3,792	67,668	26,028
Grand Total ...	1,375	63,963	18,339	82,302	11,64,879	6,02,445

Statement showing the Statistics of Grant-in-aid Expenditure in 1870-71.

Provinces.	Colleges.		Schools.		Total Imperial Grant in-aid expenditure.	Total net imperial grant for education.	Percentage of column 4 on column 5
	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.			
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal ...	6	24,900	3,839	5,10,407	5,35,307	18,65,985	28.7
Madras ...	7	9,235	3,355	3,26,278	3,35,513	10,83,885	30.9
Bombay ...	2	660	71	45,968	46,568	9,48,038	4.9
N. W. Provinces ...	4	24,033	316	1,77,745	2,01,778	12,38,862	16.7
Punjab ...	...	...	551	1,48,783	1,48,783	6,46,845	23.0
Oudh ...	1	27,173	80	23,572	53,307	2,15,933	24.3
Central Provinces ...	...	...	434	37,919	37,919	2,76,982	13.7
British Burma ...	...	...	77	25,962	25,962	72,894	35.6
Berars ...	...	...	1	900	900	2,37,433	0.3
Coorg ...	...	...	2	312	312	15,033	2.1
Total ...	20	85,941	8,724	13,02,846	13,86,349	65,71,099	21.8

The statistics of European and Eurasian schools are these :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total cost to Government.
			Rs.
Bengal ...	17	1,576	37,948
Madras ...	41	2,996	84,715
Bombay ...	27	2,295	35,585
North-Western Provinces ...	13	554	27,840
Punjab ...	13	616	44,610
Central Provinces ...	5	508	7,800
Total ...	116	8,545	2,38,523

Indigenous Schools.—The statistics of the purely native schools not improved up to the Government standard are—

PROVINCE.	Number.	Pupils.
Bengal ...	10,904	1,69,953
Madras ...	Not known.	
Bombay ...	1,210	33,265
Sindh ...	273	5,716
North-Western Provinces ...	4,665	54,575
Punjab ...	4,133	50,551
Oudh ...	507	4,257
Central Provinces ...	227	4,502
British Burma ...	3,778	48,842
Berar ...	110	2,308
Coorg ...	18	249
Total ...	25,825	3,74,218

Comparative Statistics of Lower Class

Province.	Government.				Private and Aided			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Average annual cost per pupil to		Schools.	Pupils.	Average annual cost per pupil to	
			Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.			Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal ... { Boys	46	1,437	3 0 0	1 0 0	2,152	58,676	2 0 8	1 6 11
{ Girls	1	61	164 0 0	10 0 0	23	6,625	9 0 5	14 12 10
Madras ... { Boys	17	733	5 5 2	...	2,73	61,933	1 3 7	2 6 1
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	45	1,632	1 13 2	7 7 8
Bombay ... { Boys	2,394	1,32,401	1 5 5	3 15 1	2	1,366	1 2 1	...
{ Girls	159	6,083	1 7 11	5 6 9	16	1,613	2 4 11	...
N. W. P. ... { Boys	2,301	92,688	1 4 4	3 3 7	26	718	3 7 2	3 5 5
{ Girls	415	5,716	4 11 8	0 2 7	84	2,178	7 7 4	11 0 6
Punjab ... { Boys	1,090	42,467	0 6 4	3 8 6	167	10,191	2 8 6	3 2 11
{ Girls	138	3,275	1 14 11	2 6 8	327	8,891	3 5 7	4 2 2
Oudh ... { Boys	575	16,562	...	4 4 9	43	1,581	2 11 8	4 12 10
{ Girls	69	1,056	3 12 19	1 1 8	15	310	17 1 11	39 6 8
Central Provinces ... { Boys	658	22,648	1 0 3	5 7 3	422	15,181	1 5 8	2 13 0
{ Girls	157	2,489	1 4 9	6 13 7	1	23	55 6 11	125 13 13
Murma ... { Boys	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar ... { Boys	270	9,681	0 9 6	2 15 10	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	27	667	0 4 4	10 13 6	...	...	...	...
Coorg ... { Boys	28	1,226	3 0 8	0 0 2	2	69	...	...
{ Girls	1	12	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Boys	8,369	3,19,813	...	...	5,621	1,49,718	...	...
Girls	947	19,359	...	...	775	21,275	...	...
Total	9,316	3,39,202	...	...	6,395	1,70,993	...	...

N. B.—In this as in subsequent statements we have counted pupils by average attendance. gives something definite to go on. Bad attendance is very common in India and often mean

Schools in India in 1870-71.

Private and inspected only (excluding Indigenous Schools.)		Total number of		Total expenditure on Government Lower Class Schools.		Total expenditure on Lower Class Aided Schools.		Proportion of expenditure on Lower Class Schools, Government and Aided, to total expenditure on education during the year.		
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on education.	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on Lower Class Schools.	Percentage of column 6 of column 8.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	.....	2,198	60,113	4,479	1,195	1,19,902	84,035	31,98,821	2,09,311	6.5
...	.....	288	6,696	10,036	609	59,818	93,071	1,68,534	1,68,534	5.2
...	.....	2,755	62,666	3,902	.....	75,913	1,47,513	21,47,907	2,27,358	10.6
...	.....	45	1,632	.....	.....	2,980	12,210	15,190	15,190	.7
156	6,007	2,561	1,39,774	1,77,841	5,22,622	1,545	.....	24,13,630	7,01,908	29.08
36	1,076	211	8,772	9,114	32,985	3,724	.....	45,829	45,829	1.8
...	.....	3,327	93,406	1,17,947	2,99,161	2,478	2,402	19,59,452	4,21,988	21.7
...	.....	499	7,894	27,026	932	16,246	24,030	68,233	68,233	3.
...	.....	2,257	52,658	16,865	1,50,081	26,828	32,449	10,18,640	2,25,226	22.1
...	.....	465	12,169	6,336	7,930	29,778	36,913	80,657	80,657	7.9
...	.....	617	18,146	.....	70,543	4,327	7,611	82,481	82,481	18.8
...	.....	84	1,366	4,919	1,940	2,128	4,095	4,37,648	18,382	3.0
16	238	1,096	38,067	23,096	1,24,255	20,589	42,735	5,12,129	2,10,665	41.
2	58	140	2,579	3,232	17,059	75	75	20,441	20,441	3.9
...	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	1,51,786	108	.67
...
...	.....	270	9,681	75,579	28,943	.....	.....	2,78,553	1,04,622	37.5
...	...	27	667	2,176	7,234	.....	.....	9,410	9,410	3.4
...	.....	89	1,295	3,732	14	312	937	15,033	4,995	33.2
...	.....	1	12	144	.....	.....	.....	134	134	9
172	6,245	14,161	4,75,806	4,23,351	11,96,697	2,51,092	3,17,712	.....	21,88,762	18.67
38	1,134	1,760	41,768	62,982	63,689	1,13,264	1,77,079	.....	4,22,014	3.6
210	7,379	15,921	5,17,674	4,86,336	12,65,386	3,64,266	4,94,791	1,21,14,639	26,10,776	21.7

There is no precision in the expression "pupils on the rolls," whereas attendance at least had accommodation or bad teaching, and always means waste of energy, power and money.

Middle Class Schools.—The next step in the educational
Comparative Statistics of Middle Class

Province.	Government.						Private and Aided.									
	Schools.	Pupils.	Average annual cost per pupil to				Schools.	Pupils.	Average annual cost per pupil to							
			Imperial Funds.		Local Funds.				Imperial Funds.		Local Funds.					
			Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.			Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.				
Bengal ... { Boys ...	217	11,931	5	11	1	3	5	0	1,320	56,847	4	12	7	7	9	0
... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ... { Boys ...	68	4,661	9	0	9	3	4	5	433	21,335	7	8	0	9	12	6
... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	5,259	4	1	2	10	7	3
Bombay ... { Boys ...	157	18,151	4	9	1	8	13	1	25	2,174	13	7	9	...	...	...
... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	561	7	3	4	...	...	...
N. W. Pro- { Boys ...	14	895	37	12	0	7	14	11	162	7,299	13	8	8	16	11	7
vinces ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	882	23	11	6	46	13	9
Punjab ... { Boys ...	97	8,956	12	1	3	3	5	7	39	3,422	12	11	7	19	15	5
... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh ... { Boys ...	51	3,739	7	13	9	2	1	2	22	1,610	10	3	11	11	12	9
... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Provin- { Boys ...	41	3,484	17	4	1	10	3	7	8	749	12	7	5	14	9	11
ces ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	139	9	4	16	21	13	5
Burma ... { Boys ...	4	129	71	10	3	6	4	10	16	1,127	12	11	9	34	1	2
... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	178	10	7	2	37	6	8
Benar ... { Boys ...	44	3,747	18	0	2	0	2	6	1	18	50	0	0	50	0	0
... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goorg ... { Boys ...	3	108	13	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boys ...	699	55,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,034	94,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	7,072	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	699	55,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,157	1,01,653	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ladder brings us to middle schools.

Schools in India in 1870-71.

Private and Inspected only (excluding Indigenous Schools)		Total number of		Total expenditure on Government Middle Class Schools,		Total expenditure on Middle Class Aided Schools,		Proportion of expenditure on Middle Class Schools, Government and Aided, to total expenditure on Education during the year.		
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on education.	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on Middle Class Schools.	Percentage of column 9 on column 8.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%
...	...	1,537	68,778	67,924	39,571	2,72,354	4,38,951	31,98,821	8,69,805	25.9
...
...	...	501	26,402	42,313	15,312	1,60,715	2,10,914	21,47,997	4,28,285	19.9
...	...	90	5,259	...	...	21,425	54,988	...	76,412	3.5
17	1,268	197	21,693	83,005	1,60,074	29,315	...	24,13,630	2,72,392	10.8
...	...	7	561	...	...	4,645	...	...	4,045	1.7
...	...	176	8,194	33,793	7,101	98,866	1,22,079	19,39,452	2,61,839	13.5
...	...	30	882	...	...	20,920	41,354	...	62,251	3.2
...	...	138	12,378	1,08,172	30,002	43,547	68,310	10,15,640	2,50,631	24.5
...
...	...	73	5,349	29,211	11,490	16,199	18,997	4,37,648	76,197	17.3
...	...	1	53	...	...	2,880	8,125	...	11,005	2.5
...	...	52	4,233	60,121	35,630	9,395	10,958	5,15,139	1,16,044	22.6
...	...	1	139	...	...	1,200	2,820	...	4,020	7.8
...	...	26	1,254	9,242	813	14,555	35,504	1,51,786	62,912	41.4
...	...	4	178	...	...	1,860	6,656	...	8,516	6.6
...	...	45	2,765	67,501	588	900	900	2,78,552	69,889	25.6
...
...	...	3	108	1,469	...	...	...	15,033	1,469	9.7
...
17	1,268	2,740	1,51,056	5,02,685	3,00,581	6,46,878	8,99,717	...	2,48,861	19.3
...	...	133	7,072	...	...	52,230	1,13,922	...	1,56,252	1.2
17	1,268	2,875	1,58,728	5,02,685	3,00,581	6,98,208	10,13,639	1,21,14,639	25,15,113	29.7

High Schools.—Comparative Statistics of Higher Class Schools in India in 1870-71.

Province.	Government.				Private and Aided.				Total number of		Total expenditure on Government Higher Class Schools.		Total expenditure on—Class Aided Schools.		Proportion of expenditure on Higher Class Schools, Government and Aided, to total expenditure on education during the year.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Average annual cost per pupil to		Schools.	Pupils.	Average annual cost per pupil to		Schools.	Pupils.	Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.	(a) Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on education.	(b) Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on higher class schools.	(c) Percentage of column b on column a.	
			Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.			Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.										
Bengal	{Boys	53	9,592	Rs. 22 0 0	Rs. 23 8 0	80	8,522	Rs. 6 13 5	Rs. 16 13 6	133	18,124	Rs. 2,11,526	Rs. 2,26,208	Rs. 53,338	Rs. 1,43,734	Rs. 31,93,921	6,39,801	20
	{Girls	14	3,313	30 14 7	7 13 5	39	8,904	12 6 8	23 6 10	53	12,217	1,02,420	25,976	1,10,591	2,08,365	21,47,997	4,47,582	20
	{Boys	11	1,183	9 0 6	5 5 3	2	1	138	9 0 6	5 5 3	2	1	138	1,247	7,601	21,47,997	4,47,582	20
	{Girls	12	2,697	26 1 3	39 6 1	14	3,280	10 5 9	...	26	5,977	70,343	1,06,216	33,991	...	210,550	87	87
	{Boys	13	2,478	69 12 3	12 15 4	10	2,373	14 5 8	17 8 11	23	4,851	1,72,892	32,181	34,060	41,875	24,13,630	2,80,808	14
	{Girls	4	211	164 5 9	11 14 4	11	2,471	13 1 5	15 10 11	15	2,682	34,678	2,510	32,342	38,758	19,82,452	1,08,290	100
	{Boys	11	2,139	21 6 6	5 4 9	...	...	...	...	11	2,139	54,147	11,837	...	...	4,37,649	65,484	14
	{Girls	2	234	93 3 4	10 6 4	2	410	16 6 3	22 3 8	4	644	24,176	2,433	6,720	9,115	5,12,132	42,444	8
	{Boys	2	284	48 4 6	14 2 9	2	178	33 1 5	7 4 6	4	492	17,156	4,026	5,000	13,230	1,51,788	39,421	25
	{Girls	2	193	7 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	2	193	18,816	...	...	...	1,51,788	39,421	25
Berar	{Boys	1	140	57 4 1	1 13 11	...	...	...	...	1	140	8,016	262	...	...	2,78,553	18,816	67
	{Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	{Girls	114	21,286	...	...	158	26,149	...	...	272	47,434	7,14,171	4,11,149	2,81,037	4,55,117	...	15,61,474	15
	{Boys	...	...	...	...	1	138	...	...	1	138	...	...	1,247	7,601	...	8,908	7
Total		114	21,286	...	...	159	26,286	...	...	272	47,572	7,14,171	4,11,149	2,82,294	4,62,778	1,21,14,699	18,70,392	15

The High Schools may in all Provinces be rated by the results they shew in the University Matriculation Examination. The annexed table shews roughly what an undergraduate in each Province costs the country irrespective of the cost of direction, inspection, and the leave and pension charges of those connected with him :—

Province.	Government High Schools.						Aided High Schools.					
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	Total cost to Government.	Candidates for entrance.	Candidates passed.	Average annual cost to Government of successful candidates.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	Total cost to Government.	Candidates for entrance.	Candidates passed.	Average cost to Government of successful candidates.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Bengal ...	53	9,592	2,11,526	610	413	512	80	8,532	58,335	523	230	253
Madras ...	14	3,312	1,02,420	Not given	163	632	39	8,904	1,10,591	Not shown	235	Not shown
Bombay ...	12	2,697	70,343	364	86	817	14	3,280	33,991	529	55	Not shown
N. W. Provinces	13	2,478	1,72,892	90	65	2,659	10	2,373	34,060	86	49	635
Punjab ...	4	211	34,679	36	28	1,507	11	2,471	32,342	37	28	1,155
Oudh ...	11	2,139	54,147	31	18	3,008	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	2	234	24,176	11	11	2,197	2	410	6,720	15	Not shown	Not shown

Comparative Statistics of Norms

Province.		Government.				Private and Aided.			
		Schools.	Students.	Average annual cost per student to		Schools.	Students.	Average annual cost per student to	
				Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.			Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.
Bengal	{ Male ...	27	1,362	Rs. A. P. 91 4 7	Rs. A. P. 2 12 4	9	365	Rs. A. P. 23 0 0	Rs. A. P. 23 6 6
	{ Female ...	2	24	79 12 8	..	2	32	116 12 6	443 14 6
Madras	{ Male ...	8	188	346 2 4	29 4 1	6	264	36 13 2	91 3 3
	{ Female...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay	{ Male ...	7	421	63 13 0	77 6 2	...	...	...	...
	{ Female...	2	54	201 9 2	13 0 3	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces	{ Male ...	5	315	98 14 7	17 15 7	2	35	57 5 10	35 6 8
	{ Female...	4	41	209 10 11	19 10 11	2	50	60 0 0	93 1 0
Punjab	{ Male ...	3	196	60 2 4	89 2 4	7*	193	89 9 0	55 9 5
	{ Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	{ Male ...	1	117	40 13 11	84 6 5	...	...	...	...
	{ Female...	1	9	135 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
C. Provinces	{ Male ...	4	157	48 4 3	56 3 3	...	...	...	...
	{ Female...	3	56	51 14 0	56 12 0	...	...	...	...
Burma	{ Male ...	1	34	not given	...	5	367	12 10 3	37 13 8
	{ Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	{ Male ...	1	58	36 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	{ Male ...	...	5	3 3 2	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male ...	58	2,855	...	...	29	1,227	...	...
	Female ...	12	184	...	...	5	82	...	...
	Total ...	70	3,037	...	...	34	1,309	...	...

Schools of Art.—In Calcutta the average number on the roll fees. The total expenditure was Rs. 19,613. The expenditure daily attendance at the Bombay School of Art a grant of Rs.

Industrial School.—In the David Sassoon Industrial School,

Schools in India in 1870-71.

School.	Total number of Students.	Total expenditure on Government Normal Schools.		Total expenditure on Government Normal Schools.		Annual out turn of Teachers from		Proportion of expenditure on Normal Schools, Government and Aided, to total expenditure on education during the year.		
		Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.	Government Schools.	Aided Schools.	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local funds on education.	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local funds on Normal Schools.	Percentage of column 9 on column 10.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			(a)	(b)	(c)
36	1,727	1,24,335	3,775	8,395	8,826	...	...	31,89,821	1,45,031	4.5
5	56	1,915	...	3,737	14,205	...	...	...	19,857	6
14	452	65,070	5,500	9,722	24,078	126	52	21,47,907	1,04,376	4.8
...
7	421	26,867	32,531	...	...	...	...	24,12,639	59,418	2.4
2	64	10,885	703	...	...	...	...	...	11,588	4
7	353	31,158	5,662	2,180	1,316	...	...	19,39,452	49,346	2.8
6	91	8,597	807	3,090	4,653	...	...	...	17,067	8
10	389	11,788	17,473	17,285	10,729	51	...	10,18,640	57,275	5.6
...
1	117	4,782	9,875	...	...	86	...	4,37,648	14,657	3.3
1	9	1,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,218	8
4	157	7,578	8,824	...	...	282	...	5,13,139	16,902	3.2
3	56	2,905	3,178	...	...	11	...	...	6,833	1.2
6	401	2,297	...	4,611	13,893	...	...	1,51,786	20,531	13.7
...
1	58	2,069	...	...	...	68	...	2,78,553	2,089	7
...
1	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	15,033	16	1
...
8	4,080	2,75,986	83,690	42,223	58,572	613	52	...	4,60,471	3.8
17	266	25,520	4,688	6,737	18,858	11	...	1,21,14,669	55,803	4
10	4,346	3,01,506	88,378	48,960	77,430	624	52	...	5,16,274	4.2

was 50 students, each costing Rs. 392, of which he gave Rs. 8 in of the Madras School was Rs. 27,412. On the 55 students in 11,000 was spent.

Bombay, there were 101 pupils and the grant was Rs. 15,442.

Comparative Statistics of General Colleges in India in 1870-71.

Provinces.	Government.			Private and Aided.			Total number of		Total expenditure on Government Colleges.			Total expenditure on Aided Colleges.			Proportion of expenditure on Colleges, Government and Aided, to total expenditure on education during the year.		
	Colleges.	Students.	Average annual cost per student to	Colleges.	Students.	Average annual cost per pupil to	Colleges.	Students.	Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on Education.	Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on Colleges.	Percentage of column (b) on column (a).
Bengal	10	937	Rs. 205	Rs. A. P. 12 0	6	359	Rs. 69	1,236	Rs. 1,92,182	Rs. 1,14,078	Rs. 82,588	Rs. 5,579	Rs. 24,900	Rs. 17,912	Rs. 31,98,821	Rs. 21,47,997	Rs. 12.9
Madras	5	264	240	21 2 0	7	121	76	385	63,339	5,579	17,912	5,579	49,235	17,912	21,47,997	96,115	4.4
Bombay	3	303	294	122 9 9	2	Not given	...	303	89,354	37,151	...	...	950	...	24,18,630	1,27,455	5.2
N. W. Provinces	4	267	297	29 0 6	4	986*	24	81,253*	79,986	7,752	40,295	7,752	24,033	40,295	19,89,452	1,51,366	7.8
Punjab	2	83	608	89 7 3	...	...	...	83	50,476	7,425	...	...	...	...	10,18,640	57,901	5.6
Gudh	...	...	...	...	1	674*	40	674*	...	...	35,200	...	27,173	35,200	4,37,648	62,373	14.2
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,13,120	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,786	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,553	...	...
Coorg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,033	...	...
Total	24	1,854	...	...	26	2,140	...	3,994	4,74,687	1,71,985	1,75,995	1,75,995	56,291	1,75,995	1,21,14,699	2,08,958	7.5*

* Includes School Departments.

Statistics of Special Colleges.

			Law.					Medicine.					Civil Engineering.				
	No. of Colleges.	Students.	Total cost.	Average cost.		No. of Colleges.	Students.	Total cost.	Average cost.		No. of Colleges.	Students.	Total cost.	Average cost.			
				To Government.	To Local Funds.				To Government.	To Local Funds.				To Government.	To Local Funds.		
																Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	9	631	34,375	3	52	1	50	1,82,488	319	43	1	101	30,442	256	65		
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	115	49,118	421	5	1	76	27,028	454	33
Bombay...	1	53	10,818	161	42	1	184	10,771	39	19	1	128	43,077	221	15		
N. W. Provinces.	...	...	...	...	...	1	92	32,470	353	...	1	244	1,10,735	433	21
Punjab ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	Not given.	66,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mr. Howell compiles the following statement to show the average cost to the country of a graduate. It will be borne in mind that numerical results are a very one sided test of high education, of little value in itself and of less value when the quality of the tests is not precisely the same :—

Province.		Colleges.	Students.	Total imperial cost.	F. A. Students passed.	B. A. Students passed.	M. A. Students passed.	Total passed.	Average cost to Government.
				Rs.					Rs.
In Government Colleges.	Bengal ...	10	937	1,92,182	142	61	28	231	831
	Madras ...	5	241	63,389	22	25	5	52	1,219
	Bombay ...	2	200	89,353	40	13	2	55	1,624
	N. W. Provinces ...	4	69	52,670	16	4	3	23	2,290
	Punjab ...	2	74	50,476	15	1	0	16	3,155
In Aided Colleges.	Bengal ...	6	359	24,900	38	15	4	57	436
	Madras ...	7	103	9,235	24	1	0	25	369
	Bombay ...	2	No	Returns.					
									For F. A. Degree... 200 For B. A. Degree... 350 } Payment by results

Comparative Statistics of University Examination in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in 1870-71.

University.	Entrance.		First Examination in Arts.	Bachelor of Arts.	Master of Arts.	Licence in Law.	Licence in Medicine and Surgery.		Bachelor in Medicine.		Doctor of Medicine.		Licence Bachelor in Civil Engineering.		Total candidates.	Total passed candidates.										
	No. of candidates.	No. passed.					First examination.	Second examination.	First examination.	Second examination.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.			No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.						
Calcutta	1,905	1,099	540	236	210	98	22	26	18	57	71	56	42	7	5	4	4	1	1	...	9	3	...	...	2,877	1,601
Madras	1,358	424	268	96	65	34	...	5	...	3*	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	1,701	564
Bombay	901	142	136	44	61	13	4	2	...	14	12	12	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	1,138	203

* In the previous year, candidates were admitted upon a pass at the F. A. test, and 57 candidates came up for the law examination; but this year, only Bachelor of Arts were eligible to appear, hence the discrepancy.

The Calcutta University has the great advantage, but at the same time the great responsibility, of being less provincial and therefore more independent than either of the sister Universities. It works on a larger scale and has to adapt itself to broader wants. This position has led to the following important reforms now in progress :—The University has decided upon holding a Convocation annually at Allahabad, and, what is more important perhaps, it has also decided that on all general questions non-resident members of the Faculty of Arts shall be consulted before any definite action is taken in Calcutta. It has decided to extend its influence very much more widely and deeply into the educational systems of the Provinces with which it is connected, by holding examinations in the vernaculars. The first examination will be towards the end of 1873. The result of subjecting middle schools to the same uniform and independent tests now only applied to high schools, cannot fail to be most beneficial. The University is attempting to make the physical sciences a far more important part of its curriculum than heretofore.

Languages studied.—

Statement showing the number of pupils studying.

[illegible]

CHAPTER III.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1871-72.

THIS, the first year of the control and financial supervision of education by the Provincial Governments, was marked by a series of reforms and by great progress especially in primary instruction in Bengal. But the full results will not be apparent till the time of transition is over, and the report of 1873-74 has been submitted. When opening the new Hall of the University of Calcutta, as Chancellor, the Governor General reiterated the principles of the educational policy of 1854.

Finance.—The sum assigned to the Provincial Governments for education in 1871-72 was £576,656, but in addition to this local funds were spent. The total expenditure was as follows according to the departmental reports:—

				Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	...	...	...	46,18,000	
Madras	...	...	...	15,33,990	
N. W. Provinces	...	...	...	13,41,320	
Punjab	...	...	...	10,47,050	
Bombay and Sindh	...	...	...	21,40,816	
Oudh	...	...	...	4,91,622	
Central Provinces	...	...	...	5,05,855	
British Burma	...	...	...	1,00,130	
Coorg	...	...	...	14,413	
					1,18,65,226
Mysore	...	...	...	3,37,694	
Berar	...	...	...	2,82,622	
					6,20,716
			Total		1,24,85,942

Thus, excluding the small net expenditure of the Government of India for the Universities, which are practically self-supporting, and on Ajmere, the cost of public instruction to the State, in every form, was £1,248,594 in 1871-72.

Results.—The number reported in attendance at inspected and aided schools in each Province was:—

		Population.	Schools.	Pupils.
Bengal	...	67,000,000	4,412	166,140
Madras	...	31,312,150	4,401	135,192
N. W. Provinces	...	30,778,000	4,333	162,979
Punjab	...	17,596,752	1,872	89,517
Bombay and Sindh	...	14,000,000	3,676	198,870
Oudh	...	11,220,232	971	49,926
Central Provinces	...	9,250,000	1,825	85,956
British Burma	...	2,500,000	44	2,456
Coorg	...	176,000	36	2,452
		183,833,134	21,570	893,488
Mysore	...	5,000,000	693	24,201
Berar	...	2,250,000	344	10,933
		191,083,134	22,607	928,622